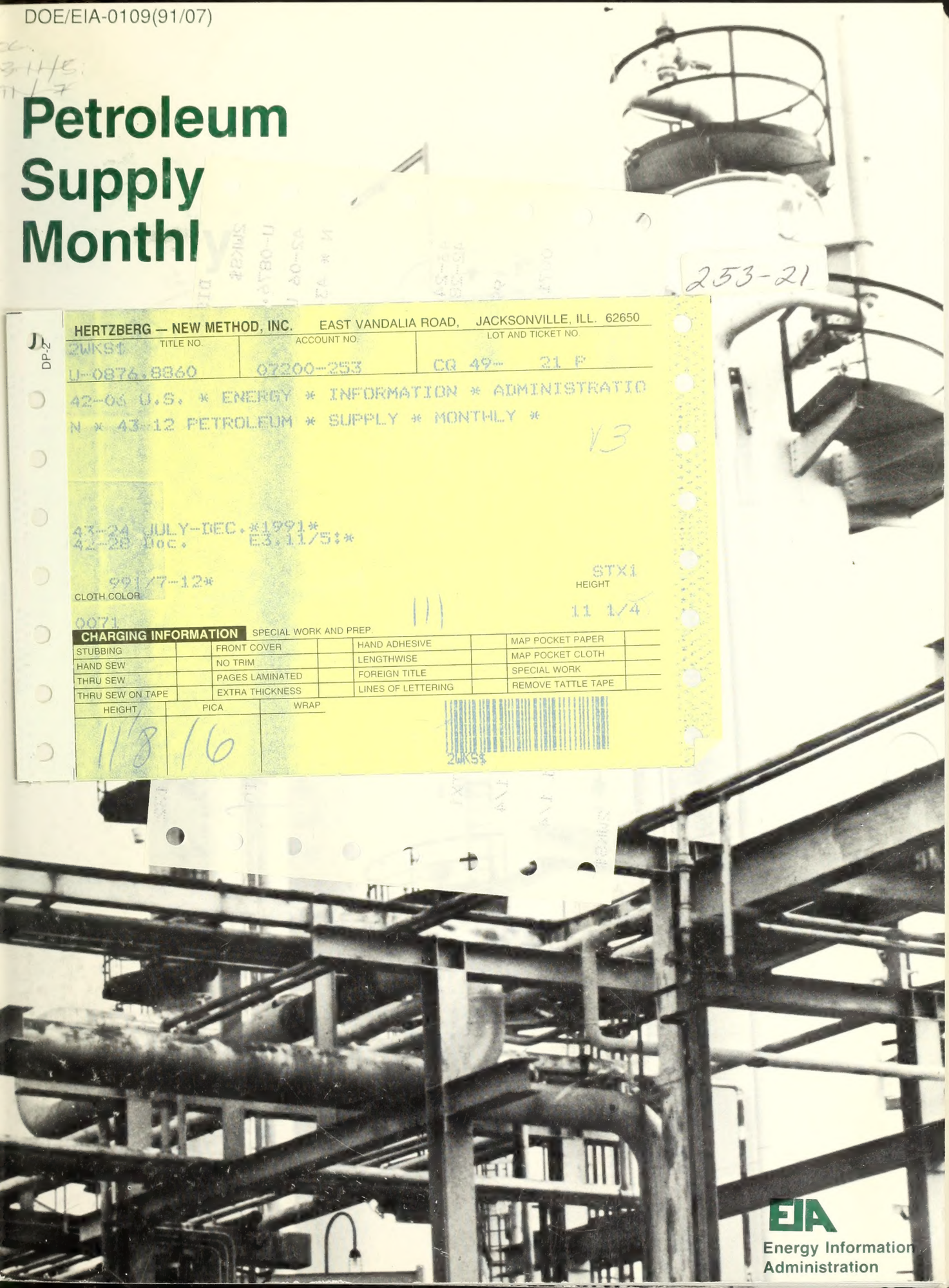
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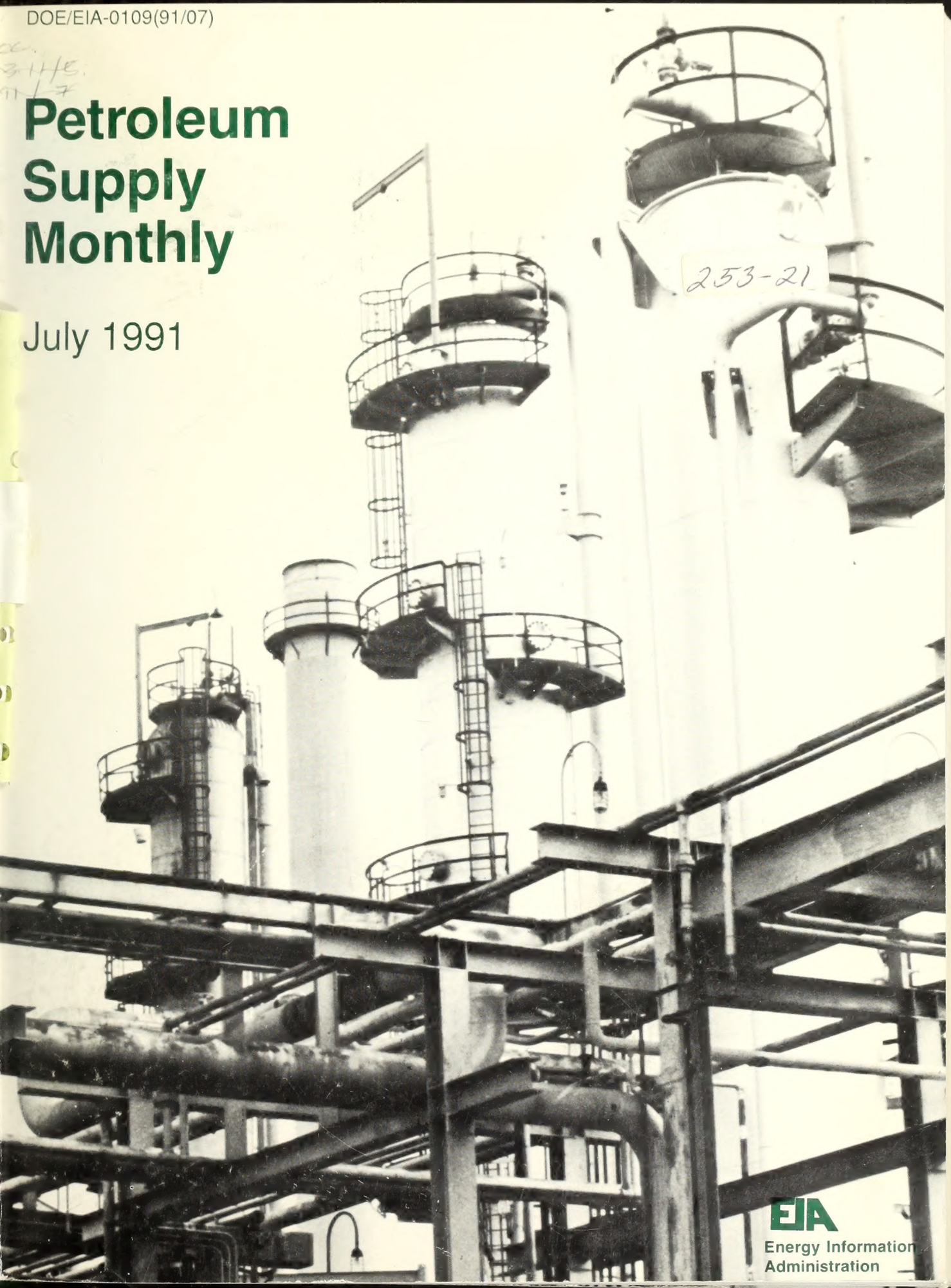
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1991



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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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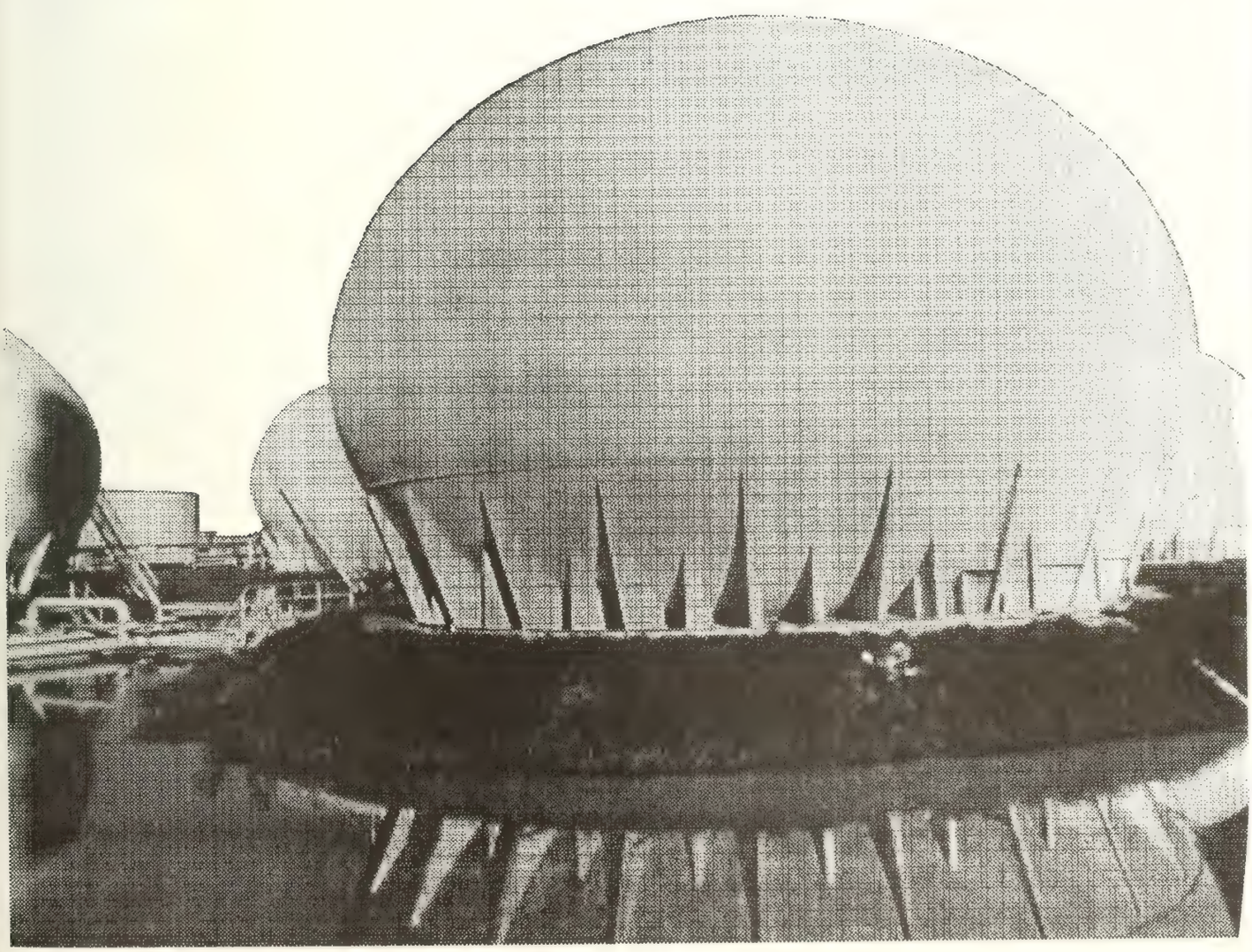
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Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
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Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
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Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
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U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
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U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

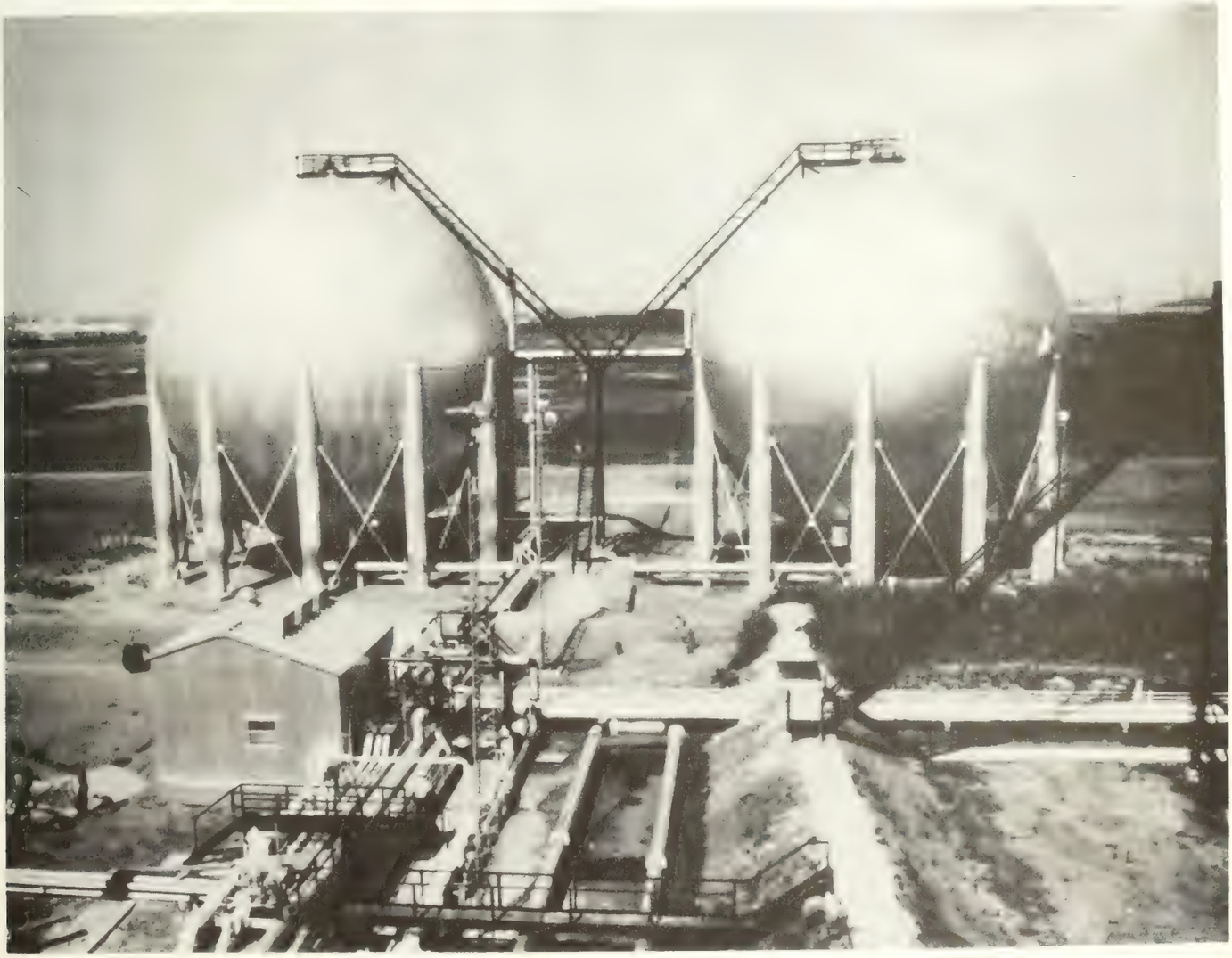
Total demand for petroleum products was unchanged in May. A moderate increase in motor gasoline use at the start of the summer driving season was counterbalanced by declines in distillate and residual fuel oil use, as the recessionary economy continued to have a constraining effect on petroleum use. Demand (measured as product supplied) of 16.1 million barrels per day (Table H1) was unusually low for this time of year. For the first 5 months of 1991, demand was 4 percent lower than for the same period of 1990.

In total, product imports increased in May to a normal level for the first time in 9 months. Of the major products, imports of distillate and residual fuel oil were low, while motor gasoline imports were the highest since May 1990. Crude oil imports also increased to normal levels in May.

Total product exports also shot upward in May, partly in response to high European demand for heating oils. Only distillate and residual fuel oil exports were unusually high.

The low demand, along with the increase in imports and relatively high refinery production, contributed to an even greater monthly increase in stocks than occurred in January 1990. At that time, total stocks increased 48 million barrels, primarily to replace product inventories drawn down by the December 1989 cold snap. In May 1991, increased inventories of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases together accounted for 65 percent of the 50-million-barrel increase.

News about the end of the U.S. ban on Iranian imports begins on page xvi.



Stocks of crude oil and all major products increased in May. LPG stocks increased more than any other product, with propane and butane well above year-earlier levels.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January—May	
	May	April	Difference[a]	May	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.1**	**16.1**	**(s)**	**16.9**	**16.3**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.5	7.1	0.3	7.4	7.0	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.9	-0.1	2.9	3.0	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.4	1.4	-0.1	1.4	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.5	3.5	(s)	4.0	3.5	3.8
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.5**	**13.0**	**0.5**	**13.4**	**13.0**	**13.3**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**90.6**	**87.8**	**2.8**	**91.2**	**87.8**	**90.1**
Imports	**8.5**	**7.4**	**1.1**	**8.8**	**7.3**	**8.5**
Crude Oil	**6.4**	**5.5**	**0.9**	**6.5**	**5.6**	**6.1**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(s)
Other	6.4	5.5	0.9	6.4	5.6	6.1
Products	**2.1**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**2.4**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.4	(s)	0.5	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
Exports	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7
Total Net Imports	**7.3**	**6.6**	**0.7**	**8.1**	**6.2**	**7.7**
Stock Change[c]	**1.6**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**(s)**	**0.6**
Crude Oil	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Products	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,628**	**1,578**	**50**	**1,672**	--	--
Crude Oil	**927**	**907**	**20**	**969**	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568	568	0	586	--	--
Other	359	339	20	383	--	--
Products	**701**	**670**	**31**	**703**	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	172	170	2	178	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	107	102	5	103	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	46	45	1	50	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	96	83	13	92	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	280	270	10	280	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Other May 1991 highlights include the following:

- Although year-to-date motor gasoline demand remained lower than a year ago, demand in May rose moderately, and was higher than in May 1990 and 1989. Stocks increased, but were somewhat below the year-earlier level.
- Stocks of distillate fuel oil increased to the highest level for the end of May since 1983, and high European demand stimulated exports, while U.S. demand declined.
- Demand for residual fuel oil remained low, despite exceptionally hot May weather that caused electricity generation to increase.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) for the year to date was somewhat higher than a year ago because of increased use of ethane as a petrochemical feedstock. Stocks of propane and butane increased substantially.
- Crude oil imports, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), showed the largest monthly increase in many years, and were the highest since July 1990. Stocks (excluding the SPR) also increased significantly.
- The end of spring maintenance and process turnarounds, and favorable refinery margins, contributed to an increase in refinery utilization.

Motor Gasoline

The summer driving season was off to a good start in May as motor gasoline demand increased moderately to 7.5 million barrels per day. Demand, which had been lagging behind year-earlier levels for most of 1991, was higher than for the same period of 1990 and 1989 despite the recessionary economy this year and higher retail gasoline prices. The average retail price of motor gasoline was $1.21 per gallon in May, compared with $1.11 per gallon a year earlier. Year-to-date demand was 1 percent lower than in 1990 because of the decline in highway travel during the first 4 months of 1991.[1]

Motor gasoline supplies from production and imports were sufficient to fill the increased demand and contribute to a slight buildup in stocks. The contraseasonal stock increase brought finished motor gasoline stocks to 172 million barrels, somewhat below the year-earlier level.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil demand of 2.7 million barrels per day in May was somewhat low for this time of year, constrained by the lingering recessionary economy. The low demand combined with an increase in refinery production resulted in a buildup in stocks to an unusually high level for this time of year. Stocks of 107 million barrels were the highest for the end of May since 1983.

Exports returned to uncommonly high levels in May, partially because of cold weather in Europe, which kept supplies tight and European spot prices higher than U.S. prices.

Residual Fuel Oil

The economic recession also served to curb demand for residual fuel oil in May. Demand declined, remaining low at 1.0 million barrels per day. Especially hot weather in the Eastern United States, where most of the electric utilities that burn residual fuel oil are located, would normally stimulate demand for residual fuel oil. Although the need for air conditioning a month earlier than usual caused electricity generation to increase substantially in May, utilities drew residual fuel oil supplies from their own stocks. In addition, favorable natural gas prices further inhibited residual fuel oil use.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's of 1.4 million barrels per day was slightly lower than in April, but for the year to date, demand was somewhat higher than for the same period of 1990. The increase was in demand for ethane, which has been more profitable to recover from natural gas this year, and has been an economical petrochemical feedstock.[2]

Stocks of LPG's increased substantially to 96 million barrels in May, with both propane and butane showing large increases. Propane stocks were about normal for this time of year, and were much higher than a year earlier. The summer volatility standards, which require that a substantial amount of butane be removed from the gasoline pool between May and September, caused the increase in butane stocks.

Crude Oil

With the world price of crude oil near $17 per barrel for the fourth consecutive month, crude oil imports (excluding the SPR) in May showed the largest monthly increase in many years, and for the first time since July 1990 were higher than the year-earlier level. Imports reached 6.4 million barrels per day, the highest level since July 1990.

A seasonal upswing in refinery inputs accounted for much of the increase in imports. The remainder went into stocks

[1] U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Volume Trends,* April 1991, Table 2.

[2] *Pace Petrochemical Service,* April 1991, p. 91; June 1991, pp. 84 and 85.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**724**	**642**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

(excluding the SPR), which increased substantially to 359 million barrels at the end of May.

Refinery Utilization

The continuation of favorable refinery margins and the end of spring maintenance and process turnarounds in preparation for the summer driving season were reflected in the increase in refinery utilization in May. The operating utilization rate increased to 90.6 percent, within the normal range for this time of year (Table H2). Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 13.7 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, increased to 87.4 percent in May.

News Highlights

U.S. Ban on Iranian Imports Ends

For the first time since 1987, U.S. companies are importing limited amounts of crude oil directly from Iran. President Bush signed an order allowing limited imports from Iran in November 1990 during the Persian Gulf crisis; regulations for importing the oil were completed in March 1991. Licenses are required for these imports because Iranian oil imports into the United States have been banned since 1987. The first license under the new regulations was issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury in June to the Coastal Corporation. The company plans to import 2.5 million barrels of Iranian crude oil, which is scheduled to leave Kharg Island sometime in July. Chevron Corporation and several other companies have also applied for licenses.

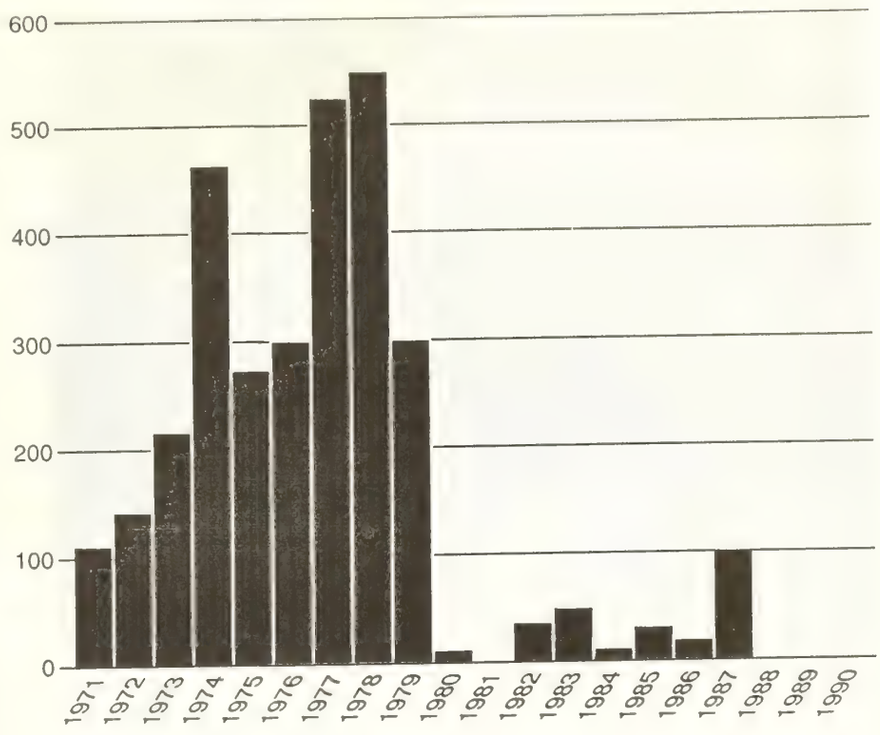
In addition to limiting imports, the regulations stipulate that payment for Iranian oil must be deposited in an escrow account at the Hague that contains funds for payment of claims by U.S. companies against Iran for loss of assets during the 1979 Iranian Revolution. The fund needs to be replenished to a minimum of $500 million, because it has been drawn down due to several large claims. An additional stipulation is that the imported oil must be purchased directly from the government of Iran rather than through intermediaries.[3]

[3] "Coastal Gets License To Import 2.5 Million Barrels of Iranian Oil, *The Oil Daily*, 6/12/91, pp. 1 and 8.

The limited resumption of oil imports from Iran comes in the wake of their cooperation with the Allies during the Persian Gulf War. Iran, along with Saudi Arabia and other producing countries, increased crude oil production and maintained high stocks near consumer markets during the war, ensuring adequate supplies and helping to stabilize crude oil prices.

U.S. oil trade policy toward Iran has fluctuated dramatically during the last 20 years. After many years of relatively low, stable crude oil and product imports and U.S. product exports to Iran, in 1973 Iran moved to expand sales to the United States by replacing disrupted crude oil supplies from Arab countries during the Arab oil embargo. Imports from Iran remained high between 1973 and 1979 (Figure H1), with Iran providing between 6 and 13 percent of U.S. crude oil imports. U.S. policy changed during the Iranian Revolution in 1979, when Iranian students seized hostages in the U.S. embassy in Tehran. President Carter froze all Iranian assets in the United States and placed an embargo against Iranian oil imports at that time. The embargo was removed on January 20, 1981, the same day the hostages were released.

Figure H1. U.S. Crude Oil Imports From Iran
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1991, Table S3.

Despite the removal of the oil embargo early in 1981, no oil was imported from Iran that year, and only small volumes reached the United States for the next several years. The United States again banned Iranian oil imports in 1987 because of Iran's role in supporting terrorist activities and its attacks on Persian Gulf shipping during the Iran-Iraq war.

Iran could benefit from this latest change in U.S. oil trade policy if it can recapture its former customers. The policy change also could be an opportunity for Iran to replace supplies that are still not available from Iraq and Kuwait.[4]

[4] "Coastal Cleared to Import Iranian Oil In Move That May Bolster Tehran Trade," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 12, 1991, p. A3.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	[h] 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	[h] 17	[h] 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	[h] 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[h] 290	[h] -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[h] 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[h] 214	[h] -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	--
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	--
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[RE] 9,116	[RE] 7,368	[R] 1,647	[R] 638	[R] 986	[R] 16,098	[R] 1,628
June*	[PE] 9,090	[PE] 7,350	[E] 1,665	[E] *-99*	[E] *460*	[E] *16,843*	[E] *1,630*
6-Mo. Average	[PE] 9,182	[PE] 7,437	[E] 1,660	[E] 85	[E] -1	[E] 16,386	--
1990 6-Mo. Average	8,983	7,386	1,515	275	298	17,012	--
1989 6-Mo. Average	9,432	7,752	1,621	72	-15	17,300	--

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net imports equal imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

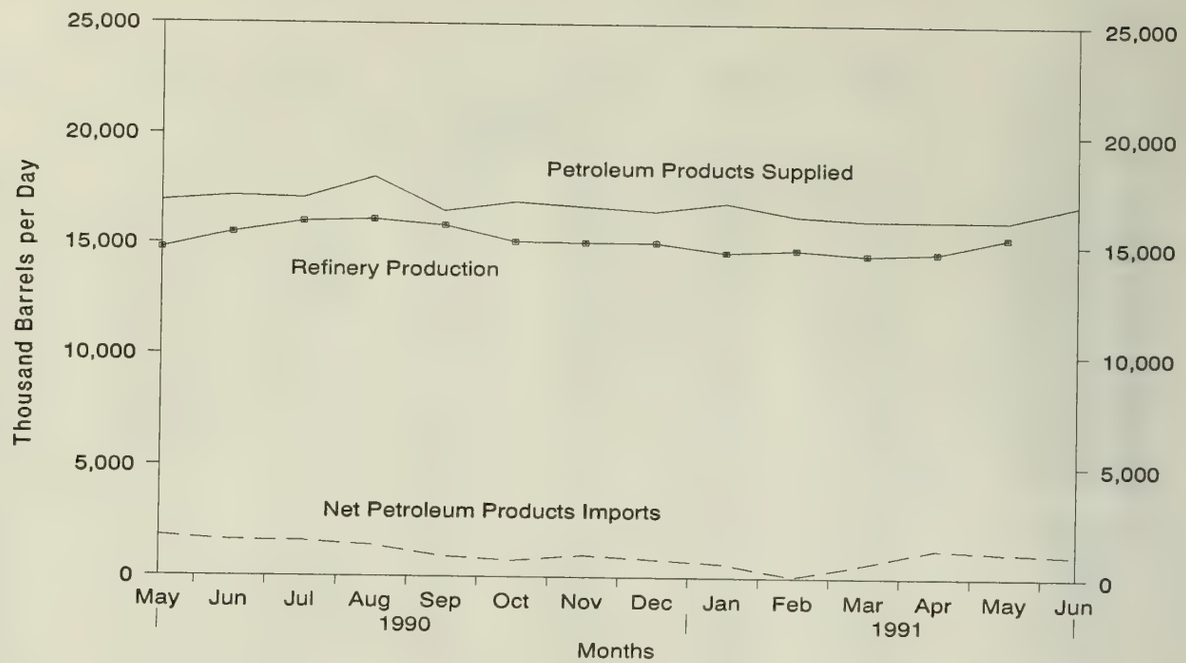
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974 Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975 Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976 Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978 Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979 Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980 Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	R 8,496	R 6,387	R 2,109	R 1,149	R 165	R 984	R 7,347
June*	*E 8,104*	*E 6,352*	*E 1,752*	E 892	E 152	E 740	E 7,212
6-Mo. Average	E 7,411	E 5,699	E 1,712	E 1,057	E 136	E 921	E 6,355
1990 6-Mo. Average	8,504	6,157	2,347	777	113	664	7,727
1989 6-Mo. Average	7,926	5,577	2,349	844	168	676	7,082

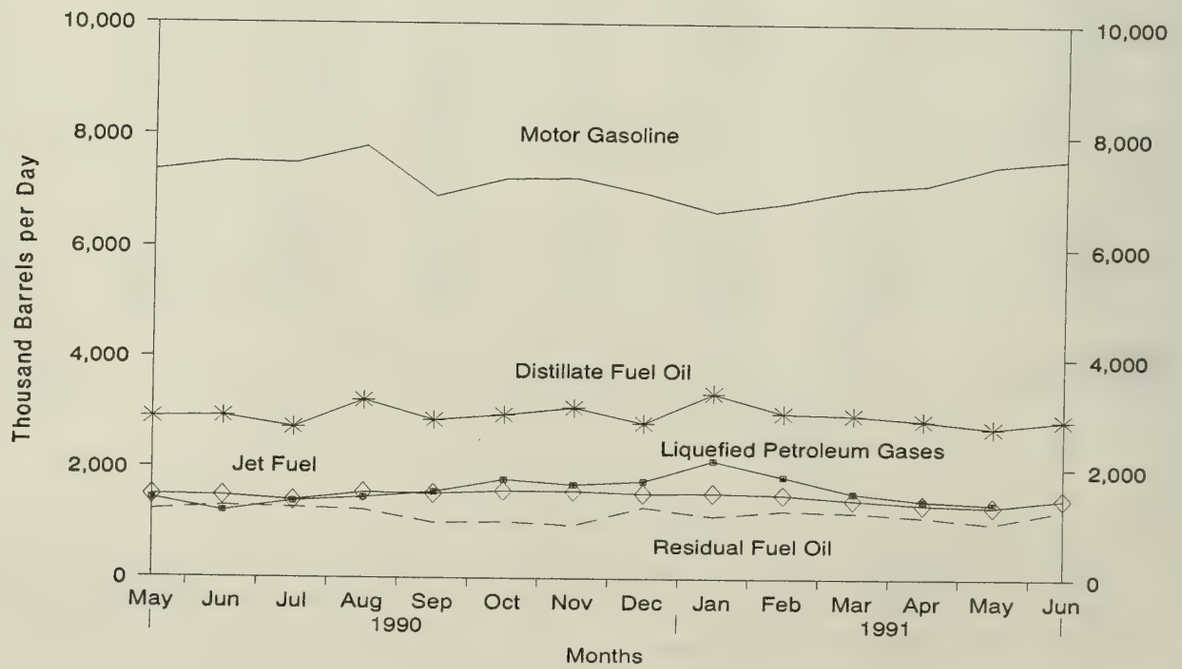
Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, May 1990 - Present



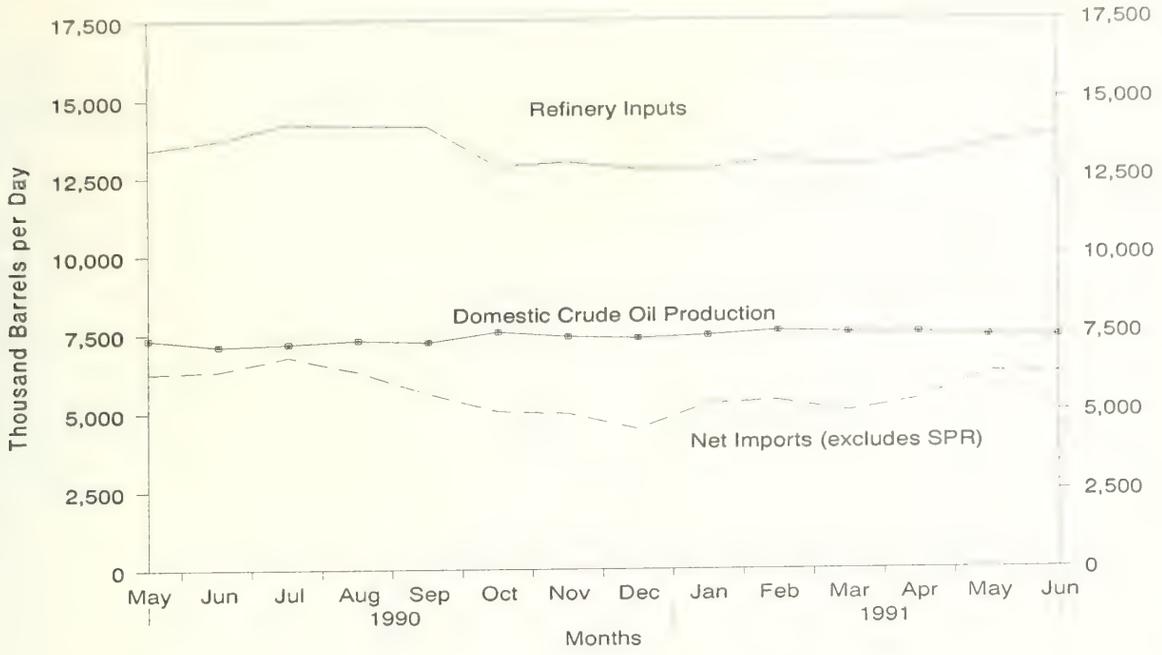
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 1990 - Present



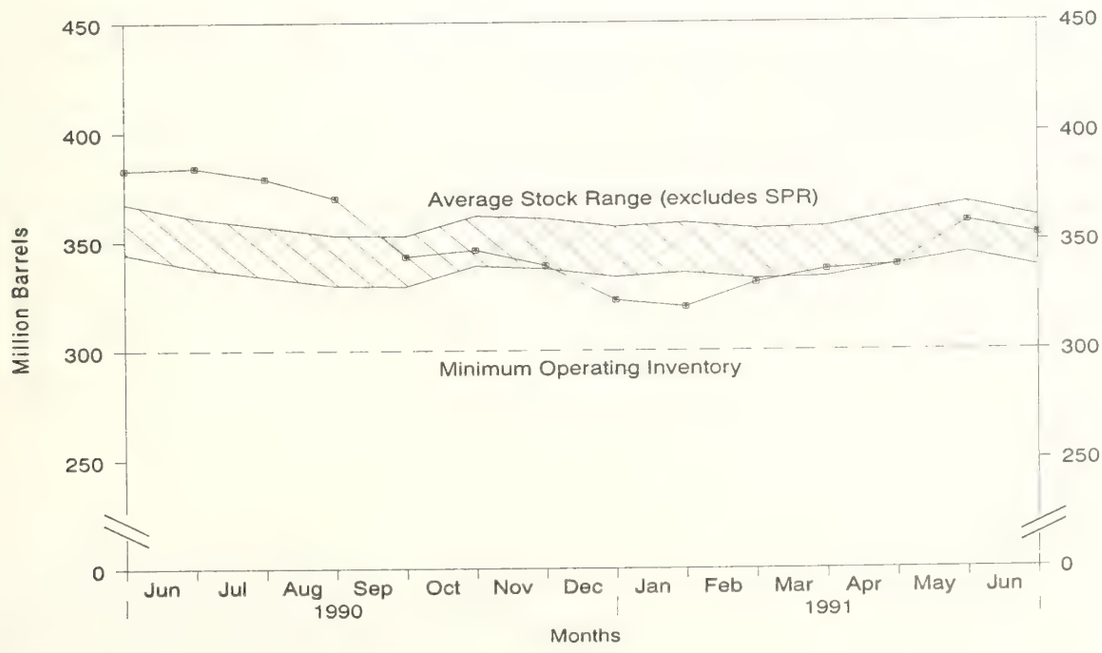
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], May 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	--	(s)
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	--	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	--	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	--	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	--	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	--	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	--	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	--	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	--	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	--	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	--	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	--	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	--	(s)
Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	--	(s)
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	--	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	--	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	--	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	--	(s)
May	RE 7,368	RE 1,771	R 6,387	0	R 6,387	R 596	--	(s)
June*	PE 7,350	PE 1,757	E *6,352*	E *0*	E *6,352*	E *220*	--	E (s)
6-Mo. Average	PE 7,437	PE 1,827	E 5,699	E 0	E 5,699	E 273	--	E (s)
1990 6-Mo. Average	7,386	1,783	6,157	38	6,119	203	--	(s)
1989 6-Mo. Average	7,752	1,887	5,577	69	5,508	171	--	(s)

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974 Average	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975 Average	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976 Average	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	--	[f] 466	108	[f] 358
1981 Average	336	[f] -46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[f] 644	294	[f] 350
1983 Average	234	[f] -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	--	--	--
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	[R] 638	[R] 13,533	[R] 165	[R] 15	[R] 927	568	[R] 359
June*	[E] *0*	[E] *-99*	[E] *13,849*	[E] 152	[E] 19	[E] *921*	[E] *568*	[E] *353*
6-Mo. Average	[E] **-95**	[E] **180**	[E] **13,170**	[E] **136**	[E] **19**	--	--	--
1990 6-Mo. Average	**38**	**237**	**13,327**	**113**	**30**	--	--	--
1989 6-Mo. Average	**67**	**5**	**13,226**	**168**	**34**	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	278	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	5-Mo. Average	299	63	621	610	123	117	0	0
1989	5-Mo. Average	285	61	422	412	34	34	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
5-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,835**	**1,736**	**0**	**0**	**2,112**	**1,808**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**9**	**9**	**1,255**	**1,098**	**31**	**19**	**2,337**	**1,916**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,245**	**1,133**	**44**	**44**	**2,030**	**1,683**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	[d] (s)	[d] (s)
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	88	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	58	49	66	66	96	95	0	0
1990	5-Mo. Average	41	31	63	62	142	111	0	0
1989	5-Mo. Average	93	84	22	21	213	182	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**505**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
5-Mo. Average	**653**	**638**	**960**	**611**	**1,833**	**1,458**	**3,945**	**3,266**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**941**	**925**	**1,010**	**641**	**2,196**	**1,770**	**4,533**	**3,686**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**721**	**713**	**864**	**449**	**1,913**	**1,449**	**3,942**	**3,133**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	5-Mo. Average	235	235	27	27	23	0	18	0	1,049	774	99	96
1990	5-Mo. Average	283	283	47	45	54	0	51	0	937	609	81	79
1989	5-Mo. Average	251	247	24	20	40	0	96	0	962	643	64	58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
5-Mo. Average	**166**	**129**	**39**	**5**	**20**	**20**	**792**	**757**	**26**	**0**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**197**	**156**	**80**	**2**	**24**	**23**	**715**	**645**	**68**	**0**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**177**	**133**	**37**	**4**	**31**	**31**	**808**	**756**	**62**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	5-Mo. Average	72	0	64	56	24	0	35	0	76	67	80	58
1990	5-Mo. Average	21	0	94	88	34	0	46	0	101	77	248	200
1989	5-Mo. Average	41	0	159	155	32	0	64	0	93	75	192	131

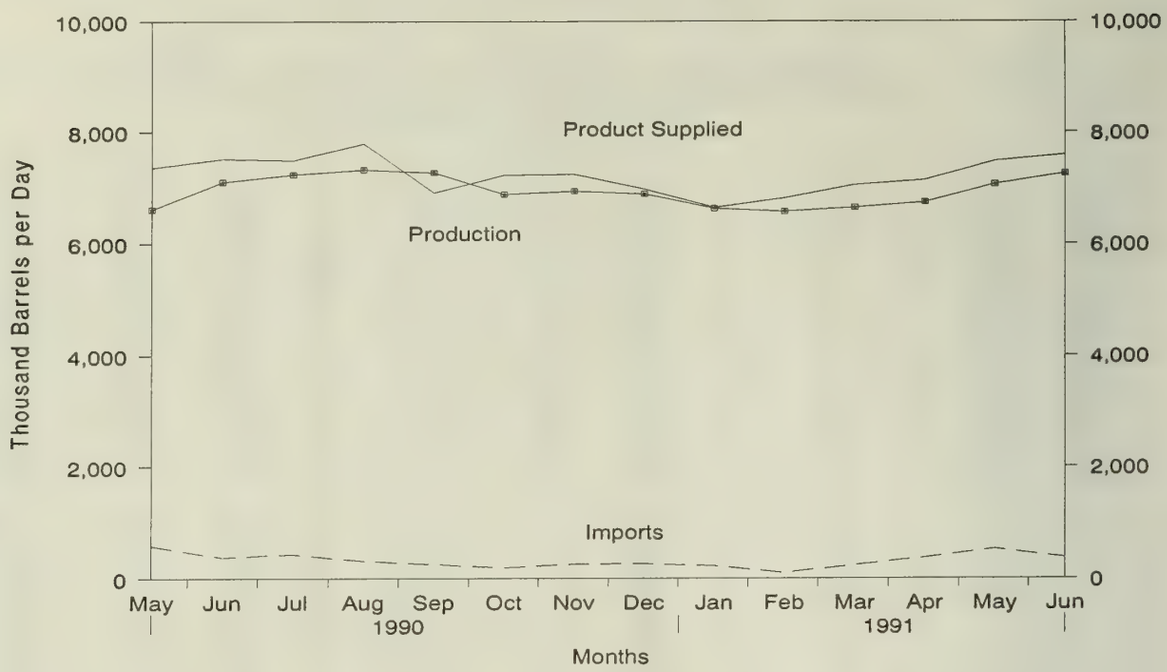
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
5-Mo. Average	**27**	**0**	**241**	**0**	**214**	**80**	**3,328**	**2,304**	**7,274**	**5,570**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**24**	**0**	**313**	**0**	**504**	**211**	**3,923**	**2,418**	**8,456**	**6,104**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**33**	**0**	**379**	**0**	**428**	**112**	**3,974**	**2,366**	**7,916**	**5,498**

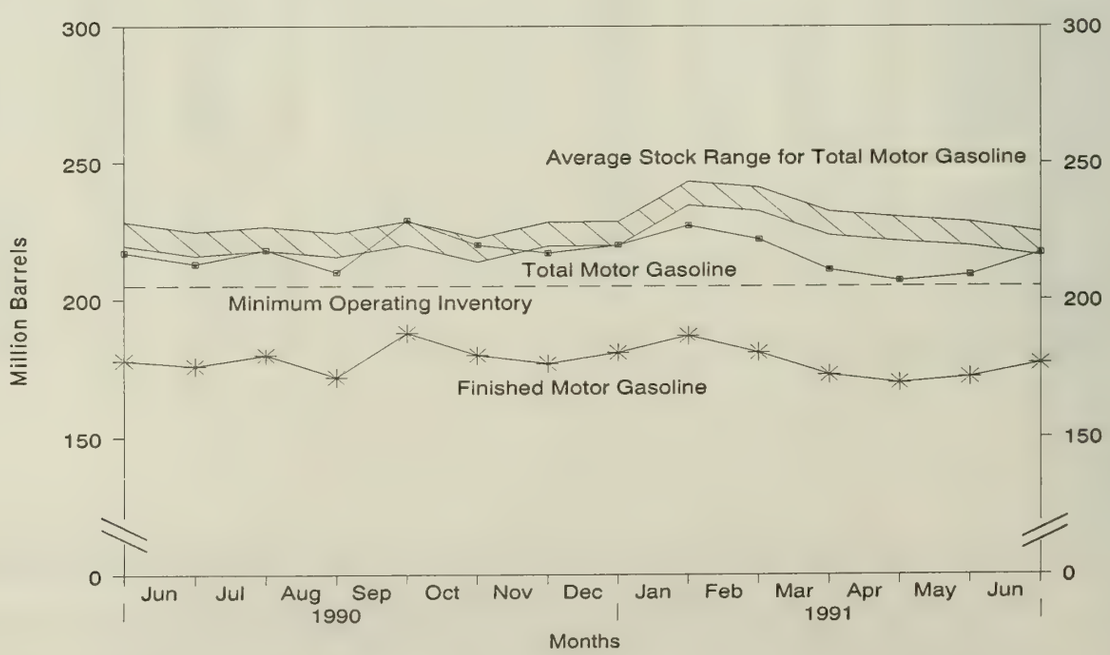
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, May 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

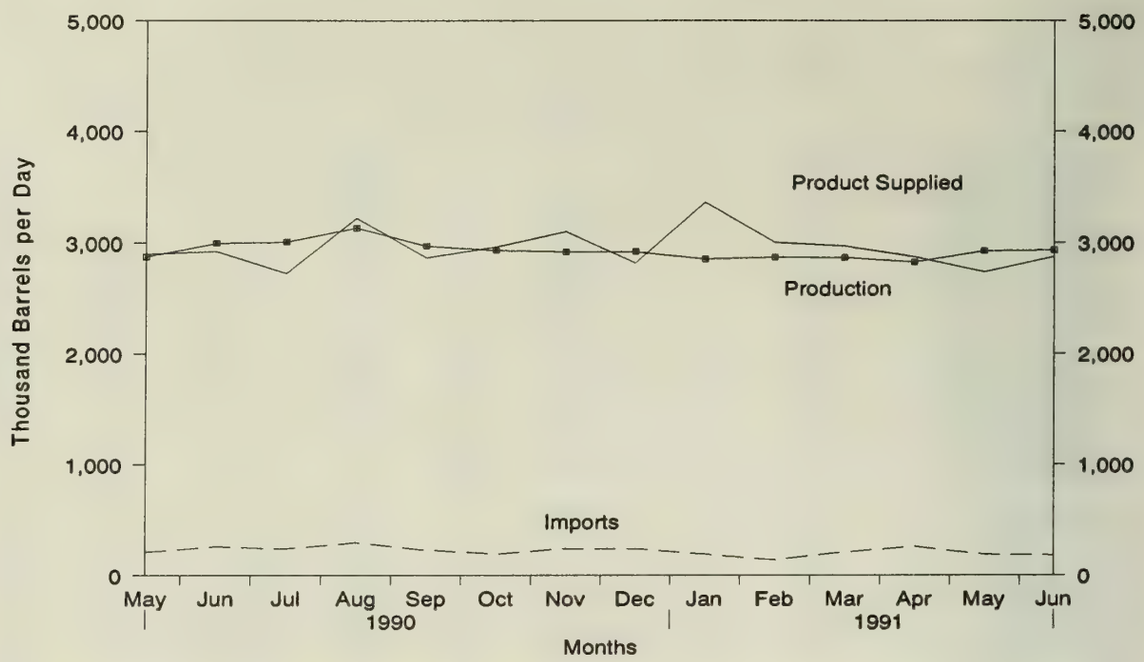
Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f] 218	--
1975 Average	6,520	184	[f] 28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f] 261	--
1981 Average[g]	6,405	157	[f] -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f] 235	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	[f] -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	--	--
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	--	--
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	R 7,063	R 528	R 56	R 59	R 7,475	R 7,195	R 96.3	R 209	R 172
June*	E *7,252*	E *375*	E *-14*	E 55	E *7,587*	E *7,305*	E *96.3*	E *217*	E *177*
6-Mo. Average	E 6,819	E 310	E -58	E 69	E 7,118	E 6,843	E 96.1	--	--
1990 6-Mo. Average	6,824	398	-8	39	7,192	6,763	94.0	--	--
1989 6-Mo. Average	6,865	377	-65	40	7,267	6,307	86.8	--	--

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

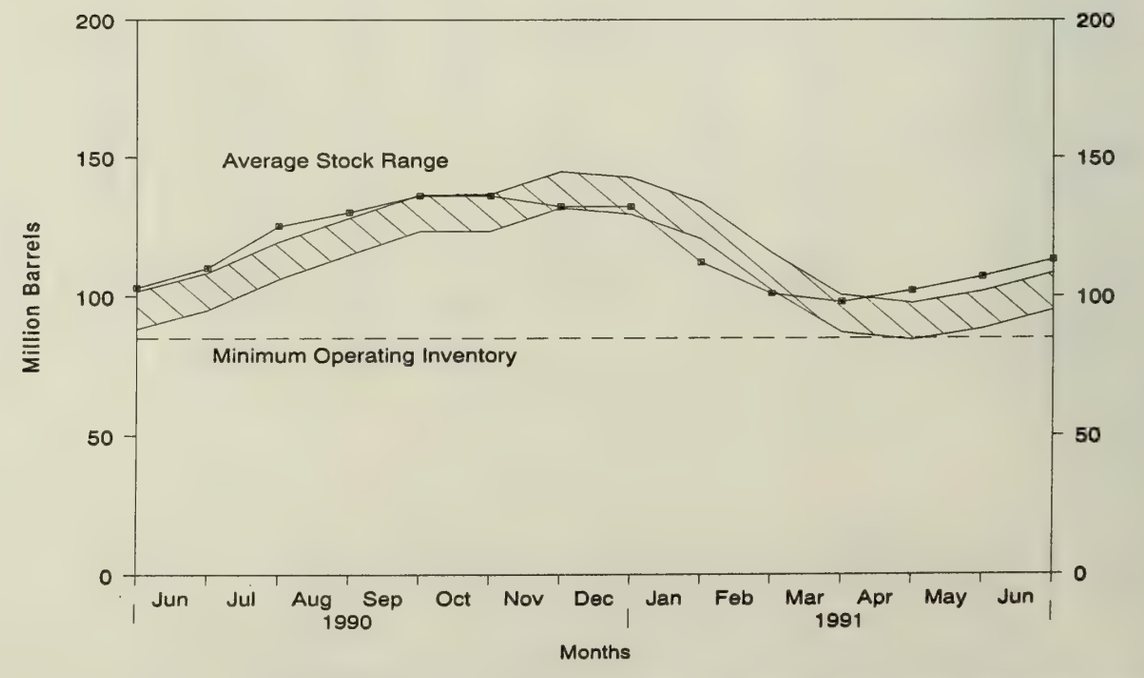
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

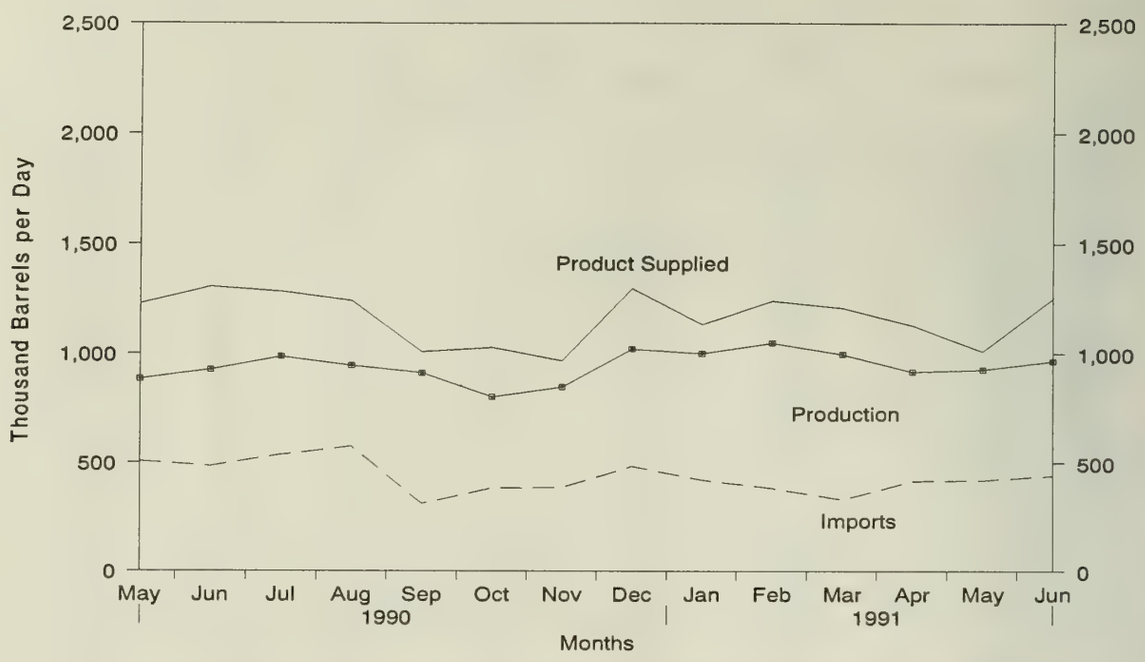
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	196
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] 200
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	209
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	186
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	250
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	216
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	229
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] 205
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	192
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] 179
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**--**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	140
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**--**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	161
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**--**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	144
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**--**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	155
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**--**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	134
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**--**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	124
1989 January	2,974	346	--	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	--	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	--	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	--	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	--	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	--	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	--	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	--	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	--	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	--	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	--	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	--	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**--**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	--
1990 January	3,130	505	--	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	--	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	--	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	--	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	--	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	--	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	--	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	--	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	--	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	--	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	--	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	--	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**--**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	--
1991 January	2,851	190	--	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	--	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	--	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	--	130	81	2,869	102
May	R 2,924	R 185	--	R 156	R 218	R 2,735	R 107
June*	E *2,930*	E *180*	--	E *173*	E *65*	E *2,872*	E *113*
6-Mo. Average	E **2,876**	E **193**	**--**	E **-110**	E **213**	E **2,967**	--
1990 6-Mo. Average	**2,870**	**319**	**--**	**23**	**70**	**3,096**	--
1989 6-Mo. Average	**2,805**	**324**	**--**	**-132**	**82**	**3,180**	--

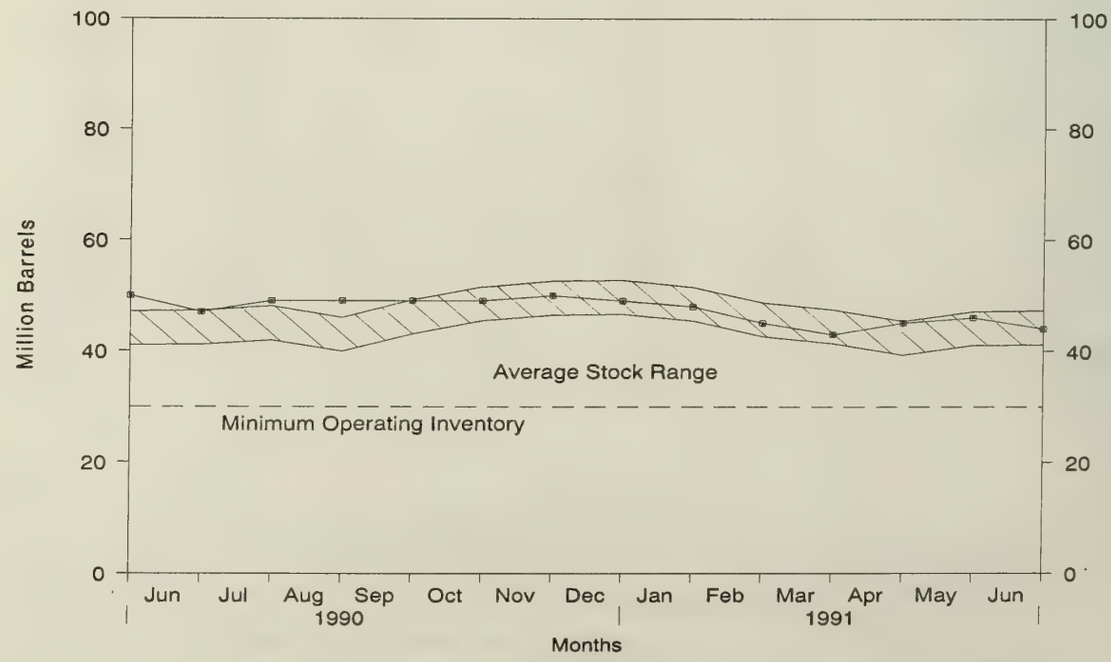
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

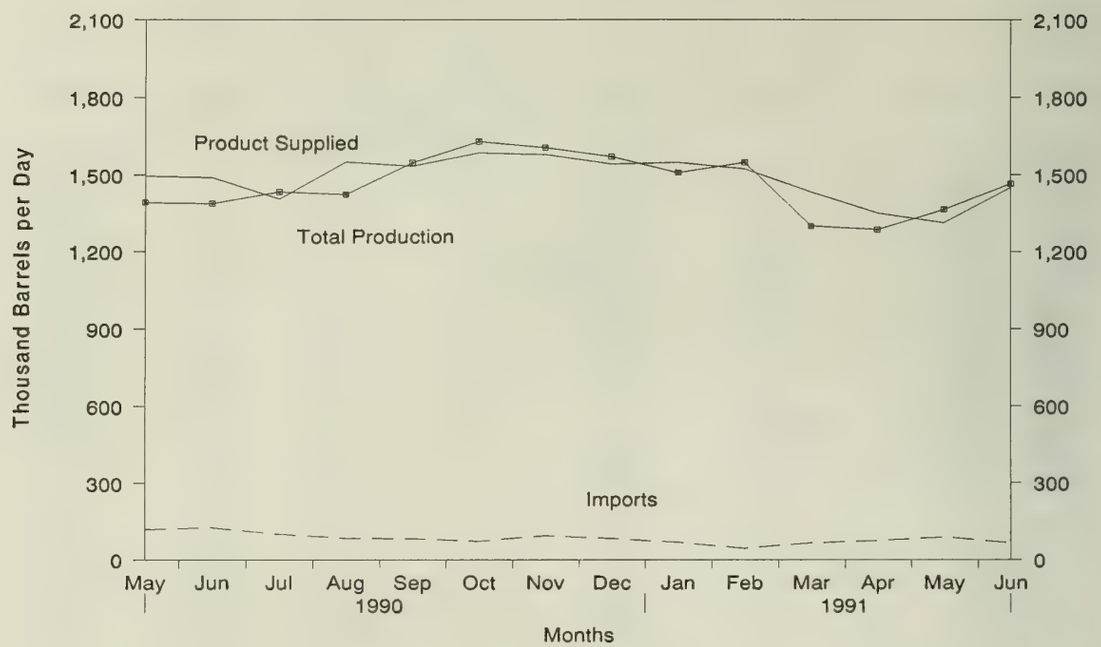
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	[d] 53
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] 60
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] 92
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] 66
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**--**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**--**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**--**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**--**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**--**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**--**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	--	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	--	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	--	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	--	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	--	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	--	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	--	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	--	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	--	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	--	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	--	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	--	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**--**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**--**
1990 January	1,163	825	--	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	--	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	--	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	--	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	--	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	--	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	--	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	--	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	--	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	--	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	--	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	--	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**--**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**--**
1991 January	1,000	422	--	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	--	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	--	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	--	58	145	1,128	45
May	R 926	R 420	--	R 36	R 300	R 1,010	E 46
June*	E *965*	E *442*	--	E *-60*	E 217	E *1,250*	E *44*
6-Mo. Average	E **975**	E **402**	**--**	E **-25**	E **243**	E **1,159**	**--**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**981**	**561**	**--**	**16**	**204**	**1,322**	**--**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**935**	**706**	**--**	**-3**	**207**	**1,436**	**--**

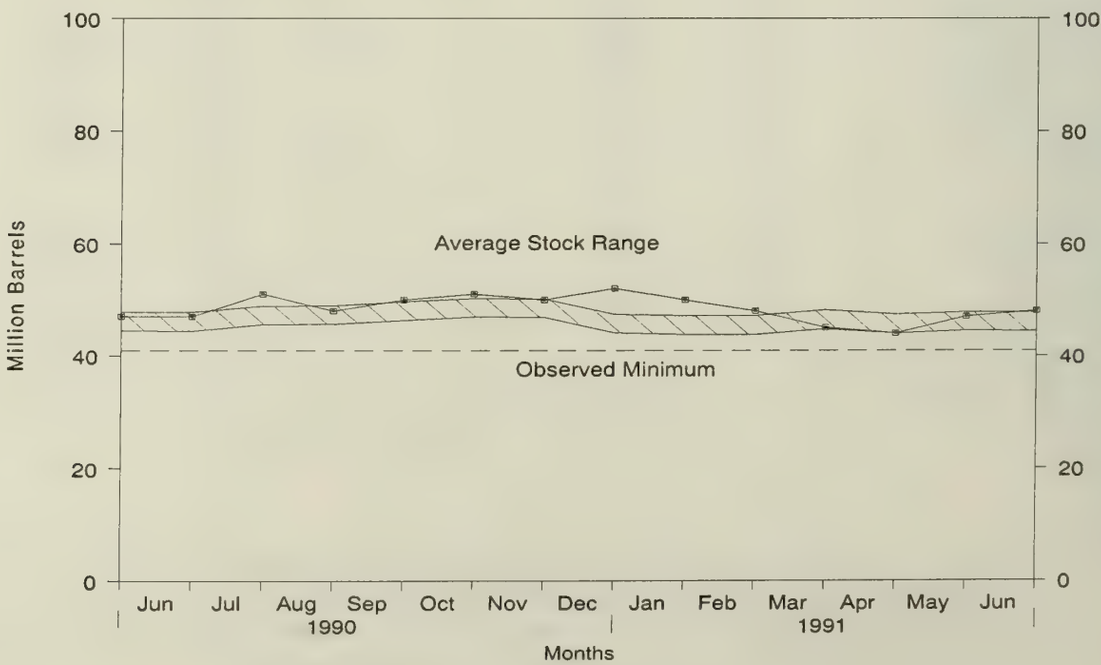
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, May 1990 - Present



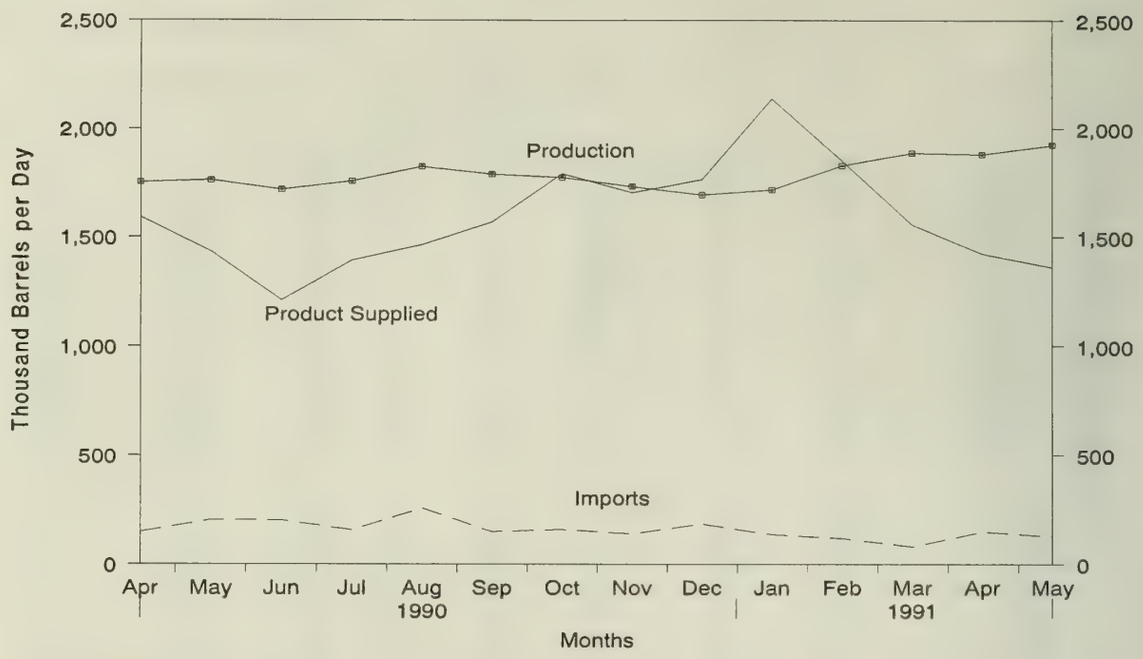
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] 2	**2**	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] -4	**2**	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] (s)	**6**	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	--	--
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	--	--
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	R 1,365	R 1,190	R 87	R 104	R 35	R 1,314	R 1,123	R 47	R 41
June*	E *1,465*	E *1,282*	E *65*	E *72*	E *9*	E *1,449*	E *1,258*	E *48*	E *43*
6-Mo. Average	E **1,410**	E **1,248**	E **67**	E **-16**	E **58**	E **1,435**	E **1,260**	--	--
1990 6-Mo. Average	**1,441**	**1,251**	**131**	**36**	**24**	**1,512**	**1,330**	--	--
1989 6-Mo. Average	**1,362**	**1,159**	**115**	**5**	**21**	**1,452**	**1,248**	--	--

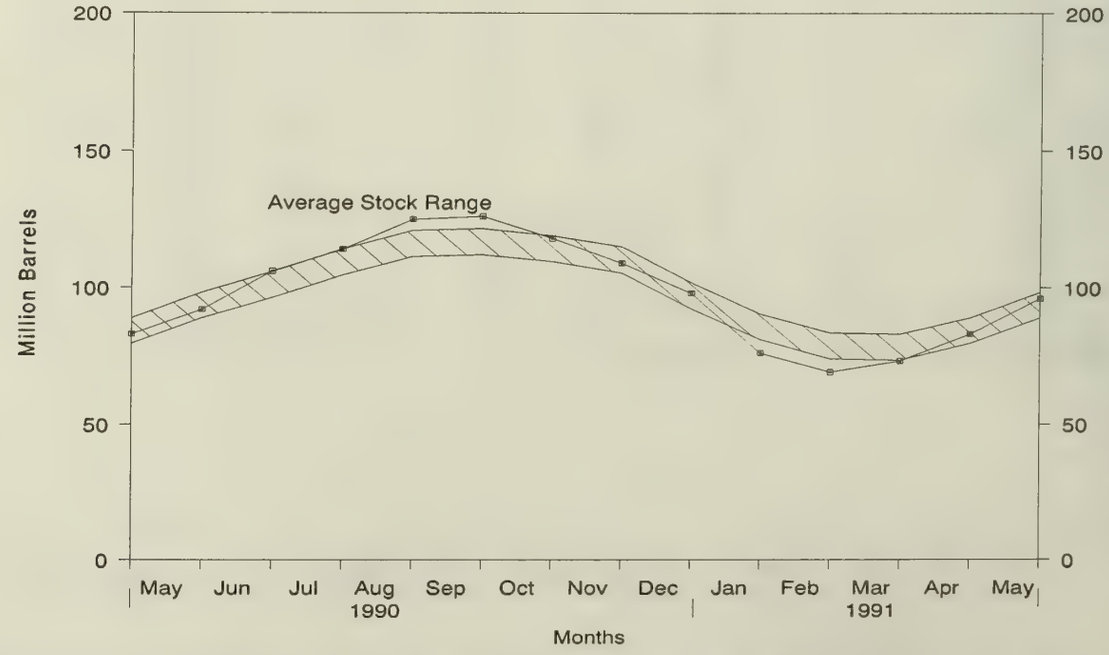
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	--
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	--
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
5-Mo. Average	1,847	123	-11	268	50	1,664	--
1990 5-Mo. Average	1,740	201	77	270	38	1,556	--
1989 5-Mo. Average	1,898	175	-2	298	33	1,744	--

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**--**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**--**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
5-Mo. Average	**2,705**	**627**	**204**	**822**	**278**	**2,028**	**--**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**2,726**	**708**	**139**	**720**	**281**	**2,294**	**--**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**2,700**	**673**	**201**	**717**	**275**	**2,180**	**--**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through May 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (June 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through June 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, June 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	152	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	55
Petroleum Products Exports	740	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	65
Total Exports	892	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	217
Net Imports	7,212	Jet Fuel Exports	9

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

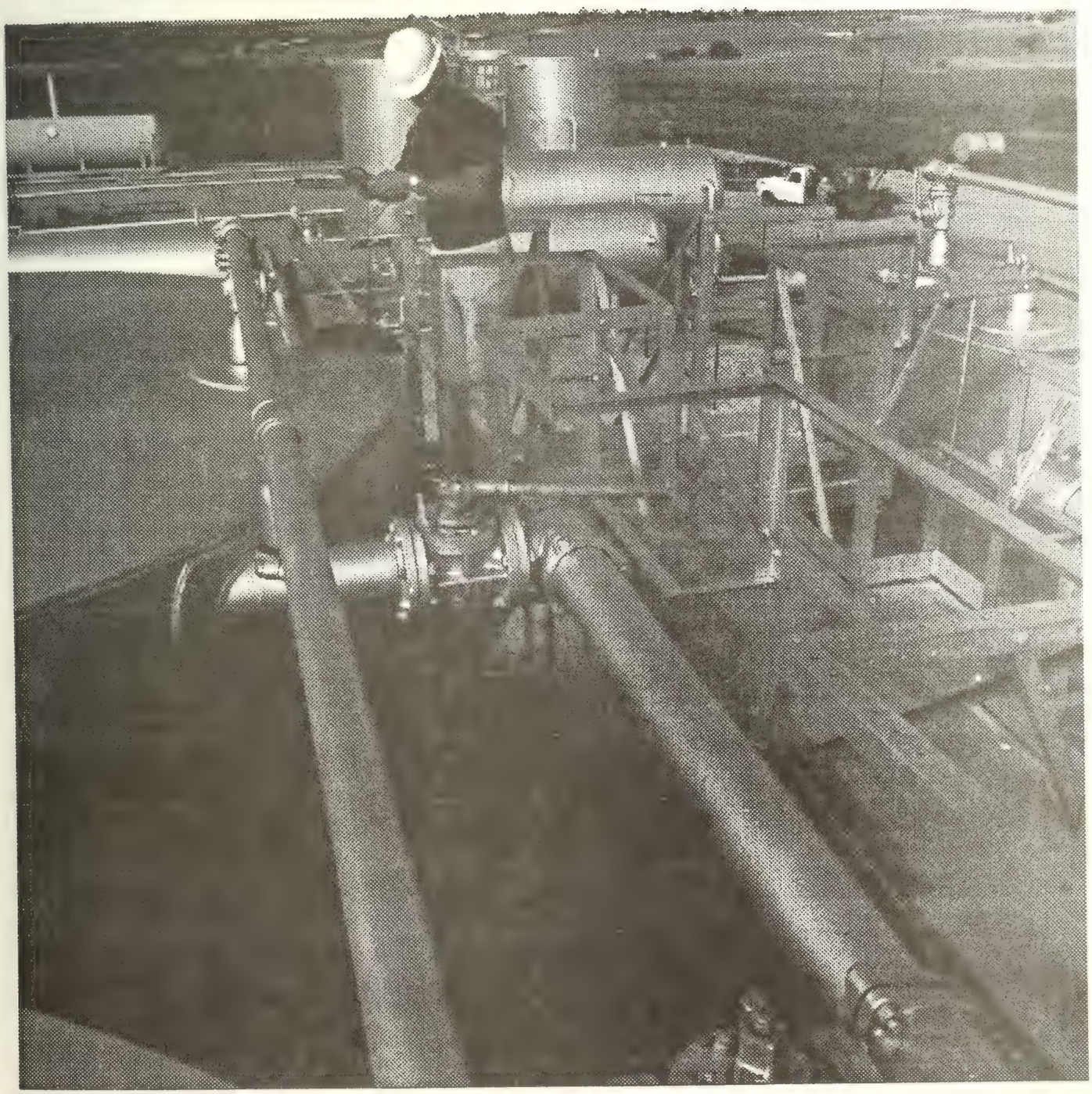
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 54,889	E 1,771	E 278,012	E 1,841
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 173,525	E 5,598	E 847,660	E 5,614
(3)	**Total U.S.**	E 228,414	E 7,368	E 1,125,672	E 7,455
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	197,988	6,387	841,023	5,570
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	5,109	165	20,040	133
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	192,879	6,222	820,983	5,437
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	17,210	114
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-19,785	-638	-35,522	-235
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-462	-15	-2,842	-19
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	18,463	596	42,884	284
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	-1,784	-58	21,730	144
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	419,509	13,533	1,968,385	13,036
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	51,059	1,647	250,510	1,659
(15)	Net Imports[b]	119	4	1,011	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-863	-28	-1,879	-12
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	50,315	1,623	249,642	1,653
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5,548	-179	-15,968	-106
(19)	Imports	17,199	555	64,902	430
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	3,126	101	13,092	87
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	20,578	664	98,947	655
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	460	15	2,833	19
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	35,815	1,155	163,806	1,085
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	505,639	16,311	2,381,833	15,774
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	48,035	1,550	191,302	1,267
(26)	Exports	30,483	983	144,383	956
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	17,552	566	46,919	311
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	523,191	16,877	2,428,751	16,084
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-24,147	-779	31,774	210
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	499,044	16,098	2,460,525	16,295
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	231,711	7,475	1,060,762	7,025
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	84,777	2,735	450,822	2,986
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	31,299	1,010	172,337	1,141
(34)	Jet Fuel	40,733	1,314	216,299	1,432
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,175	1,360	251,223	1,664
(36)	Other[c]	67,889	2,190	306,250	2,028
(37)	Crude Oil	460	15	2,833	19
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	499,044	16,098	2,460,525	16,295
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	358,501	--	358,501	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,482	--	568,482	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	172,008	--	172,008	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	107,005	--	107,005	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	45,809	--	45,809	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	46,923	--	46,923	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	96,295	--	96,295	--
(46)	Other[c]	232,929	--	232,929	--
(47)	**Total Stocks**	1,627,952	--	1,627,952	--
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 228,414	--	197,988	18,463	19,785	2	419,509	5,109	460	926,983
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,059	18,661	4,106	--	14,032	--	11,980	1,434	46,380	104,332
Pentanes Plus	10,085	--	155	--	863	--	5,136	36	4,205	8,037
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,974	18,661	3,951	--	13,169	--	6,844	1,398	42,175	96,295
Ethane/Ethylene	16,507	223	300	--	1,178	--	0	0	15,852	20,902
Propane/Propylene	14,799	13,414	2,758	--	6,561	--	3	973	23,434	41,596
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,291	4,699	610	--	5,248	--	1,798	425	2,129	25,069
Isobutane	5,377	325	283	--	182	--	5,043	0	760	8,728
Other Liquids	3,126	--	17,199	--	5,548	--	23,417	0	-8,640	155,891
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3,126	--	243	--	944	--	2,425	0	0	2,743
Unfinished Oils	--	--	15,474	--	3,513	--	20,808	0	-8,847	115,604
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,482	--	1,089	--	186	0	207	37,471
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	2	--	-2	0	0	73
Finished Petroleum Products	--	456,823	44,084	--	10,978	--	--	29,085	460,844	440,746
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	218,950	16,353	--	1,750	--	--	1,842	231,711	172,008
Leaded	--	8,537	0	--	-217	--	--	73	8,681	7,203
Unleaded	--	210,413	16,353	--	1,967	--	--	1,769	223,030	164,805
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	832	8	--	61	--	--	0	779	1,729
Jet Fuel	--	42,328	2,711	--	3,227	--	--	1,079	40,733	46,923
Naphtha-Type	--	5,443	459	--	-44	--	--	32	5,914	5,670
Kerosene-Type	--	36,885	2,252	--	3,271	--	--	1,047	34,819	41,253
Kerosene	--	775	298	--	-24	--	--	289	808	4,241
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	90,643	5,733	--	4,828	--	--	6,771	84,777	107,005
Residual Fuel Oil	--	28,706	13,010	--	1,119	--	--	9,298	31,299	45,809
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,139	1,047	--	27	--	--	0	5,159	1,504
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,979	3,492	--	-15	--	--	0	11,486	1,758
Special Naphthas	--	1,543	231	--	-192	--	--	675	1,291	2,329
Lubricants	--	4,947	317	--	-218	--	--	657	4,825	13,190
Waxes	--	622	35	--	60	--	--	47	550	1,053
Petroleum Coke	--	17,634	47	--	141	--	--	8,365	9,175	8,371
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	14,654	621	--	204	--	--	57	15,014	32,336
Still Gas	--	20,845	0	--	0	--	--	0	20,845	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,226	181	--	10	--	--	5	2,392	2,490
Total	282,599	475,484	263,377	18,463	50,343	2	454,906	35,628	499,044	1,627,952

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 1,125,672	--	841,023	42,884	18,312	9	1,968,385	20,040	2,833	926,983
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	250,510	76,310	19,658	--	221	--	66,317	7,582	272,358	104,332
Pentanes Plus	47,850	--	1,113	--	1,879	--	25,847	102	21,135	8,037
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	202,660	76,310	18,545	--	-1,658	--	40,470	7,480	251,223	96,295
Ethane/Ethylene	81,128	2,201	1,550	--	856	--	0	0	84,023	20,902
Propane/Propylene	74,361	62,124	12,895	--	-6,920	--	5	5,809	150,486	41,596
Normal Butane/Butylene	24,106	10,663	2,850	--	5,503	--	18,113	1,670	12,333	25,069
Isobutane	23,065	1,322	1,250	--	-1,097	--	22,352	0	4,382	8,728
Other Liquids	13,092	--	64,902	--	15,968	--	98,306	0	-36,280	155,891
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	13,092	--	440	--	1,506	--	12,026	0	0	2,743
Unfinished Oils	--	--	57,015	--	16,330	--	73,182	0	-32,497	115,604
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	7,447	--	-1,786	--	13,018	0	-3,785	37,471
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-82	--	80	0	2	73
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,155,645	172,757	--	-30,116	--	--	136,903	2,221,615	440,746
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,016,668	44,774	--	-10,150	--	--	10,830	1,060,762	172,008
Leaded	--	39,258	8	--	-2,784	--	--	728	41,322	7,203
Unleaded	--	977,410	44,766	--	-7,366	--	--	10,102	1,019,440	164,805
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,021	27	--	-20	--	--	0	3,068	1,729
Jet Fuel	--	211,273	10,228	--	-4,982	--	--	10,184	216,299	46,923
Naphtha-Type	--	23,794	2,257	--	-495	--	--	525	26,021	5,670
Kerosene-Type	--	187,479	7,971	--	-4,487	--	--	9,660	190,277	41,253
Kerosene	--	6,675	757	--	-1,675	--	--	1,035	8,072	4,241
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	432,672	29,594	--	-25,182	--	--	36,626	450,822	107,005
Residual Fuel Oil	--	147,445	59,569	--	-2,785	--	--	37,462	172,337	45,809
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	21,245	3,326	--	43	--	--	0	24,528	1,504
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	37,528	18,639	--	-295	--	--	0	56,462	1,758
Special Naphthas	--	8,103	1,221	--	-680	--	--	1,893	8,111	2,329
Lubricants	--	24,176	927	--	817	--	--	2,602	21,684	13,190
Waxes	--	2,685	265	--	76	--	--	241	2,633	1,053
Petroleum Coke	--	83,403	287	--	975	--	--	35,731	46,984	8,371
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	55,226	2,771	--	13,604	--	--	269	44,124	32,336
Still Gas	--	94,840	0	--	0	--	--	0	94,840	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	10,685	372	--	138	--	--	30	10,889	2,490
Total	1,389,274	2,231,955	1,098,340	42,884	4,385	9	2,133,008	164,526	2,460,525	1,627,952

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,368	--	6,387	596	638	(s)	13,533	165	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,647	602	132	--	453	--	386	46	1,496
Pentanes Plus	325	--	5	--	28	--	166	1	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,322	602	127	--	425	--	221	45	1,360
Ethane/Ethylene	532	7	10	--	38	--	0	0	511
Propane/Propylene	477	433	89	--	212	--	(s)	31	756
Normal Butane/Butylene	138	152	20	--	169	--	58	14	69
Isobutane	173	10	9	--	6	--	163	0	25
Other Liquids	101	--	555	--	179	--	755	0	-279
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	101	--	8	--	30	--	78	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	499	--	113	--	671	0	-285
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	48	--	35	--	6	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,736	1,422	--	354	--	--	938	14,866
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,063	528	--	56	--	--	59	7,475
Leaded	--	275	0	--	-7	--	--	2	280
Unleaded	--	6,788	528	--	63	--	--	57	7,195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	27	(s)	--	2	--	--	0	25
Jet Fuel	--	1,365	87	--	104	--	--	35	1,314
Naphtha-Type	--	176	15	--	-1	--	--	1	191
Kerosene-Type	--	1,190	73	--	106	--	--	34	1,123
Kerosene	--	25	10	--	-1	--	--	9	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,924	185	--	156	--	--	218	2,735
Residual Fuel Oil	--	926	420	--	36	--	--	300	1,010
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	134	34	--	1	--	--	0	166
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	257	113	--	(s)	--	--	0	371
Special Naphthas	--	50	7	--	-6	--	--	22	42
Lubricants	--	160	10	--	-7	--	--	21	156
Waxes	--	20	1	--	2	--	--	2	18
Petroleum Coke	--	569	2	--	5	--	--	270	296
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	473	20	--	7	--	--	2	484
Still Gas	--	672	0	--	0	--	--	0	672
Miscellaneous Products	--	72	6	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	77
Total	9,116	15,338	8,496	596	1,624	(s)	14,674	1,149	16,098

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,455	--	5,570	284	121	(s)	13,036	133	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,659	505	130	--	1	--	439	50	1,804
Pentanes Plus	317	--	7	--	12	--	171	1	140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,342	505	123	--	-11	--	268	50	1,664
Ethane/Ethylene	537	15	10	--	6	--	0	0	556
Propane/Propylene	492	411	85	--	-46	--	(s)	38	997
Normal Butane/Butylene	160	71	19	--	36	--	120	11	82
Isobutane	153	9	8	--	-7	--	148	0	29
Other Liquids	87	--	430	--	106	--	651	0	-240
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	87	--	3	--	10	--	80	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	378	--	108	--	485	0	-215
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	49	--	-12	--	86	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,276	1,144	--	-199	--	--	907	14,713
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,733	297	--	-67	--	--	72	7,025
Leaded	--	260	(s)	--	-18	--	--	5	274
Unleaded	--	6,473	296	--	-49	--	--	67	6,751
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	20
Jet Fuel	--	1,399	68	--	-33	--	--	67	1,432
Naphtha-Type	--	158	15	--	-3	--	--	3	172
Kerosene-Type	--	1,242	53	--	-30	--	--	64	1,260
Kerosene	--	44	5	--	-11	--	--	7	53
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,865	196	--	-167	--	--	243	2,986
Residual Fuel Oil	--	976	394	--	-18	--	--	248	1,141
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	141	22	--	(s)	--	--	0	162
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	249	123	--	-2	--	--	0	374
Special Naphthas	--	54	8	--	-5	--	--	13	54
Lubricants	--	160	6	--	5	--	--	17	144
Waxes	--	18	2	--	1	--	--	2	17
Petroleum Coke	--	552	2	--	6	--	--	237	311
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	366	18	--	90	--	--	2	292
Still Gas	--	628	0	--	0	--	--	0	628
Miscellaneous Products	--	71	2	--	1	--	--	(s)	72
Total	9,200	14,781	7,274	284	29	(s)	14,126	1,090	16,295

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 809	--	41,410	-621	-78	1,926	0	39,546	48	0	17,848
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	776	1,657	230	--	1,555	112	--	28	140	3,938	5,600
Pentanes Plus	104	--	0	--	0	4	--	0	9	91	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	672	1,657	230	--	1,555	108	--	28	132	3,846	5,553
Ethane/Ethylene	212	0	0	--	0	-17	--	0	0	229	2
Propane/Propylene	312	1,373	200	--	1,494	-27	--	0	83	3,323	4,146
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	365	2	--	0	153	--	0	49	272	1,198
Isobutane	41	-81	28	--	61	-1	--	28	0	22	207
Other Liquids	174	--	6,068	--	339	-415	--	7,125	0	-129	18,990
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	174	--	133	--	0	46	--	261	0	0	474
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,609	--	149	-397	--	6,303	0	-1,148	13,951
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,326	--	190	-64	--	561	0	1,019	4,565
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	47,439	35,192	--	65,820	9,086	--	--	1,173	138,192	133,368
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	22,017	15,165	--	39,855	1,933	--	--	9	75,095	54,320
Leaded	--	41	0	--	0	-12	--	--	1	52	75
Unleaded	--	21,976	15,165	--	39,855	1,945	--	--	8	75,043	54,245
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	1	--	72	12	--	--	0	70	179
Jet Fuel	--	2,417	2,484	--	8,774	1,037	--	--	1	12,637	11,611
Naphtha-Type	--	163	423	--	134	-48	--	--	(s)	768	510
Kerosene-Type	--	2,254	2,061	--	8,640	1,085	--	--	1	11,869	11,101
Kerosene	--	90	298	--	45	-9	--	--	4	438	1,517
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,518	4,936	--	14,928	3,790	--	--	320	26,272	35,423
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,684	10,812	--	894	2,268	--	--	218	13,904	18,219
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	109	419	--	1	29	--	--	0	500	89
Special Naphthas	--	167	90	--	204	-27	--	--	4	484	586
Lubricants	--	398	300	--	651	-232	--	--	264	1,317	2,772
Waxes	--	98	31	--	3	24	--	--	10	98	130
Petroleum Coke	--	1,485	0	--	0	181	--	--	333	971	692
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,204	585	--	324	59	--	--	5	4,049	6,991
Still Gas	--	1,890	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,890	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	353	71	--	89	21	--	--	5	467	839
Total	1,759	49,096	82,900	-621	67,636	10,709	0	46,699	1,361	142,001	175,806

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 3,984	--	178,921	4,241	590	3,328	0	184,137	271	0	17,848
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,960	6,820	3,227	--	12,570	-841	--	278	472	26,668	5,600
Pentanes Plus	509	--	688	--	0	2	--	0	11	1,184	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,451	6,820	2,539	--	12,570	-843	--	278	462	25,483	5,553
Ethane/Ethylene	1,086	154	0	--	0	-14	--	0	0	1,254	2
Propane/Propylene	1,599	6,436	2,452	--	12,384	-843	--	0	335	23,379	4,146
Normal Butane/Butylene	567	504	43	--	9	33	--	118	126	846	1,198
Isobutane	199	-274	44	--	177	-19	--	160	0	5	207
Other Liquids	1,101	--	26,550	--	2,305	2,588	--	28,968	0	-1,600	18,990
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,101	--	223	--	0	174	--	1,150	0	0	474
Unfinished Oils	--	--	20,176	--	850	2,083	--	24,284	0	-5,341	13,951
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	6,151	--	1,455	331	--	3,534	0	3,741	4,565
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	215,943	132,908	--	352,053	-27,915	--	--	8,296	720,523	133,368
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	97,557	41,150	--	209,369	-1,713	--	--	414	349,375	54,320
Leaded	--	471	0	--	0	-25	--	--	4	492	75
Unleaded	--	97,086	41,150	--	209,369	-1,688	--	--	410	348,883	54,245
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	51	4	--	396	-27	--	--	0	478	179
Jet Fuel	--	11,515	9,019	--	52,609	-1,981	--	--	744	74,380	11,611
Naphtha-Type	--	1,069	2,007	--	1,380	-18	--	--	1	4,473	510
Kerosene-Type	--	10,446	7,012	--	51,229	-1,963	--	--	743	69,907	11,101
Kerosene	--	780	757	--	1,429	-1,395	--	--	469	3,892	1,517
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	51,252	26,843	--	79,702	-20,168	--	--	2,810	175,155	35,423
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,587	50,121	--	3,676	-5,055	--	--	1,816	79,623	18,219
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,544	1,198	--	-365	10	--	--	0	2,367	89
Special Naphthas	--	843	186	--	862	-21	--	--	170	1,742	586
Lubricants	--	2,653	830	--	2,532	-237	--	--	846	5,406	2,772
Waxes	--	442	237	--	15	75	--	--	41	578	130
Petroleum Coke	--	6,429	0	--	0	-57	--	--	936	5,550	692
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,411	2,432	--	1,465	2,500	--	--	22	11,786	6,991
Still Gas	--	8,387	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,387	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,492	131	--	363	154	--	--	28	1,804	839
Total	9,045	222,763	341,606	4,241	367,518	-22,840	0	213,383	9,040	745,591	175,806

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 26	--	1,336	-20	-3	62	0	1,276	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	53	7	--	50	4	--	1	5	127
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	53	7	--	50	3	--	1	4	124
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	44	6	--	48	-1	--	0	3	107
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	12	(s)	--	0	5	--	0	2	9
Isobutane	1	-3	1	--	2	(s)	--	1	0	1
Other Liquids	6	--	196	--	11	-13	--	230	0	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	--	4	--	0	1	--	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	149	--	5	-13	--	203	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	43	--	6	-2	--	18	0	33
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,530	1,135	--	2,123	293	--	--	38	4,458
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	710	489	--	1,286	62	--	--	(s)	2,422
Leaded	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Unleaded	--	709	489	--	1,286	63	--	--	(s)	2,421
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	78	80	--	283	33	--	--	(s)	408
Naphtha-Type	--	5	14	--	4	-2	--	--	(s)	25
Kerosene-Type	--	73	66	--	279	35	--	--	(s)	383
Kerosene	--	3	10	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	339	159	--	482	122	--	--	10	847
Residual Fuel Oil	--	151	349	--	29	73	--	--	7	449
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	4	14	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	16
Special Naphthas	--	5	3	--	7	-1	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	13	10	--	21	-7	--	--	9	42
Waxes	--	3	1	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	48	0	--	0	6	--	--	11	31
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	103	19	--	10	2	--	--	(s)	131
Still Gas	--	61	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	2	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	15
Total	57	1,584	2,674	-20	2,182	345	0	1,506	44	4,581

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 26	--	1,185	28	4	22	0	1,219	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	45	21	--	83	-6	--	2	3	177
Pentanes Plus	3	--	5	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	45	17	--	83	-6	--	2	3	169
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	43	16	--	82	-6	--	0	2	155
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	1	1	6
Isobutane	1	-2	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	--	176	--	15	17	--	192	0	-11
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	--	1	--	0	1	--	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	134	--	6	14	--	161	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	41	--	10	2	--	23	0	25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,430	880	--	2,331	-185	--	--	55	4,772
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	646	273	--	1,387	-11	--	--	3	2,314
Leaded	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Unleaded	--	643	273	--	1,387	-11	--	--	3	2,310
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	76	60	--	348	-13	--	--	5	493
Naphtha-Type	--	7	13	--	9	(s)	--	--	(s)	30
Kerosene-Type	--	69	46	--	339	-13	--	--	5	463
Kerosene	--	5	5	--	9	-9	--	--	3	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	339	178	--	528	-134	--	--	19	1,160
Residual Fuel Oil	--	150	332	--	24	-33	--	--	12	527
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	10	8	--	-2	(s)	--	--	0	16
Special Naphthas	--	6	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	1	12
Lubricants	--	18	5	--	17	-2	--	--	6	36
Waxes	--	3	2	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	43	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	6	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	69	16	--	10	17	--	--	(s)	78
Still Gas	--	56	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	1	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	12
Total	60	1,475	2,262	28	2,434	-151	0	1,413	60	4,938

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 22,875	--	18,884	2,400	56,894	3,325	0	97,728	0	0	76,046
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,791	3,706	2,051	--	796	5,295	--	2,621	235	8,193	34,144
Pentanes Plus	1,484	--	42	--	737	666	--	846	0	751	2,929
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,307	3,706	2,009	--	59	4,629	--	1,775	235	7,442	31,215
Ethane/Ethylene	3,001	1	300	--	-759	240	--	0	0	2,303	5,948
Propane/Propylene	3,427	3,160	1,345	--	346	3,224	--	0	181	4,873	17,068
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,110	586	323	--	137	1,330	--	166	53	607	6,103
Isobutane	769	-41	41	--	335	-165	--	1,609	0	-340	2,096
Other Liquids	138	--	105	--	-22	1,320	--	406	0	-1,505	26,198
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	138	--	0	--	0	-14	--	152	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	2	1,079	--	-523	0	-554	18,025
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	105	--	-24	255	--	777	0	-951	7,934
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	--	100,531	1,234	--	20,579	282	--	--	724	121,338	112,785
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	53,336	425	--	13,308	-2,604	--	--	4	69,669	46,088
Leaded	--	574	0	--	93	-104	--	--	0	771	1,045
Unleaded	--	52,762	425	--	13,215	-2,500	--	--	4	68,898	45,043
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	69	3	--	76	-42	--	--	0	190	537
Jet Fuel	--	6,160	30	--	3,238	1,642	--	--	208	7,578	10,224
Naphtha-Type	--	619	30	--	40	125	--	--	0	564	1,021
Kerosene-Type	--	5,541	0	--	3,198	1,517	--	--	208	7,014	9,203
Kerosene	--	59	0	--	0	-51	--	--	17	93	1,429
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,320	541	--	4,390	1,064	--	--	8	26,179	31,663
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,299	97	--	-736	-2	--	--	115	1,547	3,892
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,147	32	--	-41	31	--	--	0	1,107	260
Special Naphthas	--	513	74	--	18	-64	--	--	268	401	400
Lubricants	--	760	17	--	242	10	--	--	22	987	1,819
Waxes	--	88	1	--	0	10	--	--	4	75	143
Petroleum Coke	--	3,718	0	--	0	195	--	--	62	3,461	2,012
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,380	10	--	96	138	--	--	16	5,332	14,125
Still Gas	--	4,393	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,393	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	289	4	--	-12	-45	--	--	0	326	193
Total	32,804	104,237	22,274	2,400	78,247	10,222	0	100,755	959	128,026	249,173

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 111,746	–	95,112	5,260	245,338	7,676	1	449,779	(s)	0	76,046
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,073	15,599	10,478	–	2,653	816	–	16,883	828	58,276	34,144
Pentanes Plus	7,008	–	203	–	2,068	779	–	4,795	0	3,705	2,929
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,065	15,599	10,275	–	585	37	–	12,088	828	54,571	31,215
Ethane/Ethylene	14,383	79	1,550	–	-5,563	321	–	0	0	10,128	5,948
Propane/Propylene	17,397	15,319	6,967	–	2,545	-811	–	0	614	42,425	17,068
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,717	392	1,279	–	889	928	–	4,983	214	2,152	6,103
Isobutane	3,568	-191	479	–	2,714	-401	–	7,105	0	-134	2,096
Other Liquids	667	–	257	–	343	3,748	–	3,701	0	-6,182	26,198
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	667	–	0	–	0	23	–	644	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	–	578	3,486	–	-1,492	0	-1,416	18,025
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	257	–	-235	295	–	4,493	0	-4,766	7,934
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	-56	–	56	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	–	474,735	5,137	–	79,851	4,980	–	–	1,799	552,944	112,785
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	255,001	1,596	–	54,260	-1,964	–	–	251	312,570	46,088
Leaded	–	2,709	0	–	230	-1,355	–	–	3	4,291	1,045
Unleaded	–	252,292	1,596	–	54,030	-609	–	–	248	308,279	45,043
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	390	6	–	300	-20	–	–	0	716	537
Jet Fuel	–	29,345	241	–	10,277	-508	–	–	210	40,161	10,224
Naphtha-Type	–	2,457	241	–	287	37	–	–	(s)	2,948	1,021
Kerosene-Type	–	26,888	0	–	9,990	-545	–	–	209	37,214	9,203
Kerosene	–	2,430	0	–	-12	-141	–	–	75	2,484	1,429
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	103,506	1,984	–	17,567	-1,044	–	–	73	124,028	31,663
Residual Fuel Oil	–	11,584	392	–	-3,920	577	–	–	226	7,253	3,892
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	5,683	149	–	131	-38	–	–	0	6,001	260
Special Naphthas	–	2,198	626	–	122	-84	–	–	280	2,750	400
Lubricants	–	3,484	97	–	954	61	–	–	112	4,362	1,819
Waxes	–	267	10	–	0	1	–	–	19	257	143
Petroleum Coke	–	18,106	0	–	0	998	–	–	439	16,669	2,012
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	20,634	10	–	235	7,266	–	–	114	13,499	14,125
Still Gas	–	20,210	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	20,210	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	1,897	26	–	-63	-124	–	–	(s)	1,984	193
Total	160,486	490,334	110,984	5,260	328,185	17,220	1	470,363	2,628	605,038	249,173

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 738	--	609	77	1,835	107	0	3,153	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	316	120	66	--	26	171	--	85	8	264
Pentanes Plus	48	--	1	--	24	21	--	27	0	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	268	120	65	--	2	149	--	57	8	240
Ethane/Ethylene	97	(s)	10	--	-24	8	--	0	0	74
Propane/Propylene	111	102	43	--	11	104	--	0	6	157
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	19	10	--	4	43	--	5	2	20
Isobutane	25	-1	1	--	11	-5	--	52	0	-11
Other Liquids	4	--	3	--	-1	43	--	13	0	-49
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	(s)	35	--	-17	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	3	--	-1	8	--	25	0	-31
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,243	40	--	664	9	--	--	23	3,914
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,721	14	--	429	-84	--	--	(s)	2,247
Leaded	--	19	0	--	3	-3	--	--	0	25
Unleaded	--	1,702	14	--	426	-81	--	--	(s)	2,223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	199	1	--	104	53	--	--	7	244
Naphtha-Type	--	20	1	--	1	4	--	--	0	18
Kerosene-Type	--	179	0	--	103	49	--	--	7	226
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	720	17	--	142	34	--	--	(s)	844
Residual Fuel Oil	--	74	3	--	-24	(s)	--	--	4	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	37	1	--	-1	1	--	--	0	36
Special Naphthas	--	17	2	--	1	-2	--	--	9	13
Lubricants	--	25	1	--	8	(s)	--	--	1	32
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	120	0	--	0	6	--	--	2	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	174	(s)	--	3	4	--	--	1	172
Still Gas	--	142	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	11
Total	1,058	3,362	719	77	2,524	330	0	3,250	31	4,130

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 740	--	630	35	1,625	51	(s)	2,979	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	318	103	69	--	18	5	--	112	5	386
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	14	5	--	32	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272	103	68	--	4	(s)	--	80	5	361
Ethane/Ethylene	95	1	10	--	-37	2	--	0	0	67
Propane/Propylene	115	101	46	--	17	-5	--	0	4	281
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	3	8	--	6	6	--	33	1	14
Isobutane	24	-1	3	--	18	-3	--	47	0	-1
Other Liquids	4	--	2	--	2	25	--	25	0	-41
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	4	23	--	-10	0	-9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2	--	-2	2	--	30	0	-32
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,144	34	--	529	33	--	--	12	3,662
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,689	11	--	359	-13	--	--	2	2,070
Leaded	--	18	0	--	2	-9	--	--	(s)	28
Unleaded	--	1,671	11	--	358	-4	--	--	2	2,042
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	194	2	--	68	-3	--	--	1	266
Naphtha-Type	--	16	2	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Kerosene-Type	--	178	0	--	66	-4	--	--	1	246
Kerosene	--	16	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	685	13	--	116	-7	--	--	(s)	821
Residual Fuel Oil	--	77	3	--	-26	4	--	--	1	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	38	1	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	40
Special Naphthas	--	15	4	--	1	-1	--	--	2	18
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	1	29
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	120	0	--	0	7	--	--	3	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	137	(s)	--	2	48	--	--	1	89
Still Gas	--	134	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	--	13	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	13
Total	1,063	3,247	735	35	2,173	114	(s)	3,115	17	4,007

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 105,254	--	126,106	12,688	-46,425	12,495	0	185,128	0	0	741,156
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,622	10,535	1,486	--	-150	8,306	--	6,315	702	30,170	61,036
Pentanes Plus	6,109	--	0	--	-438	224	--	2,886	27	2,534	4,860
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,513	10,535	1,486	--	288	8,082	--	3,429	675	27,636	56,176
Ethane/Ethylene	12,189	212	0	--	1,604	954	--	0	0	13,051	14,782
Propane/Propylene	9,459	7,294	1,127	--	-1,264	3,179	--	0	397	13,040	19,475
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,788	2,664	235	--	173	3,638	--	714	278	230	16,027
Isobutane	4,077	365	124	--	-225	311	--	2,715	0	1,315	5,892
Other Liquids	1,519	--	10,031	--	-317	2,563	--	16,163	0	-7,493	71,637
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,519	--	0	--	0	37	--	1,482	0	0	642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,031	--	-151	1,641	--	15,375	0	-7,136	54,901
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-166	880	--	-689	0	-357	16,052
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	42
Finished Petroleum Products	--	206,642	6,219	--	-89,029	627	--	--	16,083	107,122	122,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	97,341	307	--	-54,676	2,511	--	--	1,403	39,058	44,141
Leaded	--	1,551	0	--	-114	98	--	--	64	1,275	457
Unleaded	--	95,790	307	--	-54,562	2,413	--	--	1,339	37,783	43,684
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	452	0	--	-194	6	--	--	0	252	550
Jet Fuel	--	20,872	0	--	-12,825	414	--	--	749	6,884	15,176
Naphtha-Type	--	2,868	0	--	-369	-248	--	--	32	2,715	1,953
Kerosene-Type	--	18,004	0	--	-12,456	662	--	--	717	4,169	13,223
Kerosene	--	527	0	--	-45	48	--	--	267	167	1,183
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	40,048	0	--	-19,537	-1,152	--	--	4,425	17,238	25,498
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,440	1,706	--	-158	-805	--	--	3,762	10,031	14,795
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	10,443	4,029	--	40	-29	--	--	0	14,541	2,611
Special Naphthas	--	826	58	--	-222	-82	--	--	395	349	1,279
Lubricants	--	3,068	0	--	-932	-125	--	--	245	2,016	6,485
Waxes	--	371	1	--	-3	60	--	--	21	288	539
Petroleum Coke	--	7,525	0	--	0	-286	--	--	4,812	2,999	3,318
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,184	12	--	-420	-16	--	--	4	2,788	5,193
Still Gas	--	9,212	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,212	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,333	106	--	-57	83	--	--	(s)	1,299	1,356
Total	140,395	217,177	143,842	12,688	-135,921	23,991	0	207,606	16,785	129,799	995,953

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 513,745	--	530,710	26,562	-180,623	4,016	0	886,378	0	0	741,156
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	164,716	43,447	4,418	--	-4,760	723	--	34,878	4,356	167,864	61,036
Pentanes Plus	28,730	--	0	--	-472	1,098	--	14,533	83	12,544	4,860
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	135,986	43,447	4,418	--	-4,288	-375	--	20,345	4,274	155,319	56,176
Ethane/Ethylene	59,982	1,889	0	--	9,691	553	--	0	0	71,009	14,782
Propane/Propylene	47,211	33,451	2,761	--	-12,498	-4,960	--	0	3,334	72,551	19,475
Normal Butane/Butylene	11,782	6,545	1,163	--	550	4,849	--	7,984	940	6,267	16,027
Isobutane	17,011	1,562	494	--	-2,031	-817	--	12,361	0	5,492	5,892
Other Liquids	7,769	--	36,094	--	-2,866	7,789	--	58,318	0	-25,110	71,637
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7,769	--	7	--	0	189	--	7,587	0	0	642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	35,159	--	-1,646	8,556	--	47,765	0	-22,808	54,901
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	928	--	-1,220	-930	--	2,942	0	-2,304	16,052
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-26	--	24	0	2	42
Finished Petroleum Products	--	981,937	29,708	--	-444,930	-9,074	--	--	74,818	500,971	122,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	448,146	752	--	-271,487	-5,320	--	--	6,330	176,401	44,141
Leaded	--	6,905	1	--	-649	-394	--	--	700	5,951	457
Unleaded	--	441,241	751	--	-270,838	-4,926	--	--	5,630	170,450	43,684
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,674	0	--	-777	-29	--	--	0	926	550
Jet Fuel	--	105,457	98	--	-66,999	-2,535	--	--	5,899	35,192	15,176
Naphtha-Type	--	13,429	0	--	-2,392	-292	--	--	413	10,916	1,953
Kerosene-Type	--	92,028	98	--	-64,607	-2,243	--	--	5,486	24,276	13,223
Kerosene	--	2,940	0	--	-1,417	-146	--	--	488	1,181	1,183
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	196,132	0	--	-98,229	-2,630	--	--	25,278	75,255	25,498
Residual Fuel Oil	--	57,433	7,424	--	244	412	--	--	15,407	49,282	14,795
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	49,690	20,455	--	234	-189	--	--	0	70,568	2,611
Special Naphthas	--	4,874	371	--	-984	-527	--	--	838	3,950	1,279
Lubricants	--	14,982	0	--	-3,500	623	--	--	1,189	9,670	6,485
Waxes	--	1,593	11	--	-15	64	--	--	112	1,413	539
Petroleum Coke	--	36,897	89	--	0	-275	--	--	19,240	18,021	3,318
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	13,235	293	--	-1,700	1,325	--	--	35	10,468	5,193
Still Gas	--	42,698	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	42,698	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	6,186	215	--	-300	153	--	--	2	5,946	1,356
Total	686,230	1,025,384	600,930	26,562	-633,179	3,454	0	979,574	79,174	643,725	995,953

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,395	--	4,068	409	-1,498	403	0	5,972	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,085	340	48	--	-5	268	--	204	23	973
Pentanes Plus	197	--	0	--	-14	7	--	93	1	82
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	888	340	48	--	9	261	--	111	22	891
Ethane/Ethylene	393	7	0	--	52	31	--	0	0	421
Propane/Propylene	305	235	36	--	-41	103	--	0	13	421
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	86	8	--	6	117	--	23	9	7
Isobutane	132	12	4	--	-7	10	--	88	0	42
Other Liquids	49	--	324	--	-10	83	--	521	0	-242
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	--	0	--	0	1	--	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	324	--	-5	53	--	496	0	-230
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-5	28	--	-22	0	-12
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,666	201	--	-2,872	20	--	--	519	3,456
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,140	10	--	-1,764	81	--	--	45	1,260
Leaded	--	50	0	--	-4	3	--	--	2	41
Unleaded	--	3,090	10	--	-1,760	78	--	--	43	1,219
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel	--	673	0	--	-414	13	--	--	24	222
Naphtha-Type	--	93	0	--	-12	-8	--	--	1	88
Kerosene-Type	--	581	0	--	-402	21	--	--	23	134
Kerosene	--	17	0	--	-1	2	--	--	9	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,292	0	--	-630	-37	--	--	143	556
Residual Fuel Oil	--	369	55	--	-5	-26	--	--	121	324
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	337	130	--	1	-1	--	--	0	469
Special Naphthas	--	27	2	--	-7	-3	--	--	13	11
Lubricants	--	99	0	--	-30	-4	--	--	8	65
Waxes	--	12	(s)	--	(s)	2	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	243	0	--	0	-9	--	--	155	97
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	103	(s)	--	-14	-1	--	--	(s)	90
Still Gas	--	297	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	297
Miscellaneous Products	--	43	3	--	-2	3	--	--	(s)	42
Total	4,529	7,006	4,640	409	-4,385	774	0	6,697	541	4,187

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,402	--	3,515	176	-1,196	27	0	5,870	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,091	288	29	--	-32	5	--	231	29	1,112
Pentanes Plus	190	--	0	--	-3	7	--	96	1	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	901	288	29	--	-28	-2	--	135	28	1,029
Ethane/Ethylene	397	13	0	--	64	4	--	0	0	470
Propane/Propylene	313	222	18	--	-83	-33	--	0	22	480
Normal Butane/Butylene	78	43	8	--	4	32	--	53	6	42
Isobutane	113	10	3	--	-13	-5	--	82	0	36
Other Liquids	51	--	239	--	-19	52	--	386	0	-166
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	--	(s)	--	0	1	--	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	233	--	-11	57	--	316	0	-151
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	6	--	-8	-6	--	19	0	-15
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,503	197	--	-2,947	-60	--	--	495	3,318
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,968	5	--	-1,798	-35	--	--	42	1,168
Leaded	--	46	(s)	--	-4	-3	--	--	5	39
Unleaded	--	2,922	5	--	-1,794	-33	--	--	37	1,129
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	698	1	--	-444	-17	--	--	39	233
Naphtha-Type	--	89	0	--	-16	-2	--	--	3	72
Kerosene-Type	--	609	1	--	-428	-15	--	--	36	161
Kerosene	--	19	0	--	-9	-1	--	--	3	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,299	0	--	-651	-17	--	--	167	498
Residual Fuel Oil	--	380	49	--	2	3	--	--	102	326
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	329	135	--	2	-1	--	--	0	467
Special Naphthas	--	32	2	--	-7	-3	--	--	6	26
Lubricants	--	99	0	--	-23	4	--	--	8	64
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	244	1	--	0	-2	--	--	127	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	88	2	--	-11	9	--	--	(s)	69
Still Gas	--	283	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	283
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	1	--	-2	1	--	--	(s)	39
Total	4,545	6,791	3,980	176	-4,193	23	0	6,487	524	4,263

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 14,954	--	2,304	675	-4,128	-610	0	14,415	0	0	13,040
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,965	229	252	--	-2,201	-39	--	524	18	1,742	1,130
Pentanes Plus	810	--	113	--	-299	-29	--	231	0	422	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,155	229	139	--	-1,902	-10	--	293	18	1,320	998
Ethane/Ethylene	1,103	0	0	--	-845	1	--	0	0	257	170
Propane/Propylene	1,273	220	49	--	-576	7	--	0	0	959	370
Normal Butane/Butylene	549	19	43	--	-310	-9	--	181	18	111	314
Isobutane	230	-10	47	--	-171	-9	--	112	0	-7	144
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	0	-18	--	-83	0	102	4,949
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	--	0	--	0	0	--	1	0	0	83
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	21	--	-148	0	127	2,735
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-39	--	64	0	-25	2,131
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,952	110	--	-779	-197	--	--	29	14,451	13,272
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,404	45	--	-513	-337	--	--	9	7,264	4,699
Leaded	--	1,380	0	--	-404	-97	--	--	0	1,073	1,138
Unleaded	--	6,024	45	--	-109	-240	--	--	9	6,191	3,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	29	0	--	16	4	--	--	0	41	43
Jet Fuel	--	951	0	--	208	-135	--	--	0	1,294	1,101
Naphtha-Type	--	371	0	--	-134	-11	--	--	0	248	356
Kerosene-Type	--	580	0	--	342	-124	--	--	0	1,046	745
Kerosene	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	4	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,186	65	--	-490	228	--	--	3	3,530	3,360
Residual Fuel Oil	--	291	0	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	281	556
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	21	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	12	26
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	0	2
Lubricants	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	4	-4	8
Waxes	--	28	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	30	64
Petroleum Coke	--	312	0	--	0	-7	--	--	13	306	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,004	0	--	0	42	--	--	(s)	962	3,369
Still Gas	--	668	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	668	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	60	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	63	7
Total	18,920	15,181	2,666	675	-7,108	-864	0	14,856	47	16,295	32,391

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 73,149	--	10,905	4,298	-20,939	1,111	5	66,026	271	0	13,040
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	20,043	767	1,011	--	-10,463	-56	--	2,699	23	8,692	1,130
Pentanes Plus	3,956	--	222	--	-1,596	-25	--	785	0	1,822	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,087	767	789	--	-8,867	-31	--	1,914	23	6,870	998
Ethane/Ethylene	5,666	0	0	--	-4,128	-4	--	0	0	1,542	170
Propane/Propylene	6,575	959	376	--	-2,431	-17	--	0	5	5,491	370
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,711	-119	324	--	-1,448	-14	--	1,387	18	77	314
Isobutane	1,135	-73	89	--	-860	4	--	527	0	-240	144
Other Liquids	160	--	0	--	0	144	--	35	0	-19	4,949
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	160	--	0	--	0	-26	--	186	0	0	83
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	742	--	-776	0	34	2,735
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-572	--	625	0	-53	2,131
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	69,601	552	--	-2,831	2,036	--	--	77	65,209	13,272
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	34,561	159	--	-1,884	-145	--	--	21	32,960	4,699
Leaded	--	6,364	7	--	-1,704	-113	--	--	(s)	4,780	1,138
Unleaded	--	28,197	152	--	-180	-32	--	--	21	28,180	3,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	97	0	--	51	-12	--	--	0	160	43
Jet Fuel	--	5,326	0	--	1,270	82	--	--	0	6,514	1,101
Naphtha-Type	--	1,570	0	--	-649	-18	--	--	0	939	356
Kerosene-Type	--	3,756	0	--	1,919	100	--	--	0	5,575	745
Kerosene	--	47	0	--	0	8	--	--	0	39	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	18,750	363	--	-2,268	86	--	--	5	16,754	3,360
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,566	30	--	0	60	--	--	(s)	1,536	556
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	102	0	--	0	7	--	--	0	95	26
Special Naphthas	--	-2	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	-1	2
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	12	-12	8
Waxes	--	109	0	--	0	-66	--	--	(s)	175	64
Petroleum Coke	--	1,630	0	--	0	2	--	--	34	1,594	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,222	0	--	0	2,034	--	--	3	2,185	3,369
Still Gas	--	2,905	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,905	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	288	0	--	0	-18	--	--	0	306	7
Total	93,352	70,368	12,468	4,298	-34,233	3,235	5	68,760	370	73,883	32,391

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 482	--	74	22	-133	-20	0	465	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	7	8	--	-71	-1	--	17	1	56
Pentanes Plus	26	--	4	--	-10	-1	--	7	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	7	4	--	-61	(s)	--	9	1	43
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	41	7	2	--	-19	(s)	--	0	0	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	1	1	--	-10	(s)	--	6	1	4
Isobutane	7	(s)	2	--	-6	(s)	--	4	0	(s)
Other Liquids	(s)	--	0	--	0	-1	--	-3	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-5	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	2	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	482	4	--	-25	-6	--	--	1	466
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	239	1	--	-17	-11	--	--	(s)	234
Leaded	--	45	0	--	-13	-3	--	--	0	35
Unleaded	--	194	1	--	-4	-8	--	--	(s)	200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	7	-4	--	--	0	42
Naphtha-Type	--	12	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	8
Kerosene-Type	--	19	0	--	11	-4	--	--	0	34
Kerosene	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	135	2	--	-16	7	--	--	(s)	114
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	0
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	32	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	31
Still Gas	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	610	490	86	22	-229	-28	0	479	2	526

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 484	--	72	28	-139	7	(s)	437	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	133	5	7	--	-69	(s)	--	18	(s)	58
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-11	(s)	--	5	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	107	5	5	--	-59	(s)	--	13	(s)	45
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	10
Propane/Propylene	44	6	2	--	-16	(s)	--	0	(s)	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-1	2	--	-10	(s)	--	9	(s)	1
Isobutane	8	(s)	1	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	4	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	461	4	--	-19	13	--	--	1	432
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	229	1	--	-12	-1	--	--	(s)	218
Leaded	--	42	(s)	--	-11	-1	--	--	(s)	32
Unleaded	--	187	1	--	-1	(s)	--	--	(s)	187
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	35	0	--	8	1	--	--	0	43
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	25	0	--	13	1	--	--	0	37
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	124	2	--	-15	1	--	--	(s)	111
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	0	--	0	13	--	--	(s)	14
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	618	466	83	28	-227	21	(s)	455	2	489

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 84,522	--	9,284	3,321	-6,263	2,649	2	82,692	5,061	460	78,893
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,905	2,534	87	--	0	358	--	2,492	338	2,338	2,422
Pentanes Plus	1,578	--	0	--	0	-2	--	1,173	0	407	69
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,327	2,534	87	--	0	360	--	1,319	338	1,931	2,353
Ethane/Ethylene	2	10	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	12	0
Propane/Propylene	328	1,367	37	--	0	178	--	3	312	1,239	537
Normal Butane/Butylene	737	1,065	7	--	0	136	--	737	27	909	1,427
Isobutane	260	92	43	--	0	46	--	579	0	-230	389
Other Liquids	1,294	--	995	--	0	2,098	--	-194	0	385	34,117
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,294	--	110	--	0	875	--	529	0	0	1,334
Unfinished Oils	--	--	834	--	0	1,169	--	-199	0	-136	25,992
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	51	--	0	57	--	-527	0	521	6,789
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	--	87,259	1,329	--	3,409	1,180	--	--	11,077	79,740	59,197
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	38,852	411	--	2,026	247	--	--	418	40,624	22,760
Leaded	--	4,991	0	--	425	-102	--	--	9	5,509	4,488
Unleaded	--	33,861	411	--	1,601	349	--	--	409	35,115	18,272
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	273	4	--	30	81	--	--	0	226	420
Jet Fuel	--	11,928	197	--	605	269	--	--	121	12,340	8,811
Naphtha-Type	--	1,422	6	--	329	138	--	--	0	1,619	1,830
Kerosene-Type	--	10,506	191	--	276	131	--	--	121	10,721	6,981
Kerosene	--	99	0	--	0	-8	--	--	1	106	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,571	191	--	709	898	--	--	2,015	11,558	11,061
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,992	395	--	0	-352	--	--	5,203	5,536	8,347
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	398	59	--	0	-28	--	--	0	485	276
Special Naphthas	--	38	9	--	0	-18	--	--	9	56	62
Lubricants	--	722	0	--	39	130	--	--	121	510	2,106
Waxes	--	37	2	--	0	-32	--	--	12	59	177
Petroleum Coke	--	4,594	47	--	0	58	--	--	3,145	1,438	2,345
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,882	14	--	0	-19	--	--	32	1,883	2,658
Still Gas	--	4,682	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,682	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	191	0	--	0	-46	--	--	(s)	237	95
Total	88,721	89,793	11,695	3,321	-2,854	6,285	2	84,990	16,476	82,923	174,629

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 423,048	--	25,375	2,523	-44,366	2,181	3	382,065	19,498	2,833	78,893
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	13,718	9,677	524	--	0	-421	--	11,579	1,903	10,858	2,422
Pentanes Plus	7,647	--	0	--	0	25	--	5,734	9	1,879	69
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,071	9,677	524	--	0	-446	--	5,845	1,894	8,979	2,353
Ethane/Ethylene	11	79	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	90	0
Propane/Propylene	1,579	5,959	339	--	0	-289	--	5	1,522	6,639	537
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,329	3,341	41	--	0	-293	--	3,641	372	2,991	1,427
Isobutane	1,152	298	144	--	0	136	--	2,199	0	-741	389
Other Liquids	3,395	--	2,001	--	218	1,699	--	7,284	0	-3,369	34,117
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3,395	--	210	--	0	1,146	--	2,459	0	0	1,334
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,680	--	218	1,463	--	3,401	0	-2,966	25,992
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	111	--	0	-910	--	1,424	0	-403	6,789
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	--	413,429	4,452	--	15,857	-143	--	--	51,913	381,968	59,197
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	181,403	1,117	--	9,742	-1,008	--	--	3,813	189,457	22,760
Leaded	--	22,809	0	--	2,123	-897	--	--	20	25,809	4,488
Unleaded	--	158,594	1,117	--	7,619	-111	--	--	3,793	163,648	18,272
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	809	17	--	30	68	--	--	0	788	420
Jet Fuel	--	59,630	870	--	2,843	-40	--	--	3,331	60,052	8,811
Naphtha-Type	--	5,269	9	--	1,374	-204	--	--	111	6,745	1,830
Kerosene-Type	--	54,361	861	--	1,469	164	--	--	3,221	53,306	6,981
Kerosene	--	478	0	--	0	-1	--	--	3	476	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	63,032	404	--	3,228	-1,426	--	--	8,459	59,631	11,061
Residual Fuel Oil	--	54,275	1,602	--	0	1,221	--	--	20,013	34,643	8,347
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,754	163	--	0	-42	--	--	0	1,959	276
Special Naphthas	--	190	38	--	0	-46	--	--	604	-330	62
Lubricants	--	3,057	0	--	14	370	--	--	443	2,258	2,106
Waxes	--	274	7	--	0	2	--	--	68	211	177
Petroleum Coke	--	20,341	198	--	0	307	--	--	15,082	5,150	2,345
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,724	36	--	0	479	--	--	95	6,186	2,658
Still Gas	--	20,640	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20,640	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	822	0	--	0	-27	--	--	(s)	849	95
Total	440,161	423,106	32,352	2,523	-28,291	3,316	3	400,928	73,314	392,289	174,629

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,727	--	299	107	-202	85	(s)	2,667	163	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	94	82	3	--	0	12	--	80	11	75
Pentanes Plus	51	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	82	3	--	0	12	--	43	11	62
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	44	1	--	0	6	--	(s)	10	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	34	(s)	--	0	4	--	24	1	29
Isobutane	8	3	1	--	0	1	--	19	0	-7
Other Liquids	42	--	32	--	0	68	--	-6	0	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	42	--	4	--	0	28	--	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	27	--	0	38	--	-6	0	-4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2	--	0	2	--	-17	0	17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,815	43	--	110	38	--	--	357	2,572
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,253	13	--	65	8	--	--	13	1,310
Leaded	--	161	0	--	14	-3	--	--	(s)	178
Unleaded	--	1,092	13	--	52	11	--	--	13	1,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	(s)	--	1	3	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	385	6	--	20	9	--	--	4	398
Naphtha-Type	--	46	(s)	--	11	4	--	--	0	52
Kerosene-Type	--	339	6	--	9	4	--	--	4	346
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	438	6	--	23	29	--	--	65	373
Residual Fuel Oil	--	322	13	--	0	-11	--	--	168	179
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	13	2	--	0	-1	--	--	0	16
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	23	0	--	1	4	--	--	4	16
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	148	2	--	0	2	--	--	101	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	61	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	1	61
Still Gas	--	151	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	151
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	8
Total	2,862	2,897	377	107	-92	203	(s)	2,742	531	2,675

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,802	--	168	17	-294	14	(s)	2,530	129	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	64	3	--	0	-3	--	77	13	72
Pentanes Plus	51	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	64	3	--	0	-3	--	39	13	59
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	39	2	--	0	-2	--	(s)	10	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	22	(s)	--	0	-2	--	24	2	20
Isobutane	8	2	1	--	0	1	--	15	0	-5
Other Liquids	22	--	13	--	1	11	--	48	0	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	--	1	--	0	8	--	16	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11	--	1	10	--	23	0	-20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	0	-6	--	9	0	-3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,738	29	--	105	-1	--	--	344	2,530
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,201	7	--	65	-7	--	--	25	1,255
Leaded	--	151	0	--	14	-6	--	--	(s)	171
Unleaded	--	1,050	7	--	50	-1	--	--	25	1,084
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	395	6	--	19	(s)	--	--	22	398
Naphtha-Type	--	35	(s)	--	9	-1	--	--	1	45
Kerosene-Type	--	360	6	--	10	1	--	--	21	353
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	417	3	--	21	-9	--	--	56	395
Residual Fuel Oil	--	359	11	--	0	8	--	--	133	229
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	4	-2
Lubricants	--	20	0	--	(s)	2	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	135	1	--	0	2	--	--	100	34
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	45	(s)	--	0	3	--	--	1	41
Still Gas	--	137	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,915	2,802	214	17	-187	22	(s)	2,655	486	2,598

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	March 1991		January-March 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 753	E 24	E 2,368	E 26
Florida	372	12	1,140	13
New York	E 32	E 1	E 104	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 202	E 7	E 650	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	3	(s)
West Virginia	162	5	493	5
Adjustment[a]	-16	-1	-22	(s)
PAD District II	E 22,720	E 733	E 66,389	E 738
Illinois	1,500	48	4,900	54
Indiana	255	8	742	8
Kansas	4,918	159	14,177	158
Kentucky	388	13	1,247	14
Michigan	E 1,604	E 52	E 4,830	E 54
Missouri	12	(s)	36	(s)
Nebraska	494	16	1,425	16
North Dakota	3,145	101	9,109	101
Ohio	E 732	E 24	E 2,265	E 25
Oklahoma	E 9,276	E 299	E 27,203	E 302
South Dakota	142	5	417	5
Tennessee	43	1	113	1
Adjustment[a]	211	7	-75	-1
PAD District III	E 105,338	E 3,398	E 305,498	E 3,394
Alabama	1,616	52	4,729	53
Arkansas	E 915	E 30	E 2,625	E 29
Louisiana[b]	E 12,620	E 407	E 36,379	E 404
Mississippi	2,232	72	6,409	71
New Mexico	6,003	194	17,374	193
Texas[b]	58,657	1,892	170,412	1,893
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,337	753	65,379	726
Adjustment[a]	-42	-1	2,191	24
PAD District IV	15,206	491	43,402	482
Colorado	2,613	84	7,360	82
Montana	1,703	55	4,890	54
Utah	2,271	73	6,573	73
Wyoming	8,565	276	25,017	278
Adjustment[a]	54	2	-438	-5
PAD District V	87,907	2,836	255,585	2,840
Alaska[b]	58,497	1,887	169,189	1,880
South Alaska	1,297	42	3,703	41
North Slope	57,199	1,845	165,486	1,839
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	1	(s)	0	0
Arizona	10	(s)	29	(s)
California[b]	27,148	876	78,929	877
Nevada	340	11	973	11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	1,807	58	6,272	70
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	105	3	193	2
U.S. Total[b]	E 231,924	E 7,481	E 673,242	E 7,480

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,788; California: State - 1,952; Louisiana: State - E2,102; Texas: State -166; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E34,152.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	138	638	776	630	420	8,741	9,791
Pentanes Plus	28	76	104	142	102	1,240	1,484
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	562	672	488	318	7,501	8,307
Ethane	20	192	212	74	1	2,926	3,001
Propane	56	256	312	237	192	2,998	3,427
Normal Butane	27	80	107	100	121	889	1,110
Isobutane	7	34	41	77	4	688	769
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	146	52	198	105	39	2,877	3,021
Pentanes Plus	5	14	19	19	11	312	342
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	38	179	86	28	2,565	2,679
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	644	657
Propane	75	19	94	38	19	1,069	1,126
Normal Butane	61	18	79	18	9	676	703
Isobutane	5	1	6	17	0	176	193

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,527	2,935	7,315	641	4,204	33,622	3,965	2,905	51,059
Pentanes Plus	3,439	628	1,321	168	553	6,109	810	1,578	10,085
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,088	2,307	5,994	473	3,651	27,513	3,155	1,327	40,974
Ethane	6,476	1,192	2,657	81	1,783	12,189	1,103	2	16,507
Propane	5,392	688	1,997	193	1,189	9,459	1,273	328	14,799
Normal Butane	2,344	-1,685	544	138	447	1,788	549	737	4,291
Isobutane	876	2,112	796	61	232	4,077	230	260	5,377
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	884	2,934	966	126	102	5,012	184	79	8,494
Pentanes Plus	414	394	262	23	25	1,118	56	26	1,561
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	470	2,540	704	103	77	3,894	128	53	6,933
Ethane	65	780	6	34	12	897	5	0	1,559
Propane	145	665	335	39	46	1,230	77	37	2,564
Normal Butane	203	736	238	25	13	1,215	35	8	2,040
Isobutane	57	359	125	5	6	552	11	8	770

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**36,687**	**2,859**	**39,546**	**65,093**	**9,947**	**22,688**	**97,728**
Natural Gas Liquids	**28**	**0**	**28**	**1,364**	**106**	**1,151**	**2,621**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	211	0	635	846
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28	0	28	1,153	106	516	1,775
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	0	0	90	2	74	166
Isobutane	28	0	28	1,063	104	442	1,609
Other Liquids	**7,094**	**31**	**7,125**	**5**	**-433**	**834**	**406**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	261	0	261	137	15	0	152
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,267	36	6,303	-1,050	-289	816	-523
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	566	-5	561	920	-159	16	777
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-2	0	2	0
Total Input to Refineries	**43,809**	**2,890**	**46,699**	**66,462**	**9,620**	**24,673**	**100,755**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,160	92	1,252	2,131	324	738	3,193
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,491	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	83.7	88.0	84.0	95.9	90.4	98.8	96.0
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	545	19	564	785	96	258	1,139
Catalytic Hydrocracking	65	0	65	89	0	4	93
Delayed and Fluid Coking	54	0	54	145	50	61	255
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.26	0.89	1.23	1.00	1.74	0.67	1.00
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.63	36.15	31.02	34.01	31.55	35.95	34.21
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,386**	**105**	**1,491**	**2,222**	**358**	**747**	**3,327**
Operating	1,339	105	1,443	2,209	358	747	3,314
Idle	47	0	47	13	0	0	13
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**672**	**672**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**16,107**	**92,711**	**69,013**	**4,902**	**2,395**	185,128	14,415	82,692	419,509
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,040**	**2,551**	**2,263**	**258**	**203**	6,315	524	2,492	11,980
Pentanes Plus	700	1,335	534	159	158	2,886	231	1,173	5,136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	340	1,216	1,729	99	45	3,429	293	1,319	6,844
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Normal Butane	72	110	532	0	0	714	181	737	1,798
Isobutane	268	1,106	1,197	99	45	2,715	112	579	5,043
Other Liquids	**-133**	**11,328**	**4,541**	**402**	**25**	16,163	-83	-194	23,417
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	135	911	407	7	22	1,482	1	529	2,425
Unfinished Oils (net)	-99	11,543	3,553	354	24	15,375	-148	-199	20,808
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-169	-1,126	586	41	-21	-689	64	-527	186
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-5	0	0	-5	0	3	-2
Total Input to Refineries	**17,014**	**106,590**	**75,817**	**5,562**	**2,623**	207,606	14,856	84,990	454,906
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	523	2,994	2,263	154	77	6,011	475	2,797	13,728
Operable Capacity (daily average)	594	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,231	550	3,103	15,703
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	88.1	89.3	76.3	63.2	98.0	83.1	86.4	90.1	87.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	181	1,333	747	29	29	2,319	166	730	4,918
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	164	172	0	0	358	5	459	980
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	229	324	11	0	573	15	503	1,399
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.73	1.03	1.44	1.42	0.73	1.17	0.88	1.12	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.74	33.26	31.29	33.61	38.50	33.05	36.21	26.06	31.86
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**594**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	7,231	550	3,103	15,703
Operating	570	3,324	2,648	238	79	6,858	550	2,992	15,158
Idle	24	27	317	6	0	373	0	111	545
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**1,690**	**881**	**3**	**0**	2,574	0	45,537	48,783

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,620	37	1,657	2,596	336	774	3,706
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,345	28	1,373	2,267	231	662	3,160
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	345	20	365	378	96	112	586
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-70	-11	-81	-50	9	0	-41
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,006	1,011	22,017	35,979	4,577	12,780	53,336
Leaded	19	22	41	159	70	345	574
Unleaded	20,987	989	21,976	35,820	4,507	12,435	52,762
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	46	8	15	69
Jet Fuel	2,417	0	2,417	3,978	818	1,364	6,160
Naphtha-Type	163	0	163	322	18	279	619
Kerosene-Type	2,254	0	2,254	3,656	800	1,085	5,541
Kerosene	50	40	90	-15	33	41	59
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,573	945	10,518	13,490	2,420	6,410	22,320
Residual Fuel Oil	4,639	45	4,684	1,752	317	230	2,299
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,209	9	1,218	56	0	57	113
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,281	1	2,282	207	0	76	283
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,149	35	1,184	1,489	317	97	1,903
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	91	0	91	614	0	48	662
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	18	0	18	432	0	53	485
Special Naphthas	141	26	167	230	0	283	513
Lubricants	196	202	398	466	0	294	760
Naphthenic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Paraffinic	196	202	398	465	0	294	759
Waxes	0	98	98	55	0	33	88
Petroleum Coke	1,459	26	1,485	2,337	515	866	3,718
Marketable	676	0	676	1,292	376	565	2,233
Catalyst	783	26	809	1,045	139	301	1,485
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,879	325	3,204	3,631	597	1,152	5,380
Still Gas	1,777	113	1,890	2,965	375	1,053	4,393
Miscellaneous Products	304	49	353	208	37	44	289
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonfuel Use	304	49	353	208	37	43	288
Total	**46,179**	**2,917**	**49,096**	**68,764**	**10,033**	**25,440**	**104,237**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,370	-27	-2,397	-2,302	-413	-767	-3,482

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	528	6,571	3,172	133	131	10,535	229	2,534	18,661
Ethane/Ethylene	-85	10	287	0	0	212	0	10	223
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	220
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3
Propane/Propylene	620	4,255	2,267	81	71	7,294	220	1,367	13,414
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,667
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,747
Normal Butane/Butylene	-166	2,159	573	49	49	2,664	19	1,065	4,699
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,563
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	136
Isobutane	159	147	45	3	11	365	-10	92	325
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,030	50,943	34,107	1,779	1,482	97,341	7,404	38,852	218,950
Leaded	410	93	757	0	291	1,551	1,380	4,991	8,537
Unleaded	8,620	50,850	33,350	1,779	1,191	95,790	6,024	33,861	210,413
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	218	166	0	0	452	29	273	832
Jet Fuel	1,870	9,359	9,072	309	262	20,872	951	11,928	42,328
Naphtha-Type	526	1,276	695	127	244	2,868	371	1,422	5,443
Kerosene-Type	1,344	8,083	8,377	182	18	18,004	580	10,506	36,885
Kerosene	0	476	49	2	0	527	0	99	775
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,704	19,210	15,147	1,395	592	40,048	4,186	13,571	90,643
Residual Fuel Oil	385	6,270	4,550	214	21	11,440	291	9,992	28,706
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	168	0	781	61	11	1,021	99	1,039	3,490
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	112	1,367	407	148	10	2,044	103	905	5,617
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	105	4,903	3,362	5	0	8,375	89	8,048	19,599
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	46	3,196	31	0	1	3,274	0	112	4,139
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	165	3,961	3,043	0	0	7,169	21	286	7,979
Special Naphthas	46	618	62	100	0	826	-1	38	1,543
Lubricants	46	1,779	730	513	0	3,068	-1	722	4,947
Naphthenic	46	382	0	386	0	814	0	347	1,162
Paraffinic	0	1,397	730	127	0	2,254	-1	375	3,785
Waxes	9	209	83	70	0	371	28	37	622
Petroleum Coke	350	3,555	3,479	119	22	7,525	312	4,594	17,634
Marketable	47	1,730	2,645	82	0	4,504	114	3,536	11,063
Catalyst	303	1,825	834	37	22	3,021	198	1,058	6,571
Asphalt and Road Oil	432	715	1,199	748	90	3,184	1,004	1,882	14,654
Still Gas	652	5,013	3,247	201	99	9,212	668	4,682	20,845
Miscellaneous Products	79	499	755	0	0	1,333	60	191	2,226
Fuel Use	2	0	321	0	0	323	0	0	324
Nonfuel Use	77	499	434	0	0	1,010	60	191	1,902
Total	**17,410**	**112,592**	**78,892**	**5,583**	**2,700**	**217,177**	**15,181**	**89,793**	**475,484**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-396	-6,002	-3,075	-21	-77	-9,571	-325	-4,803	-20,578

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**15,587**	**895**	**16,482**	**9,157**	**2,064**	**2,445**	**13,666**
Petroleum Products	**44,801**	**3,082**	**47,883**	**42,295**	**8,702**	**16,258**	**67,255**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	86	41	186	313
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,528	9	1,537	2,336	185	674	3,195
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	607	3	610	1,330	33	59	1,422
Normal Butane/Butylene	739	3	742	780	86	496	1,362
Isobutane	182	3	185	225	66	119	410
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	470	4	474	181	11	18	210
Unfinished Oils	13,073	878	13,951	12,153	904	4,968	18,025
Naphthas and Lighter	3,238	399	3,637	3,477	174	1,700	5,351
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,329	80	3,409	2,003	67	239	2,309
Heavy Gas Oils	5,565	287	5,852	3,785	658	1,737	6,180
Residuum	941	112	1,053	2,888	5	1,292	4,185
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,902	79	3,981	4,538	922	1,342	6,802
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	20	0	9	29
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,209	253	10,462	6,032	1,300	2,728	10,060
Leaded	0	11	11	50	19	188	257
Unleaded	10,209	242	10,451	5,982	1,281	2,540	9,803
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	0	4	92	11	17	120
Jet Fuel	2,158	0	2,158	2,454	369	639	3,462
Naphtha-Type	85	0	85	215	15	194	424
Kerosene-Type	2,073	0	2,073	2,239	354	445	3,038
Kerosene	134	33	167	553	63	198	814
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,521	300	6,821	5,037	1,223	2,713	8,973
Residual Fuel Oil	2,835	70	2,905	1,892	364	250	2,506
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,013	26	1,039	41	0	26	67
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,482	21	1,503	256	0	124	380
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	340	23	363	1,595	364	100	2,059
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	0	86	176	0	73	249
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	0	0	11	11
Special Naphthas	48	32	80	92	0	145	237
Lubricants	293	509	802	884	0	154	1,038
Waxes	0	130	130	121	0	22	143
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	692	0	692	742	860	410	2,012
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,741	721	3,462	4,778	2,444	1,670	8,892
Miscellaneous Products	90	64	154	128	5	31	164
Total Stocks, All Oils	**60,388**	**3,977**	**64,365**	**51,452**	**10,766**	**18,703**	**80,921**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,747**	**29,901**	**18,038**	**1,345**	**275**	**51,306**	**2,327**	**27,622**	**111,403**
Petroleum Products	**11,266**	**78,966**	**49,914**	**5,252**	**1,114**	**146,512**	**13,834**	**65,962**	**341,446**
Pentanes Plus	309	275	63	9	29	685	3	21	1,036
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,054	4,743	4,595	23	26	11,441	376	1,071	17,620
Ethane/Ethylene	117	1,411	0	0	0	1,528	0	0	1,529
Propane/Propylene	1,128	1,321	1,390	5	5	3,849	94	84	6,059
Normal Butane/Butylene	564	1,390	2,334	6	14	4,308	191	632	7,235
Isobutane	245	621	871	12	7	1,756	91	355	2,797
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	140	318	179	1	4	642	83	1,334	2,743
Unfinished Oils	3,409	30,196	20,336	813	147	54,901	2,735	25,992	115,604
Naphthas and Lighter	1,219	7,004	6,195	173	40	14,631	537	4,705	28,861
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	466	6,802	2,843	131	5	10,247	436	4,218	20,619
Heavy Gas Oils	1,021	11,375	7,515	445	102	20,458	1,137	12,819	46,446
Residuum	703	5,015	3,783	64	0	9,565	625	4,250	19,678
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,120	8,103	5,310	185	250	14,968	2,095	6,771	34,617
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	2	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,322	9,924	4,412	699	152	16,509	2,052	8,106	47,189
Leaded	113	25	0	0	35	173	538	1,575	2,554
Unleaded	1,209	9,899	4,412	699	117	16,336	1,514	6,531	44,635
Finished Aviation Gasoline	37	274	171	0	0	482	32	181	819
Jet Fuel	588	3,816	2,436	201	155	7,196	579	4,873	18,268
Naphtha-Type	95	627	376	168	126	1,392	228	783	2,912
Kerosene-Type	493	3,189	2,060	33	29	5,804	351	4,090	15,356
Kerosene	28	440	284	27	0	779	7	40	1,807
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,134	8,009	3,589	552	114	13,398	1,934	4,954	36,080
Residual Fuel Oil	232	3,292	3,218	232	17	6,991	556	5,889	18,847
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	91	0	1,449	5	12	1,557	80	900	3,643
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	62	685	161	180	5	1,093	188	533	3,697
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	79	2,607	1,608	47	0	4,341	288	4,456	11,507
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	14	905	155	0	6	1,080	0	89	1,504
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	101	1,282	148	0	0	1,531	26	187	1,758
Special Naphthas	64	1,026	48	73	0	1,211	2	60	1,590
Lubricants	12	3,950	1,210	653	0	5,825	8	1,339	9,012
Waxes	6	332	162	39	0	539	64	177	1,053
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	2	692	2,194	430	0	3,318	4	2,345	8,371
Asphalt and Road Oil	672	1,153	851	1,315	214	4,205	3,271	2,458	22,288
Miscellaneous Products	22	236	511	0	0	769	7	73	1,167
Total Stocks, All Oils	**13,013**	**108,867**	**67,952**	**6,597**	**1,389**	**197,818**	**16,161**	**93,584**	**452,849**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] May 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.8	1.3	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	46.9	35.1	46.2	52.4	47.8	49.4	51.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.2	0.0	4.9	5.7	8.3	4.6	5.7
Kerosene	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.3	32.6	22.9	21.1	25.1	27.3	23.0
Residual Fuel Oil	10.8	1.6	10.2	2.7	3.3	1.0	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5
Lubricants	0.5	7.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8
Waxes	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.9	3.2	3.6	5.3	3.7	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.7	11.2	7.0	5.7	6.2	4.9	5.5
Still Gas	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.5	-0.9	-5.2	-3.6	-4.3	-3.3	-3.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.3	6.3	4.4	2.5	5.4	5.3	1.6	3.1	4.2
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.1	46.6	42.5	28.0	52.8	45.0	47.8	44.1	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	1.2	1.0	2.4	10.1	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.4	7.8	11.5	3.5	0.7	9.0	4.1	12.7	8.4
Kerosene	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.1	18.4	20.9	26.5	24.5	20.0	29.3	16.5	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	2.4	6.0	6.3	4.1	0.9	5.7	2.0	12.1	6.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	3.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.3	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	1.7	1.0	9.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.4	4.8	2.3	0.9	3.8	2.2	5.6	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	0.7	1.7	14.2	3.7	1.6	7.0	2.3	3.3
Still Gas	4.1	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.5	-5.8	-4.2	-0.4	-3.2	-4.8	-2.3	-5.8	-4.7

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**450**	**2,540**	**7,822**	**10,812**
Florida	0	1,715	573	2,288
Georgia	0	0	102	102
Maine	0	0	933	933
Maryland	0	0	892	892
Massachusetts	0	0	1,427	1,427
New Hampshire	0	0	281	281
New Jersey	116	158	1,177	1,451
New York	334	667	1,077	2,078
North Carolina	0	0	199	199
Pennsylvania	0	0	546	546
South Carolina	0	0	66	66
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	546	546
PAD District II	**13**	**0**	**84**	**97**
Illinois	0	0	25	25
Michigan	13	0	0	13
North Dakota	0	0	4	4
Wisconsin	0	0	55	55
PAD District III	**388**	**1,011**	**307**	**1,706**
Louisiana	0	169	0	169
Texas	388	842	307	1,537
PAD District V	**213**	**0**	**182**	**395**
California	213	0	182	395
U.S. Total	**1,064**	**3,551**	**8,395**	**13,010**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**41,410**	**38,359**	**106,631**	**2,304**	**9,284**	**197,988**	**6,387**
Natural Gas Liquids	**230**	**2,051**	**1,486**	**252**	**87**	**4,106**	**132**
Pentanes Plus	0	42	0	113	0	155	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	230	2,009	1,486	139	87	3,951	127
Ethane/Ethylene	0	300	0	0	0	300	10
Propane/Propylene	200	1,345	1,127	49	37	2,758	89
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	323	235	43	7	610	20
Isobutane	28	41	124	47	43	283	9
Other Liquids	**6,068**	**105**	**10,031**	**0**	**995**	**17,199**	**555**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	133	0	0	0	110	243	8
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,609	0	10,031	0	834	15,474	499
Naphthas and Lighter	636	0	2,136	0	0	2,772	89
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	5
Heavy Gas Oils	2,983	0	2,889	0	682	6,554	211
Residuum	990	0	5,006	0	0	5,996	193
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,326	105	0	0	51	1,482	48
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**35,192**	**1,234**	**6,219**	**110**	**1,329**	**44,084**	**1,422**
Finished Motor Gasoline	15,165	425	307	45	411	16,353	528
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	15,165	425	307	45	411	16,353	528
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3	0	0	4	8	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,484	30	0	0	197	2,711	87
Naphtha-Type	423	30	0	0	6	459	15
Kerosene-Type	2,061	0	0	0	191	2,252	73
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,006	0	0	0	187	1,193	38
Other	1,055	0	0	0	4	1,059	34
Kerosene	298	0	0	0	0	298	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,936	541	0	65	191	5,733	185
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,936	541	0	65	191	5,733	185
Residual Fuel Oil	10,812	97	1,706	0	395	13,010	420
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,812	97	1,706	0	395	13,010	420
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	450	13	388	0	213	1,064	34
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,540	0	1,011	0	0	3,551	115
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,822	84	307	0	182	8,395	271
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	419	32	537	0	59	1,047	34
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,492	0	0	3,492	113
Special Naphthas	90	74	58	0	9	231	7
Lubricants	300	17	0	0	0	317	10
Waxes	31	1	1	0	2	35	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	47	47	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	585	10	12	0	14	621	20
Miscellaneous Products	71	4	106	0	0	181	6
Total	**82,900**	**41,749**	**124,367**	**2,666**	**11,695**	**263,377**	**8,496**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**178,921**	**162,976**	**462,846**	**10,905**	**25,375**	**841,023**	**5,570**
Natural Gas Liquids	**3,227**	**10,478**	**4,418**	**1,011**	**524**	**19,658**	**130**
Pentanes Plus	688	203	0	222	0	1,113	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,539	10,275	4,418	789	524	18,545	123
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,550	0	0	0	1,550	10
Propane/Propylene	2,452	6,967	2,761	376	339	12,895	85
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	1,279	1,163	324	41	2,850	19
Isobutane	44	479	494	89	144	1,250	8
Other Liquids	**26,550**	**257**	**36,094**	**0**	**2,001**	**64,902**	**430**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	223	0	7	0	210	440	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	20,176	0	35,159	0	1,680	57,015	378
Naphthas and Lighter	2,615	0	9,044	0	398	12,057	80
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	14,309	0	12,496	0	966	27,771	184
Residuum	3,252	0	13,619	0	164	17,035	113
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,151	257	928	0	111	7,447	49
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**132,908**	**5,137**	**29,708**	**552**	**4,452**	**172,757**	**1,144**
Finished Motor Gasoline	41,150	1,596	752	159	1,117	44,774	297
Leaded	0	0	1	7	0	8	(s)
Unleaded	41,150	1,596	751	152	1,117	44,766	296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	6	0	0	17	27	(s)
Jet Fuel	9,019	241	98	0	870	10,228	68
Naphtha-Type	2,007	241	0	0	9	2,257	15
Kerosene-Type	7,012	0	98	0	861	7,971	53
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	4,341	0	0	0	776	5,117	34
Other	2,671	0	98	0	85	2,854	19
Kerosene	757	0	0	0	0	757	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,843	1,984	0	363	404	29,594	196
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	1
Other	26,727	1,984	0	362	404	29,477	195
Residual Fuel Oil	50,121	392	7,424	30	1,602	59,569	394
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	50,121	392	7,424	30	1,602	59,569	394
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	8,430	33	1,708	0	794	10,965	73
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	12,272	105	2,646	0	180	15,203	101
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	29,419	254	3,070	30	628	33,401	221
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,198	149	1,816	0	163	3,326	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	18,639	0	0	18,639	123
Special Naphthas	186	626	371	0	38	1,221	8
Lubricants	830	97	0	0	0	927	6
Waxes	237	10	11	0	7	265	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	89	0	198	287	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,432	10	293	0	36	2,771	18
Miscellaneous Products	131	26	215	0	0	372	2
Total	**341,606**	**178,848**	**533,066**	**12,468**	**32,352**	**1,098,340**	**7,274**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**66,332**	**1,244**	**4,783**	**51**	**2,413**	**160**	**85**	**621**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,697	1,244	1,241	0	0	0	0	621	0	0
Saudi Arabia	63,635	0	3,542	51	2,413	160	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**53,573**	**304**	**3,943**	**0**	**1,032**	**923**	**2,452**	**3,985**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	3,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Gabon	2,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	25,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	0
Venezuela	18,006	304	3,943	0	1,032	923	2,452	3,135	0	0
Non OPEC	**78,083**	**2,403**	**6,748**	**1,431**	**12,908**	**1,628**	**3,196**	**8,404**	**298**	**231**
Angola	6,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Australia	1,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	512	524	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	594	0	0	334	0	0
Cameroon	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0
Canada	23,320	2,353	301	134	2,603	143	1,433	799	4	173
China, People's Republic of	3,509	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,567	0	0
Egypt	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	103	24	2,145	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	891	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	887	0	711	0	75	139	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,806	0	241	222	0	187	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	46	0	269	903	0	0	0	0	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	776	51	0	0	0	2,382	294	0
Norway	4,830	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	423	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	231	185	1,017	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,831	0	0	0	1,043	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,517	34	1,790	875	1,603	1,350	0	0
Zaire	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**197,988**	**3,951**	**15,474**	**1,482**	**16,353**	**2,711**	**5,733**	**13,010**	**298**	**231**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**3,492**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**13,222**	**79,554**	**2,140**	**427**	**2,566**
Algeria	263	3,492	0	0	0	6,861	9,558	87	221	308
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	6,361	69,996	2,053	205	2,258
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**499**	**24**	**13,162**	**66,735**	**1,728**	**425**	**2,153**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	182	3,372	103	6	109
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,967	96	0	96
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,428	111	0	111
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	668	26,650	838	22	860
Venezuela	0	0	0	499	24	12,312	30,318	581	397	978
Non OPEC	**784**	**0**	**317**	**122**	**535**	**39,005**	**117,088**	**2,519**	**1,258**	**3,777**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,824	220	0	220
Argentina	80	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	3	3
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,777	57	0	57
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	1,309	0	42	42
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	0	33	33
Brazil	0	0	0	0	36	964	964	0	31	31
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	116	897	25	4	29
Canada	36	0	51	109	228	8,367	31,687	752	270	1,022
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	167	3,676	113	5	119
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,567	5,049	112	51	163
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
France	12	0	0	0	0	2,284	2,284	0	74	74
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Italy	0	0	0	0	62	1,874	1,874	0	60	60
Japan	37	0	0	0	1	38	38	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,040	66	0	66
Mexico	0	0	0	13	2	665	23,471	736	21	757
Netherlands	17	0	0	0	101	1,380	1,380	0	45	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,503	3,503	0	113	113
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	291	5,121	156	9	165
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	208	208	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	540	0	266	0	71	1,300	1,300	0	42	42
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,653	1,653	0	53	53
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	61	0	61
Turkey	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	11	0	0	0	0	1,054	6,885	188	34	222
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0	42	42
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,169	8,169	0	264	264
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	32	0	32
Other	0	0	0	0	1	230	230	0	7	7
Total	**1,047**	**3,492**	**317**	**621**	**669**	**65,389**	**263,377**	**6,387**	**2,109**	**8,496**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**11,943**	**0**	**990**	**0**	**2,413**	**160**	**85**	**332**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	990	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Saudi Arabia	11,943	0	0	0	2,413	160	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**18,875**	**91**	**841**	**0**	**1,032**	**923**	**2,452**	**3,102**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	0	0
Venezuela	4,229	91	841	0	1,032	923	2,452	2,828	0	0
Non OPEC	**10,592**	**139**	**2,778**	**1,326**	**11,720**	**1,401**	**2,399**	**7,378**	**298**	**90**
Angola	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	512	524	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	594	0	0	334	0	0
Cameroon	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0
Canada	1,765	118	0	29	1,889	103	721	702	4	90
China, People's Republic of	1,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,567	0	0
France	0	0	103	24	2,145	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	891	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	624	0	711	0	75	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,748	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	21	0	269	903	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	135	51	0	0	0	2,169	294	0
Norway	1,022	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	423	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	231	185	1,017	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,598	34	1,483	875	1,603	1,350	0	0
Zaire	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**41,410**	**230**	**4,609**	**1,326**	**15,165**	**2,484**	**4,936**	**10,812**	**298**	**90**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,980**	**15,923**	**385**	**128**	**514**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,322	1,322	0	43	43
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,658	14,601	385	86	471
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**499**	**0**	**8,940**	**27,815**	**609**	**288**	**897**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	36	0	36
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,087	67	0	67
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	274	11,715	369	9	378
Venezuela	0	0	0	499	0	8,666	12,895	136	280	416
Non OPEC	**419**	**0**	**300**	**86**	**236**	**28,570**	**39,162**	**342**	**922**	**1,263**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	54	0	54
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	1,140	0	37	37
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	0	33	33
Brazil	0	0	0	0	36	964	964	0	31	31
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	116	897	25	4	29
Canada	4	0	34	86	14	3,794	5,559	57	122	179
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419	46	0	46
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,567	1,567	0	51	51
France	12	0	0	0	0	2,284	2,284	0	74	74
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	29	29
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,410	1,410	0	45	45
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	222	2,970	89	7	96
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	101	1,294	1,294	0	42	42
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,649	2,649	0	85	85
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	291	1,313	33	9	42
Puerto Rico	403	0	266	0	71	1,163	1,163	0	38	38
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,433	1,433	0	46	46
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	16	0	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	1,043	0	34	34
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,943	6,943	0	224	224
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
Other	0	0	0	0	1	230	230	0	7	7
Total	**419**	**0**	**300**	**585**	**236**	**41,490**	**82,900**	**1,336**	**1,338**	**2,674**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**6,831**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,929**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**25,599**	**2,009**	**0**	**105**	**425**	**30**	**541**	**97**	**0**	**74**
Angola	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	18,884	2,009	0	105	425	30	541	97	0	74
Colombia	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**38,359**	**2,009**	**0**	**105**	**425**	**30**	**541**	**97**	**0**	**74**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	6,831	220	0	220
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	19	0	19
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,245	201	0	201
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	5,929	191	0	191
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,283	74	0	74
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,646	118	0	118
Non OPEC	**32**	**0**	**17**	**10**	**50**	**3,390**	28,989	826	109	935
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	24	0	24
Canada	32	0	17	10	50	3,390	22,274	609	109	719
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,289	74	0	74
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	39	0	39
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	16	0	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,528	49	0	49
Total	**32**	**0**	**17**	**10**	**50**	**3,390**	**41,749**	1,237	109	1,347

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**46,477**	**1,244**	**3,793**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**289**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,111	1,244	251	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Saudi Arabia	44,366	0	3,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**24,778**	**213**	**3,102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**701**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	0	0
Venezuela	9,914	213	3,102	0	0	0	0	307	0	0
Non OPEC	**35,376**	**29**	**3,136**	**0**	**307**	**0**	**0**	**716**	**0**	**58**
Angola	4,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	0	0
Canada	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	1,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,769	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Norway	2,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	919	0	307	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**106,631**	**1,486**	**10,031**	**0**	**307**	**0**	**0**	**1,706**	**0**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**3,492**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,081**	**55,558**	**1,499**	**293**	**1,792**
Algeria	263	3,492	0	0	0	5,539	7,650	68	179	247
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,542	47,908	1,431	114	1,545
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**4,040**	**28,818**	**799**	**130**	**930**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,726	56	0	56
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	28	0	28
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	394	12,652	395	13	408
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	24	3,646	13,560	320	118	437
Non OPEC	**274**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**83**	**4,615**	**39,991**	**1,141**	**149**	**1,290**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,407	142	0	142
Argentina	80	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	3	3
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	169	169	0	5	5
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	260	260	0	8	8
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,519	49	0	49
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,032	98	0	98
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	62	464	464	0	15	15
Japan	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	18	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	12	0	253	18,022	573	8	581
Netherlands	17	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,610	84	0	84
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	208	208	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	137	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	29	0	29
Turkey	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	11	0	0	0	0	11	4,314	139	(s)	139
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,213	1,213	0	39	39
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	1,226	0	40	40
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	10	0	10
Total	**537**	**3,492**	**0**	**12**	**107**	**17,736**	**124,367**	**3,440**	**572**	**4,012**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,304**	**139**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,304	139	0	0	45	0	65	0	0	0
Total	**2,304**	**139**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,081**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,081	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,991**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**182**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Indonesia	3,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**4,212**	**87**	**834**	**0**	**411**	**197**	**191**	**213**	**0**	**9**
Australia	1,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	367	87	41	0	244	10	106	0	0	9
China, People's Republic of	571	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	213	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	0	0	0
Total	**9,284**	**87**	**834**	**51**	**411**	**197**	**191**	**395**	**0**	**9**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	113	362	2,666	74	12	86
Canada	0	0	0	0	113	362	2,666	74	12	86
Total	0	0	0	0	113	362	2,666	74	12	86
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	110	161	1,242	35	5	40
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	161	1,242	35	5	40
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	182	4,173	129	6	135
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	182	528	11	6	17
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,428	111	0	111
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Non OPEC	59	0	0	14	53	2,068	6,280	136	67	203
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,777	57	0	57
Canada	0	0	0	13	51	561	928	12	18	30
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	167	738	18	5	24
Japan	22	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	48	0	48
Mexico	0	0	0	1	2	190	190	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	854	854	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
Total	59	0	0	14	163	2,411	11,695	299	78	377

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**272,968**	**2,622**	**12,110**	**51**	**5,249**	**495**	**85**	**6,359**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	10,760	2,525	4,140	0	0	0	0	5,578	0	0
Saudi Arabia	262,208	97	7,970	51	5,249	495	85	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**220,222**	**1,096**	**15,320**	**803**	**3,524**	**4,094**	**11,783**	**17,401**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	7,440	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,135	0	0
Gabon	9,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	14,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	96,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,346	0	0
Venezuela	92,223	1,096	15,156	803	3,524	4,094	11,783	13,682	0	0
Non OPEC	**347,833**	**14,827**	**29,585**	**6,593**	**36,001**	**5,639**	**17,726**	**35,809**	**757**	**1,221**
Angola	35,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	19	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	36
Australia	4,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	3,409	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	2,316	524	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	883	0	208	1,583	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	116,836	12,522	955	372	10,792	1,054	8,887	3,946	144	1,045
China, People's Republic of	14,488	0	0	0	492	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	19,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,554	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	383	24	5,066	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,227	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	736	0	3,017	0	1,458	0	75	374	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	114,245	2,209	241	841	1	546	159	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	56	1,369	678	1,495	0	0	0	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,037	51	482	0	321	7,229	613	0
Norway	8,443	0	631	0	531	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	987	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,535	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,048	286	2,557	0	0	277	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10,189	0	0	0	442	218	0	643	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,742	0	1,376	0	1,947	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	3,894	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	10,937	683	7,716	2,286	7,688	7,124	0	0
Zaire	4,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	229	0	0	267	0	0
Total	**841,023**	**18,545**	**57,015**	**7,447**	**44,774**	**10,228**	**29,594**	**59,569**	**757**	**1,221**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**18,639**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**45,983**	**318,951**	**1,808**	**305**	**2,112**
Algeria	263	18,639	0	0	0	31,145	41,905	71	206	278
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	14,838	277,046	1,736	98	1,835
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**2,096**	**214**	**56,585**	**276,807**	**1,458**	**375**	**1,833**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	8,739	49	9	58
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,940	66	0	66
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	14,563	95	2	96
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,346	98,640	638	16	653
Venezuela	254	0	0	2,096	214	52,702	144,925	611	349	960
Non OPEC	**2,809**	**0**	**927**	**675**	**2,180**	**154,749**	**502,582**	**2,304**	**1,025**	**3,328**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,544	235	0	235
Argentina	80	0	0	0	71	3,249	4,076	5	22	27
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,071	27	0	27
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,537	3,537	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,034	3,034	0	20	20
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	2,717	2,717	0	18	18
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	4	0	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	1,186	5	3	8
Canada	560	0	301	288	747	41,613	158,449	774	276	1,049
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	522	15,010	96	3	99
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,554	25,040	129	37	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	4	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	247	3,087	19	2	20
France	132	0	0	0	0	5,626	5,626	0	37	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	55	55	55	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	1,227	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	3	0	3
India	320	0	0	0	0	1,209	1,209	0	8	8
Italy	6	0	0	0	247	5,208	5,944	5	34	39
Japan	88	0	0	0	28	116	116	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,959	20	0	20
Mexico	0	0	0	57	695	5,347	119,592	757	35	792
Netherlands	49	0	0	0	108	3,864	3,864	0	26	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	10,893	10,893	0	72	72
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	9,605	56	8	64
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,719	4	8	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,007	1,007	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	1,299	0	626	0	126	3,655	3,655	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	5,338	5,338	0	35	35
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	7	0	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	11,492	67	9	76
Turkey	98	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	3,369	12,111	58	22	80
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	4,043	4,043	0	27	27
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	36,434	36,434	0	241	241
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,508	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	7	678	678	0	4	4
Total	**3,326**	**18,639**	**927**	**2,771**	**2,504**	**257,317**	**1,098,340**	**5,570**	**1,704**	**7,274**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**43,746**	**863**	**2,791**	**0**	**5,249**	**420**	**85**	**3,798**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	766	2,715	0	0	0	0	3,798	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,746	97	76	0	5,249	420	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**81,663**	**721**	**3,681**	**317**	**3,524**	**3,864**	**11,783**	**14,019**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	3,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	0	0
Gabon	7,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	55,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,536	0	0
Venezuela	14,595	721	3,681	317	3,524	3,864	11,783	11,809	0	0
Non OPEC	**53,512**	**955**	**13,704**	**5,834**	**32,377**	**4,735**	**14,975**	**32,304**	**757**	**186**
Angola	13,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	3,114	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	2,316	524	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	883	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	7,649	934	479	55	8,412	794	6,221	3,465	144	155
China, People's Republic of	4,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,554	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	234	24	5,066	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,227	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	677	0	1,524	0	1,458	0	75	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	13,535	0	0	410	0	0	159	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	21	542	678	1,495	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,173	51	482	0	321	7,016	613	0
Norway	4,116	0	631	0	531	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,535	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,378	286	2,557	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	971	0	0	0	442	218	0	643	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,376	0	1,947	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,532	683	6,965	2,188	7,688	6,887	0	0
Zaire	3,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**178,921**	**2,539**	**20,176**	**6,151**	**41,150**	**9,019**	**26,843**	**50,121**	**757**	**186**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	13,206	56,952	290	87	377
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	7,279	7,279	0	48	48
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	5,927	49,673	290	39	329
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,026**	**90**	40,025	121,688	541	265	806
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	674	3,831	21	4	25
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,861	52	0	52
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	5	0	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,536	56,766	366	10	376
Venezuela	0	0	0	2,026	90	37,815	52,410	97	250	347
Non OPEC	**1,198**	**0**	**830**	**406**	**1,193**	109,454	162,966	354	725	1,079
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,347	88	0	88
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	3	15	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,230	3,230	0	21	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,840	2,840	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	2,713	2,713	0	18	18
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	984	5	1	7
Canada	283	0	204	246	67	21,459	29,108	51	142	193
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	4,281	28	(s)	28
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,554	6,527	6	37	43
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	4	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,842	19	(s)	19
France	22	0	0	0	0	5,346	5,346	0	35	35
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	48	48	48	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	1,227	0	8	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	3,399	4,076	4	23	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	688	1,257	14,792	90	8	98
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	2,841	2,841	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	9,816	9,816	0	65	65
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	5,278	27	8	35
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,719	4	8	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	889	0	626	0	126	3,245	3,245	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	4,221	4,221	0	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	2,274	6	9	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,323	3,323	0	22	22
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	2	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	29,943	29,943	0	198	198
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,204	21	0	21
Other	0	0	0	0	6	410	410	0	3	3
Total	**1,198**	**0**	**830**	**2,432**	**1,283**	162,685	341,606	1,185	1,077	2,262

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**24,607**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	23,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**22,668**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	17,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**115,701**	**10,275**	**0**	**257**	**1,596**	**241**	**1,984**	**392**	**0**	**626**
Angola	1,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	95,112	10,275	0	257	1,596	241	1,984	392	0	626
Colombia	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	12,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**162,976**	**10,275**	**0**	**257**	**1,596**	**241**	**1,984**	**392**	**0**	**626**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,607**	**163**	**0**	**163**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	8	0	8
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,427	155	0	155
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22,668**	**150**	**0**	**150**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	4	0	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,044	33	0	33
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,083	113	0	113
Non OPEC	**149**	**0**	**97**	**10**	**245**	**15,872**	**131,573**	**766**	**105**	**871**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,364	9	0	9
Canada	149	0	97	10	243	15,870	110,982	630	105	735
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	927	6	0	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,326	82	0	82
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	8	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,246	21	0	21
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,528	10	0	10
Total	**149**	**0**	**97**	**10**	**245**	**15,872**	**178,848**	**1,079**	**105**	**1,184**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**203,534**	**1,759**	**9,319**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,561**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	9,580	1,759	1,425	0	0	0	0	1,780	0	0
Saudi Arabia	193,954	0	7,894	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**102,356**	**375**	**11,222**	**486**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,653**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	3,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	36,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0
Venezuela	59,941	375	11,222	486	0	0	0	1,843	0	0
Non OPEC	**156,956**	**2,284**	**14,618**	**442**	**752**	**98**	**0**	**2,210**	**0**	**371**
Angola	20,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	19	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	36
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,729	0	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
China, People's Republic of	8,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	17,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	59	0	1,493	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	88,384	2,209	241	431	1	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	35	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	277	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	3,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,405	0	751	98	0	237	0	0
Zaire	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	**462,846**	**4,418**	**35,159**	**928**	**752**	**98**	**0**	**7,424**	**0**	**371**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**18,639**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32,541**	**236,075**	**1,348**	**216**	**1,563**
Algeria	263	18,639	0	0	0	23,866	33,446	63	158	221
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	8,675	202,629	1,284	57	1,342
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**24**	**15,084**	**117,440**	**678**	**100**	**778**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,937	26	0	26
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,079	14	0	14
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	810	36,830	239	5	244
Venezuela	254	0	0	70	24	14,274	74,215	397	95	491
Non OPEC	**1,299**	**0**	**0**	**223**	**298**	**22,595**	**179,551**	**1,039**	**150**	**1,189**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,833	138	0	138
Argentina	80	0	0	0	71	781	1,194	3	5	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	307	307	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	1	1
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	756	2,485	11	5	16
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,456	56	0	56
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,586	116	0	116
Egypt	0	0	0	0	5	245	245	0	2	2
France	110	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	3	0	3
India	320	0	0	0	0	905	905	0	6	6
Italy	6	0	0	0	171	1,809	1,868	(s)	12	12
Japan	28	0	0	0	18	46	46	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	53	0	3,533	91,917	585	23	609
Netherlands	45	0	0	0	7	1,023	1,023	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,129	21	0	21
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	473	473	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	410	0	0	0	0	410	410	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	721	721	0	5	5
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	7	0	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,972	40	0	40
Turkey	98	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	46	7,260	48	(s)	48
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	3,807	3,807	0	25	25
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,491	6,491	0	43	43
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	6	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**1,816**	**18,639**	**0**	**293**	**322**	**70,220**	**533,066**	**3,065**	**465**	**3,530**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**10,905**	**789**	**0**	**0**	**159**	**0**	**363**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	10,905	789	0	0	159	0	363	30	0	0
Total	**10,905**	**789**	**0**	**0**	**159**	**0**	**363**	**30**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,081**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,081	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**13,535**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**0**	**729**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	346	0	164	0	0	0	0	461	0	0
Indonesia	12,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Venezuela	604	0	253	0	0	230	0	30	0	0
Non OPEC	**10,759**	**524**	**1,263**	**60**	**1,117**	**565**	**404**	**873**	**0**	**38**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	4,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,441	524	74	60	625	19	319	59	0	38
China, People's Republic of	1,781	0	0	0	492	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	213	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**25,375**	**524**	**1,680**	**111**	**1,117**	**870**	**404**	**1,602**	**0**	**38**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	222	1,563	12,468	72	10	83
Canada	0	0	0	0	222	1,563	12,468	72	10	83
Total	0	0	0	0	222	1,563	12,468	72	10	83
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	110	236	1,317	7	2	9
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	1,317	7	2	9
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	100	1,476	15,011	90	10	99
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	625	971	2	4	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	12,823	83	2	85
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	100	613	1,217	4	4	8
Non OPEC	163	0	0	36	222	5,265	16,024	71	35	106
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,071	27	0	27
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	4	0	4
Canada	0	0	0	32	215	1,965	3,406	10	13	23
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	492	2,273	12	3	15
Japan	60	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,416	16	0	16
Mexico	0	0	0	4	7	557	557	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	854	854	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	3	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	2	2
Total	163	0	0	36	432	6,977	32,352	168	46	214

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**48**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,061**	**5,109**	**165**
Natural Gas Liquids	**140**	**235**	**702**	**18**	**338**	**1,434**	**46**
Pentanes Plus	9	0	27	0	0	36	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	132	235	675	18	338	1,398	45
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	83	181	397	0	312	973	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	49	53	278	18	27	425	14
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,173**	**724**	**16,083**	**29**	**11,077**	**29,085**	**938**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	4	1,403	9	418	1,842	59
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	32	0	0	32	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	208	717	0	121	1,047	34
Kerosene	4	17	267	0	1	289	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	320	8	4,425	3	2,015	6,771	218
Residual Fuel Oil	218	115	3,762	(s)	5,203	9,298	300
Special Naphthas	4	268	395	0	9	675	22
Lubricants	264	22	245	4	121	657	21
Waxes	10	4	21	(s)	12	47	2
Petroleum Coke	333	62	4,812	13	3,145	8,365	270
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	16	4	(s)	32	57	2
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Total	**1,361**	**959**	**16,785**	**47**	**16,476**	**35,628**	**1,149**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a]	**271**	**(s)**	**0**	**271**	**19,498**	**20,040**	**133**
Natural Gas Liquids	**472**	**828**	**4,356**	**23**	**1,903**	**7,582**	**50**
Pentanes Plus	11	0	83	0	9	102	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	462	828	4,274	23	1,894	7,480	50
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	335	614	3,334	5	1,522	5,809	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	126	214	940	18	372	1,670	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**8,296**	**1,799**	**74,818**	**77**	**51,913**	**136,903**	**907**
Finished Motor Gasoline	414	251	6,330	21	3,813	10,830	72
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	413	0	111	525	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	743	209	5,486	0	3,221	9,660	64
Kerosene	469	75	488	0	3	1,035	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,810	73	25,278	5	8,459	36,626	243
Residual Fuel Oil	1,816	226	15,407	(s)	20,013	37,462	248
Special Naphthas	170	280	838	1	604	1,893	13
Lubricants	846	112	1,189	12	443	2,602	17
Waxes	41	19	112	(s)	68	241	2
Petroleum Coke	936	439	19,240	34	15,082	35,731	237
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	114	35	3	95	269	2
Miscellaneous Products	28	(s)	2	0	(s)	30	(s)
Total	**9,040**	**2,628**	**79,174**	**370**	**73,314**	**164,526**	**1,090**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	242	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	25	39	3	0	108	1,138
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	34	0	0	237	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	48	0	321	35	353	17	142	517
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Colombia	0	0	51	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	185	25	0	275	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	98	0	0	0	126	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	21	140	17	0	210	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	149
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	0	121	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	10	40	792
Japan	0	0	1	1	412	(s)	476	640
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	826	1,766
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Mexico	0	27	553	1,353	0	0	33	1,633
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	240	0	2,279	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	29	1	1	188
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	49	0	0	214	310
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	360	9	1	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	368	1,567
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	1	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	192	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	4,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	30	0	0	(s)	5	0
Total	**5,109**	**36**	**1,398**	**1,842**	**1,079**	**289**	**6,771**	**9,298**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	243	8
Australia	(s)	14	(s)	189	(s)	0	203	7
Bahama Islands	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,316	42
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	3	0	1	(s)	6	(s)
Brazil	0	2	(s)	3	(s)	0	277	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	1
Canada	269	107	11	357	23	1	2,200	71
Chile	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	18	1	1	1	(s)	23	1
Colombia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	53	2
Costa Rica	1	4	1	0	0	0	490	16
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	114	0	0	114	4
Dominican Republic	1	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	38	1
Ecuador	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	1	2	146	2	0	376	12
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	11	2	2	8	(s)	24	1
Ghana	0	1	0	44	0	0	45	1
Greece	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	392	13
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	2	1	0	0	0	817	26
India	0	23	0	0	0	0	279	9
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	91	(s)	0	409	13
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	104	3
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Italy	0	1	1	972	0	(s)	1,096	35
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	850	27
Japan	(s)	80	4	2,695	2	2	4,311	139
Korea, Republic of	8	35	1	1	0	0	2,637	85
Malaysia	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	147	12	42	15	(s)	3,819	123
Netherlands	235	(s)	1	1,277	0	0	4,032	130
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	221	7
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	73	0	0	74	2
Panama	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	0	577	19
Peru	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	51	2
Philippines	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Poland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	152	12	1	0	0	(s)	537	17
Saudi Arabia	(s)	83	(s)	(s)	0	1	84	3
Singapore	(s)	13	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	1,972	64
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	78	(s)	0	78	3
Spain	1	1	(s)	700	(s)	0	771	25
Suriname	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	18	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	4	0	0	5	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	496	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	451	0	0	451	15
United Arab Emirates	(s)	3	0	1	0	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	(s)	2	1	319	1	0	325	10
U.S.S.R.	0	34	0	244	0	0	279	9
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	0	144	(s)	(s)	339	11
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,701	152
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	308	1	0	309	10
Other	4	11	(s)	43	1	0	94	3
Total	**675**	**657**	**47**	**8,365**	**57**	**5**	**35,628**	**1,149**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-May 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	481	0
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	980	627
Bahama Islands	0	0	86	325	115	0	613	2,329
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	957	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	954	0	1,144	761	685	95	369	3,121
Chile	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	420	0	0	0	621	1,840
Colombia	0	0	79	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	185	36	0	281	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	82	99	0	0	113	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	130	0	0	96	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	781	490	419	0	3,221	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	323
Germany, FR	0	0	7	1	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	179
Guatemala	0	0	87	779	100	0	1,351	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	0	250	31	0	2	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	160
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	2,607	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,358	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632
Israel	0	0	1	0	492	2	17	84
Italy	0	0	253	1	12	1	1,665	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	70	88	0	10	429	2,595
Japan	0	7	1	28	2,342	1	1,056	3,059
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	55	(s)	5,072	7,343
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	81	2,913	5,722	(s)	1	163	4,987
Netherlands	0	0	79	219	1,207	0	4,390	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	429	29	1	1,201	828
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	199	29	(s)	872	699
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	181
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,117	9	59	1	94	7	37	188
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	945	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	107	300	1	2,033	2,346
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	667	117
Suriname	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	90	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	1,311
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	494	3	2	0	186	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	194	572	0	0	1,016	92
Virgin Islands	17,969	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	129	118	1,333	217	1,842	372
Total	**20,040**	**102**	**7,480**	**10,830**	**10,184**	**1,035**	**36,626**	**37,462**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	34	1	(s)	0	(s)	517	3
Australia	(s)	63	3	1,377	(s)	(s)	3,195	21
Bahama Islands	0	10	0	0	5	0	3,483	23
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	128	0	0	133	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	27	6	2,973	2	(s)	3,019	20
Brazil	(s)	31	(s)	240	(s)	(s)	1,660	11
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	1
Canada	522	408	41	1,574	127	5	9,808	65
Chile	(s)	21	2	1	1	(s)	288	2
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	99	3	10	3	(s)	2,996	20
Colombia	2	18	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	101	1
Costa Rica	3	49	1	0	0	(s)	556	4
Denmark	0	1	1	358	(s)	0	361	2
Dominican Republic	3	20	1	0	(s)	1	399	3
Ecuador	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	(s)	15	(s)
Egypt	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	3	9	(s)	0	0	0	237	2
Finland	0	9	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
France	6	5	12	395	6	(s)	5,334	35
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	618	4
Germany, FR	2	20	19	376	31	1	461	3
Ghana	0	1	(s)	113	0	0	114	1
Greece	(s)	4	(s)	357	0	0	542	4
Guatemala	10	38	2	1	0	(s)	2,396	16
Guinea	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Honduras	2	21	1	0	0	(s)	306	2
Hong Kong	1	7	2	0	0	(s)	1,002	7
India	(s)	39	2	89	1	0	5,816	39
Indonesia	0	8	3	91	1	0	1,803	12
Ireland	(s)	2	(s)	121	(s)	0	755	5
Israel	(s)	17	(s)	358	0	(s)	971	6
Italy	(s)	3	3	4,730	2	(s)	9,165	61
Jamaica	(s)	9	(s)	30	0	1	3,233	21
Japan	506	230	17	9,479	9	7	16,742	111
Korea, Republic of	9	76	9	288	(s)	(s)	12,853	85
Malaysia	0	4	3	0	0	1	10	(s)
Mexico	6	626	68	286	36	1	14,889	99
Netherlands	555	7	4	5,134	6	(s)	11,602	77
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	72	0	0	0	0	2,559	17
New Zealand	0	2	2	146	(s)	0	151	1
Nigeria	(s)	4	(s)	0	3	3	10	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	587	(s)	0	590	4
Panama	2	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,815	12
Peru	(s)	53	1	0	0	(s)	614	4
Philippines	(s)	31	(s)	0	(s)	1	213	1
Poland	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	238	55	5	0	(s)	2	1,812	12
Saudi Arabia	(s)	89	(s)	4	0	2	1,884	12
Singapore	3	41	1	22	3	(s)	4,857	32
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	182	(s)	(s)	184	1
Spain	1	7	8	2,786	2	(s)	3,861	26
Suriname	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	75	(s)
Sweden	0	4	1	4	0	(s)	10	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	94	1
Thailand	0	26	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,343	9
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	3	(s)	1	0	(s)	6	(s)
Turkey	0	3	(s)	924	0	0	927	6
United Arab Emirates	(s)	15	0	172	0	(s)	189	1
United Kingdom	(s)	36	7	989	5	(s)	2,122	14
U.S.S.R.	(s)	108	0	244	0	0	355	2
Uruguay	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
Venezuela	3	9	2	468	17	1	2,374	16
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	18,259	121
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	468	2	0	470	3
Other	6	86	1	138	5	1	4,248	28
Total	**1,893**	**2,602**	**241**	**35,731**	**269**	**30**	**164,526**	**1,090**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**2,140**	**40**	**78**	**5**	**3**	**20**	**(s)**	**-3**	**277**	**424**	**2,563**
Algeria	87	40	0	0	0	20	0	(s)	161	221	308
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	2,053	0	78	5	3	0	(s)	-3	116	202	2,255
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	**1,728**	**4**	**33**	**30**	**69**	**129**	**-8**	**(s)**	**144**	**400**	**2,128**
Ecuador	103	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	109
Gabon	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	96
Indonesia	111	0	0	0	-10	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-13	97
Nigeria	838	0	0	0	0	22	0	(s)	(s)	21	860
Venezuela	581	4	33	30	79	101	-5	(s)	144	386	967
Non OPEC	**2,354**	**39**	**357**	**18**	**-105**	**-29**	**-261**	**-8**	**286**	**301**	**2,655**
Angola	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	220
Argentina	0	(s)	(s)	0	-8	0	(s)	(s)	3	-5	-5
Australia	57	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-7	51
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	(s)	-3	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	33	33
Brazil	0	0	18	0	-8	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	22
Cameroon	25	0	0	0	0	4	-1	0	0	2	28
Canada	751	66	83	-7	42	9	-10	-2	20	200	951
China, People's Republic of	113	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	119
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	112	-2	0	0	(s)	51	0	(s)	(s)	49	161
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
France	0	-3	69	0	-4	0	-5	(s)	4	62	62
Greece	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	29	29
Guatemala	0	-1	-5	-1	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-8	-9	-9
Italy	0	0	23	0	-1	4	-31	(s)	31	25	25
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-26	0	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-15	-21	-87	-3	1	-138	-138
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-27	-57	(s)	-1	1	-84	-84
Malaysia	66	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	66
Mexico	736	-18	-44	6	-1	-53	-1	-5	14	-102	634
Netherlands	0	1	29	-8	-74	0	-41	(s)	3	-86	-86
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	-1	(s)	71	0	(s)	36	106	106
Norway	156	0	9	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	7	163
Panama	0	0	-2	0	-7	-10	0	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
Peru	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Puerto Rico	-12	(s)	0	14	(s)	(s)	0	8	14	36	25
Spain	0	0	33	0	-2	7	-23	(s)	13	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-16	(s)	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Trinidad and Tobago	61	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	61
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-15	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
United Kingdom	188	(s)	34	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	24	212
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-1	42	33	33
Virgin Islands	-152	0	58	28	52	44	0	(s)	82	264	112
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Other	0	-3	1	-1	-40	-53	-20	-2	5	-111	-111
Total	**6,222**	**82**	**468**	**53**	**-33**	**120**	**-268**	**-11**	**707**	**1,125**	**7,347**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-May 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,808**	**17**	**35**	**-2**	**-6**	**42**	**-1**	**-1**	**206**	**291**	**2,099**
Algeria	71	17	0	0	0	37	0	(s)	153	206	278
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,736	1	35	-2	-6	5	(s)	-1	53	86	1,822
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,458**	**6**	**20**	**24**	**59**	**112**	**-4**	**(s)**	**121**	**340**	**1,798**
Ecuador	49	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	9	58
Gabon	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	66
Indonesia	95	0	0	0	-9	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	-10	85
Iran	0	0	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	-1	-7	-7
Nigeria	638	0	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	(s)	15	653
Venezuela	611	6	20	27	71	90	-3	(s)	122	333	944
Non OPEC	**2,171**	**50**	**171**	**-22**	**-100**	**-8**	**-230**	**-10**	**265**	**117**	**2,287**
Angola	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	235
Argentina	5	(s)	1	0	-2	10	(s)	(s)	9	18	24
Australia	27	(s)	0	-1	-6	-4	-9	(s)	(s)	-21	6
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	7	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	17	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	-1	6	0	-5	9	-2	(s)	(s)	7	7
Brunei	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4
Cameroon	5	0	0	0	0	3	-1	(s)	0	2	7
Canada	767	75	66	2	56	5	-9	-1	21	217	984
China, People's Republic of	96	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	99
China, Taiwan	0	-3	0	0	-4	-12	(s)	-1	(s)	-20	-20
Colombia	129	-1	0	0	(s)	37	(s)	(s)	(s)	36	165
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	4
Egypt	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	20
France	0	-5	30	-3	-21	0	-3	(s)	3	2	2
Greece	0	0	8	0	(s)	-1	-2	(s)	(s)	5	5
Guatemala	3	-1	-5	-1	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-16	-13
India	0	0	0	-13	-17	-3	-1	(s)	3	-31	-31
Italy	5	-2	10	(s)	-11	-14	-31	(s)	22	-26	-21
Jamaica	0	(s)	-1	0	-3	-17	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-7	-20	-63	-2	-3	-110	-110
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	(s)	-34	-49	-2	-1	1	-84	-84
Malaysia	20	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	20
Mexico	757	-5	-38	4	(s)	-29	-2	-4	11	-63	693
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	-8	-29	0	-34	(s)	11	-51	-51
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	42	0	(s)	19	55	55
Norway	56	0	4	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	4	4	60
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	4	(s)	0	0	-3	7	0	(s)	(s)	4	7
Puerto Rico	-7	(s)	(s)	10	(s)	-1	0	4	8	20	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Spain	0	-2	17	0	-4	1	-18	(s)	17	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	7	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Trinidad and Tobago	67	0	3	1	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	76
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	1	-5	-5
United Kingdom	58	-3	13	(s)	-1	-3	-7	(s)	9	8	66
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-1	27	24	24
Virgin Islands	-119	0	49	15	51	47	0	(s)	77	239	120
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30
Other	3	-2	-4	-12	-35	-18	-16	-2	2	-88	-85
Total	**5,437**	**73**	**225**	**(s)**	**-47**	**146**	**-235**	**-11**	**593**	**747**	**6,184**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**17,848**	**76,046**	**741,156**	**13,040**	**78,893**	**926,983**
Refinery	16,482	13,666	51,306	2,327	27,622	111,403
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,347	60,832	105,146	9,700	33,663	210,688
Leases	19	1,548	16,222	1,013	913	19,715
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,482	0	0	568,482
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,695	16,695
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**157,958**	**173,127**	**254,797**	**19,351**	**95,736**	**700,969**
Refinery	47,883	67,255	146,512	13,834	65,962	341,446
Bulk Terminal	83,132	66,282	64,797	2,825	24,388	241,424
Pipeline	26,745	36,569	38,476	2,508	5,307	109,605
Natural Gas Processing Plant	198	3,021	5,012	184	79	8,494
Pentanes Plus	**47**	**2,929**	**4,860**	**132**	**69**	**8,037**
Refinery	14	313	685	3	21	1,036
Bulk Terminal	14	1,344	1,797	0	9	3,164
Pipeline	0	930	1,260	73	13	2,276
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	342	1,118	56	26	1,561
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**5,553**	**31,215**	**56,176**	**998**	**2,353**	**96,295**
Refinery	1,537	3,195	11,441	376	1,071	17,620
Bulk Terminal	1,672	18,507	34,391	47	1,229	55,846
Pipeline	2,165	6,834	6,450	447	0	15,896
Natural Gas Processing Plant	179	2,679	3,894	128	53	6,933
Ethane/Ethylene	**2**	**5,948**	**14,782**	**170**	**0**	**20,902**
Refinery	0	1	1,528	0	0	1,529
Bulk Terminal	2	3,684	9,747	0	0	13,433
Pipeline	0	1,606	2,610	165	0	4,381
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	657	897	5	0	1,559
Propane/Propylene	**4,146**	**17,068**	**19,475**	**370**	**537**	**41,596**
Refinery	610	1,422	3,849	94	84	6,059
Bulk Terminal	1,288	10,807	11,860	47	416	24,418
Pipeline	2,154	3,713	2,536	152	0	8,555
Natural Gas Processing Plant	94	1,126	1,230	77	37	2,564
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,198**	**6,103**	**16,027**	**314**	**1,427**	**25,069**
Refinery	742	1,362	4,308	191	632	7,235
Bulk Terminal	368	3,129	9,728	0	787	14,012
Pipeline	9	909	776	88	0	1,782
Natural Gas Processing Plant	79	703	1,215	35	8	2,040
Isobutane	**207**	**2,096**	**5,892**	**144**	**389**	**8,728**
Refinery	185	410	1,756	91	355	2,797
Bulk Terminal	14	887	3,056	0	26	3,983
Pipeline	2	606	528	42	0	1,178
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	193	552	11	8	770
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**474**	**210**	**642**	**83**	**1,334**	**2,743**
Refinery	474	210	642	83	1,334	2,743
Unfinished Oils	**13,951**	**18,025**	**54,901**	**2,735**	**25,992**	**115,604**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,637	5,351	14,631	537	4,705	28,861
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,409	2,309	10,247	436	4,218	20,619
Heavy Gas Oils	5,852	6,180	20,458	1,137	12,819	46,446
Residuum	1,053	4,185	9,565	625	4,250	19,678
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,565**	**7,934**	**16,052**	**2,131**	**6,789**	**37,471**
Refinery	3,981	6,802	14,968	2,095	6,771	34,617
Bulk Terminal	468	625	1,084	36	12	2,225
Pipeline	116	507	0	0	6	629

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**29**	**42**	**0**	**2**	**73**
Refinery	0	29	42	0	2	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	**54,320**	**46,088**	**44,141**	**4,699**	**22,760**	**172,008**
Refinery	10,462	10,060	16,509	2,052	8,106	47,189
Bulk Terminal	29,235	20,249	10,123	1,648	12,074	73,329
Pipeline	14,623	15,779	17,509	999	2,580	51,490
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**75**	**1,045**	**457**	**1,138**	**4,488**	**7,203**
Refinery	11	257	173	538	1,575	2,554
Bulk Terminal	64	459	102	427	2,565	3,617
Pipeline	0	329	182	173	348	1,032
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**54,245**	**45,043**	**43,684**	**3,561**	**18,272**	**164,805**
Refinery	10,451	9,803	16,336	1,514	6,531	44,635
Bulk Terminal	29,171	19,790	10,021	1,221	9,509	69,712
Pipeline	14,623	15,450	17,327	826	2,232	50,458
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**179**	**537**	**550**	**43**	**420**	**1,729**
Refinery	4	120	482	32	181	819
Bulk Terminal	175	336	68	11	239	829
Pipeline	0	81	0	0	0	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**510**	**1,021**	**1,953**	**356**	**1,830**	**5,670**
Refinery	85	424	1,392	228	783	2,912
Bulk Terminal	352	210	122	0	688	1,372
Pipeline	73	387	439	128	359	1,386
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,101**	**9,203**	**13,223**	**745**	**6,981**	**41,253**
Refinery	2,073	3,038	5,804	351	4,090	15,356
Bulk Terminal	5,079	2,773	2,339	245	2,032	12,468
Pipeline	3,949	3,392	5,080	149	859	13,429
Kerosene	**1,517**	**1,429**	**1,183**	**33**	**79**	**4,241**
Refinery	167	814	779	7	40	1,807
Bulk Terminal	1,301	489	234	26	34	2,084
Pipeline	49	126	170	0	5	350
Distillate Fuel Oil	**35,423**	**31,663**	**25,498**	**3,360**	**11,061**	**107,005**
Refinery	6,821	8,973	13,398	1,934	4,954	36,080
Bulk Terminal	22,832	14,170	4,553	714	4,732	47,001
Pipeline	5,770	8,520	7,547	712	1,375	23,924
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**18,219**	**3,892**	**14,795**	**556**	**8,347**	**45,809**
Refinery	2,905	2,506	6,991	556	5,889	18,847
Bulk Terminal	15,314	1,386	7,804	0	2,348	26,852
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	110	110
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**5,682**	**290**	**1,591**	**80**	**1,054**	**8,697**
Refinery	1,039	67	1,557	80	900	3,643
Bulk Terminal	4,643	223	34	0	154	5,054
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**6,279**	**846**	**3,761**	**188**	**832**	**11,906**
Refinery	1,503	380	1,093	188	533	3,697
Bulk Terminal	4,776	466	2,668	0	299	8,209
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**6,258**	**2,756**	**9,443**	**288**	**6,351**	**25,096**
Refinery	363	2,059	4,341	288	4,456	11,507
Bulk Terminal	5,895	697	5,102	0	1,895	13,589
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**86**	**249**	**1,080**	**0**	**89**	**1,504**
Refinery	86	249	1,080	0	89	1,504

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**3**	**11**	**1,531**	**26**	**187**	**1,758**
Refinery	3	11	1,531	26	187	1,758
Special Naphthas	**586**	**400**	**1,279**	**2**	**62**	**2,329**
Refinery	80	237	1,211	2	60	1,590
Bulk Terminal	506	163	68	0	2	739
Lubricants	**2,772**	**1,819**	**6,485**	**8**	**2,106**	**13,190**
Refinery	802	1,038	5,825	8	1,339	9,012
Bulk Terminal	1,970	781	660	0	767	4,178
Waxes	**130**	**143**	**539**	**64**	**177**	**1,053**
Refinery	130	143	539	64	177	1,053
Petroleum Coke	**692**	**2,012**	**3,318**	**4**	**2,345**	**8,371**
Refinery	692	2,012	3,318	4	2,345	8,371
Asphalt and Road Oil	**6,991**	**14,125**	**5,193**	**3,369**	**2,658**	**32,336**
Refinery	3,462	8,892	4,205	3,271	2,458	22,288
Bulk Terminal	3,529	5,233	988	98	200	10,048
Miscellaneous Products	**839**	**193**	**1,356**	**7**	**95**	**2,490**
Refinery	154	164	769	7	73	1,167
Bulk Terminal	685	16	566	0	22	1,289
Pipeline	0	13	21	0	0	34
Total Stocks, All Oils	**175,806**	**249,173**	**995,953**	**32,391**	**174,629**	**1,627,952**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**75**	**39,622**	**1,468**	**29,653**	**18,219**	**1,992**
Connecticut	0	1,199	2	1,293	187	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	41	1,957	61	1,995	2,824	W
Florida	0	5,875	80	1,870	900	140
Georgia	0	2,697	108	1,042	260	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	740	65	1,240	751	W
Massachusetts	0	1,585	58	1,790	1,074	W
New Jersey	1	11,110	50	7,389	6,368	W
New York	3	3,472	293	4,918	3,377	W
North Carolina	2	1,984	210	1,311	348	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,479	326	3,620	1,260	W
Rhode Island	0	705	W	771	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,163	102	622	W	W
Virginia	14	2,504	94	1,720	461	W
West Virginia	11	152	W	72	W	W
PAD District II	**716**	**29,593**	**1,303**	**23,143**	**3,892**	**13,355**
Illinois	86	6,094	247	4,604	1,713	1,146
Indiana	186	3,574	98	2,780	513	W
Iowa	6	977	W	1,181	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	140	2,488	9	2,203	105	8,313
Kentucky	9	1,368	46	651	W	W
Michigan	32	2,971	196	1,964	86	902
Minnesota	56	1,592	W	1,957	273	W
Missouri	14	1,146	W	860	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	53	756	W	777	W	W
Ohio	4	3,873	379	2,015	277	W
Oklahoma	128	1,625	W	1,773	361	1,055
Tennessee	0	1,821	72	912	216	W
Wisconsin	2	1,308	W	1,466	134	W
PAD District III	**275**	**26,357**	**1,013**	**17,951**	**14,795**	**16,939**
Alabama	0	1,346	52	665	668	82
Arkansas	0	443	W	329	W	W
Louisiana	0	4,687	416	3,755	6,298	2,628
Mississippi	0	2,267	15	1,128	W	1,022
New Mexico	87	300	W	243	17	W
Texas	188	17,314	526	11,831	7,606	13,106
PAD District IV	**965**	**2,735**	**33**	**2,648**	**556**	**218**
Colorado	162	865	W	411	W	W
Idaho	99	268	W	224	W	W
Montana	353	720	W	705	51	17
Utah	187	368	W	557	166	104
Wyoming	164	514	W	751	W	45
PAD District V	**4,140**	**16,040**	**74**	**9,686**	**8,237**	**537**
Alaska	133	434	W	837	W	W
Arizona	301	763	W	182	W	W
California	2,202	11,038	41	5,597	5,419	93
Hawaii	65	612	W	447	W	W
Nevada	79	207	W	167	W	W
Oregon	366	960	W	790	151	W
Washington	994	2,026	W	1,666	1,301	21
U.S. Total	**6,171**	**114,347**	**3,891**	**83,081**	**45,699**	**33,041**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	100	0	0	22	2,012	523	0	0	56,049
Petroleum Products	7,704	205	0	3,897	5,405	1,740	0	71,726	22,971
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	109	1	0	0	724
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	775	2,398	28	0	780	2,594
Unfinished Oils	19	0	0	17	0	0	0	151	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	25	55	0	49	0	0	0	221	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,196	0	0	1,796	1,553	1,035	0	43,255	11,949
Leaded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Unleaded	5,196	0	0	1,796	1,552	1,035	0	43,255	11,945
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	0	0	0	19	16	0	97	86
Jet Fuel	279	0	0	247	194	461	0	8,806	3,798
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	134	10
Kerosene-Type	279	0	0	247	165	461	0	8,672	3,788
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,160	49	0	627	458	199	0	16,510	3,193
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	87	649	0	0	807	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	40	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	18
Lubricants	0	9	0	134	0	0	0	526	376
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	52	0	124	13	0	0	252	233
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	69	0
Total	7,804	205	0	3,919	7,417	2,263	0	71,726	79,020

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,302	1,349	0	0	0	6,263	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,850	1,720	1,441	1,559	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	123	177	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	666	1,264	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,025	547	0	1,001	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	111	90	0	314	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	914	457	0	687	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	415	63	0	190	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	254	59	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	161	4	0	115	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	341	321	0	368	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,850	5,022	2,790	1,559	0	0	6,263	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	100	0	0	2,012	523	0	56,049
Petroleum Products	**7,660**	**0**	**2,172**	**4,704**	**1,740**	**57,413**	**19,031**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	109	1	0	724
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	775	2,398	28	605	2,594
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	49	0	0	178	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,196	0	969	1,553	1,035	35,714	9,752
Leaded	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unleaded	5,196	0	969	1,552	1,035	35,714	9,748
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	0	0	0	16	25	86
Jet Fuel	279	0	144	174	461	6,778	3,538
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	9	0	134	10
Kerosene-Type	279	0	144	165	461	6,644	3,528
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,160	0	235	458	199	14,068	2,337
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Total	7,760	0	2,172	6,716	2,263	57,413	75,080

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,302	1,349	0	3,421	0
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,781**	**1,720**	**1,441**	**1,559**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	123	177	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	666	1,264	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,025	547	0	1,001	0	0
Leaded	0	111	90	0	314	0	0
Unleaded	0	914	457	0	687	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	415	63	0	190	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	254	59	0	75	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	161	4	0	115	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	341	321	0	368	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,781	5,022	2,790	1,559	3,421	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	44	205	0	1,725	701	0	14,313	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0
Unfinished Oils	19	0	0	17	0	0	151	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	25	55	0	0	0	0	43	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	827	0	0	7,541	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	827	0	0	7,541	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	19	0	72	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	103	20	0	2,028	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	103	0	0	2,028	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	49	0	392	0	0	2,442	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	87	649	0	807	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	71	649	0	807	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	40	0	41	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	77
Lubricants	0	9	0	134	0	0	526	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	52	0	124	13	0	252	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Total	44	205	0	1,747	701	0	14,313	77

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,842
Petroleum Products	1,541	12,695	3,940	69	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	175	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	19	132	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,541	2,197	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	7,541	2,197	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	52	0	30	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	378	1,650	260	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	378	1,650	260	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	641	1,801	856	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	807	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	807	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	127	18	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	383	143	376	39	0	0	0
Waxes	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	245	233	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	47	22	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,541	12,695	3,940	69	0	0	2,842

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	22	100	-78	59,451	2,557	56,894
Petroleum Products	**75,623**	**7,909**	**67,714**	**32,395**	**11,042**	**21,353**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	847	110	737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,555	0	1,555	3,260	3,201	59
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	707	1,466	-759
Propane/Propylene	1,494	0	1,494	1,748	1,402	346
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	346	209	137
Isobutane	61	0	61	459	124	335
Unfinished Oils	168	19	149	19	17	2
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	270	80	190	25	49	-24
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,051	5,196	39,855	17,692	4,384	13,308
Leaded	0	0	0	94	1	93
Unleaded	45,051	5,196	39,855	17,598	4,383	13,215
Finished Aviation Gasoline	97	25	72	111	35	76
Jet Fuel	9,053	279	8,774	4,140	902	3,238
Naphtha-Type	134	0	134	69	29	40
Kerosene-Type	8,919	279	8,640	4,071	873	3,198
Kerosene	45	0	45	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,137	2,209	14,928	5,674	1,284	4,390
Residual Fuel Oil	894	0	894	0	736	-736
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	41	40	1	0	41	-41
Special Naphthas	204	0	204	18	0	18
Lubricants	660	9	651	376	134	242
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	376	52	324	233	137	96
Miscellaneous Products	69	0	69	0	12	-12
Total	**75,645**	**8,009**	**67,636**	**91,846**	**13,599**	**78,247**

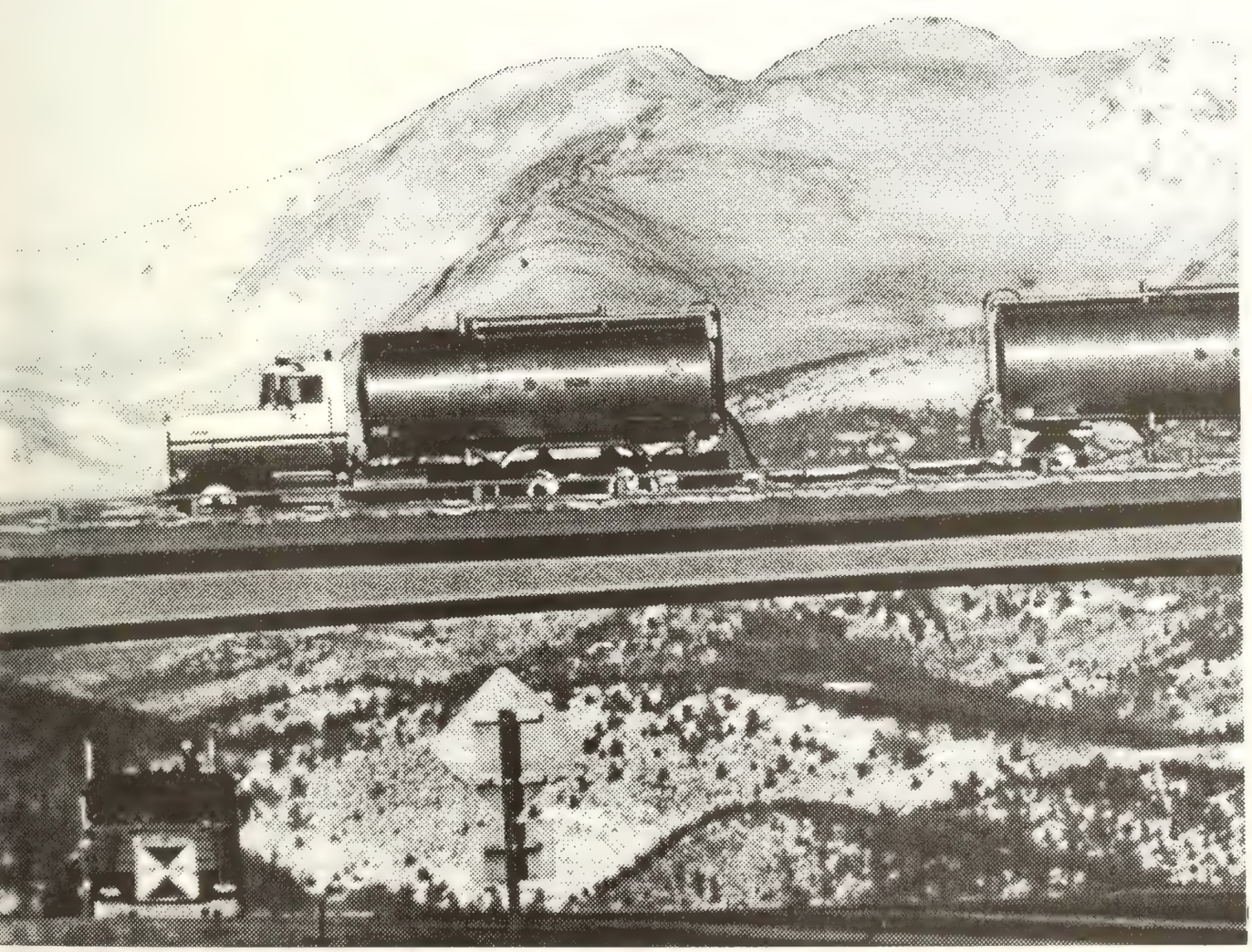
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	9,624	56,049	-46,425	523	4,651	-4,128	0	6,263	-6,263
Petroleum Products	**7,051**	**96,547**	**-89,496**	**1,740**	**4,720**	**-2,980**	**3,409**	**0**	**3,409**
Pentanes Plus	286	724	-438	1	300	-299	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,662	3,374	288	28	1,930	-1,902	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,130	526	1,604	0	845	-845	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,018	2,282	-1,264	27	603	-576	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	180	173	1	311	-310	0	0	0
Isobutane	161	386	-225	0	171	-171	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	151	-151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	55	221	-166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,553	56,229	-54,676	1,035	1,548	-513	2,026	0	2,026
Leaded	1	115	-114	0	404	-404	425	0	425
Unleaded	1,552	56,114	-54,562	1,035	1,144	-109	1,601	0	1,601
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	213	-194	16	0	16	30	0	30
Jet Fuel	194	13,019	-12,825	461	253	208	605	0	605
Naphtha-Type	29	398	-369	0	134	-134	329	0	329
Kerosene-Type	165	12,621	-12,456	461	119	342	276	0	276
Kerosene	0	45	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	507	20,044	-19,537	199	689	-490	709	0	709
Residual Fuel Oil	649	807	-158	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	222	-222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	941	-932	0	0	0	39	0	39
Waxes	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	65	485	-420	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	69	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**16,675**	**152,596**	**-135,921**	**2,263**	**9,371**	**-7,108**	**3,409**	**6,263**	**-2,854**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

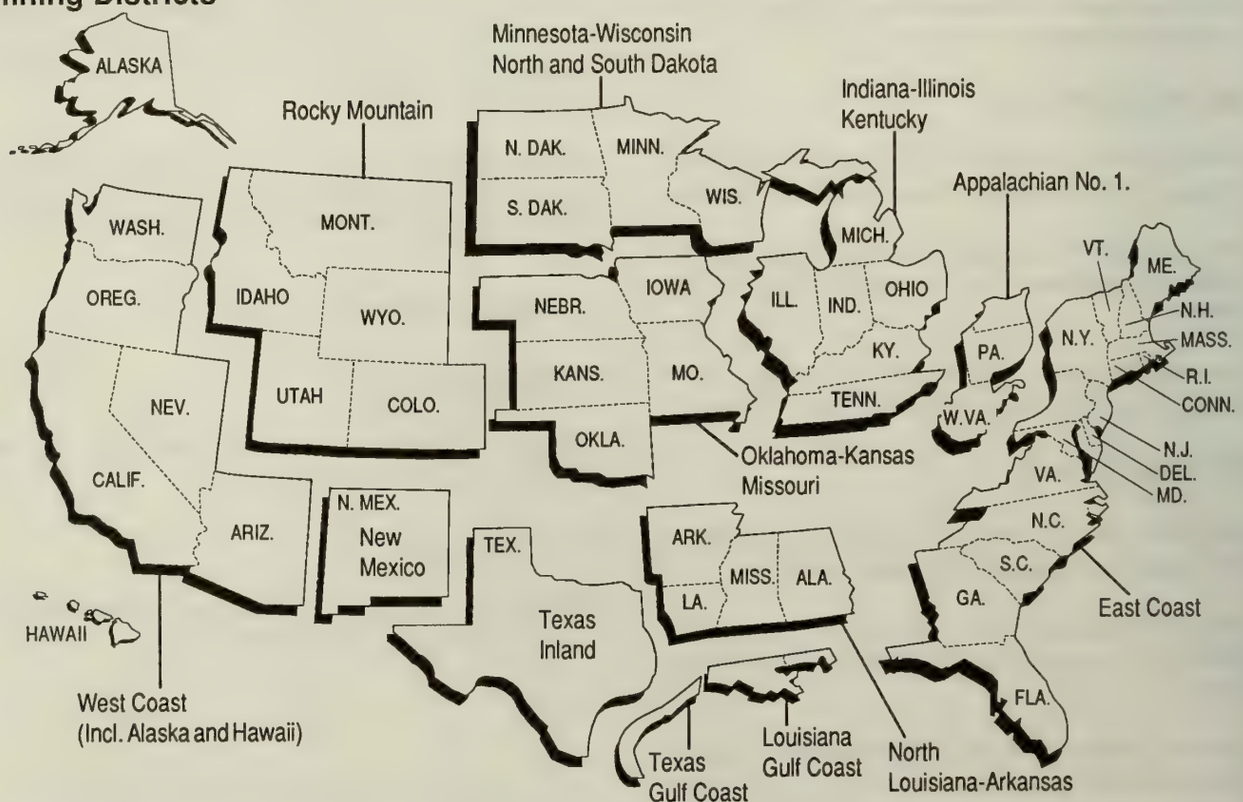
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

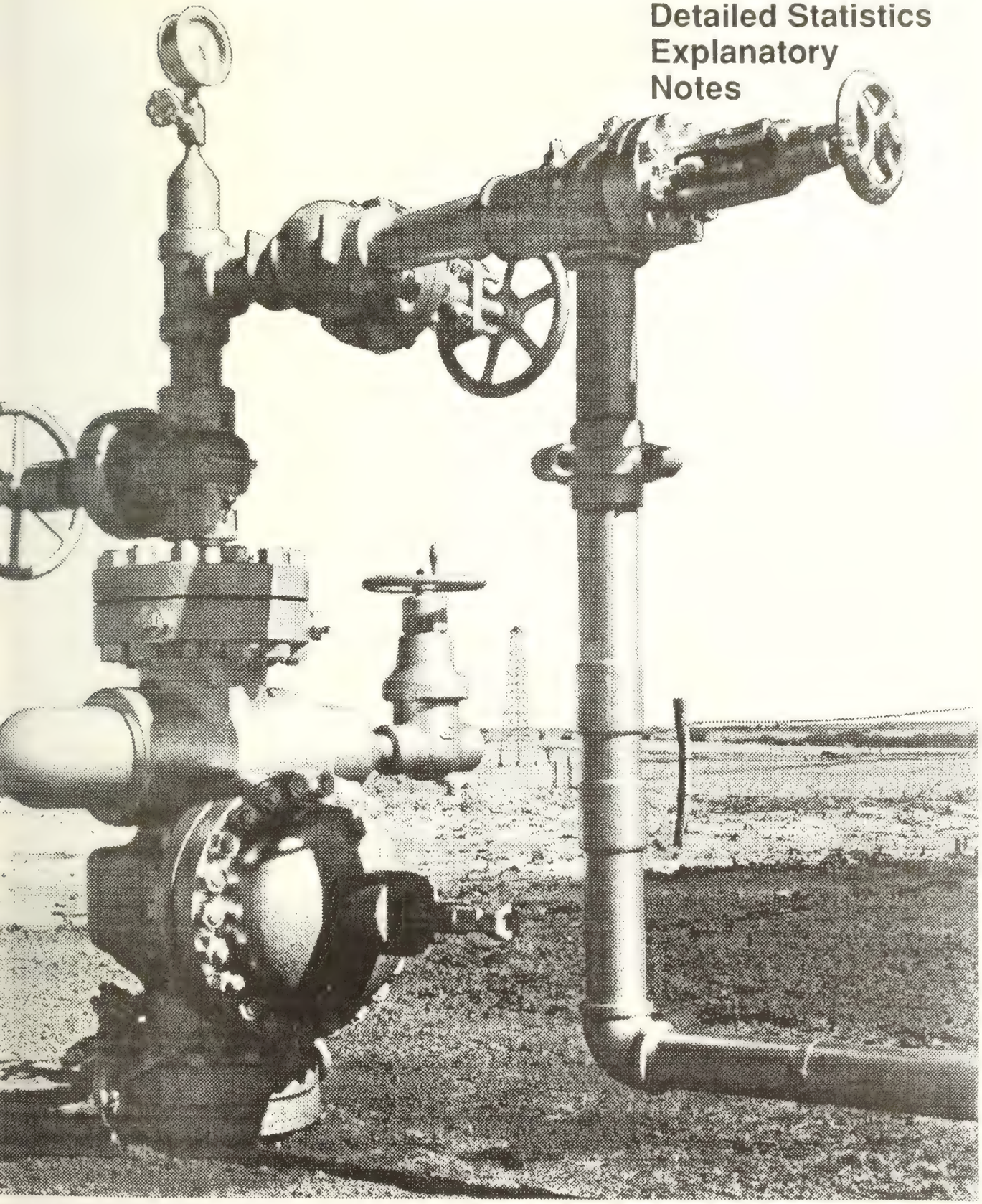


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the information may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to other components of the DOE, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. Detailed provisions of the restrictions on the disclosure of this information can be found in the Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the possession of the EIA (45 *Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor

gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
3-14-90	1927	0																
4-14-90	4575	1912	0															
5-14-90	6240	4598	1893	0														
6-14-90	7366	7274	4337	1977	0													
7-14-90	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0												
8-14-90	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0											
9-14-90	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0										
10-14-90	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0									
11-14-90	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0								
12-14-90	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0							
1-14-91	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0						
2-14-91	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0					
3-14-91	7442	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0				
4-14-91	7538	7490	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0			
5-14-91	7546	7499	7434	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0		
6-14-91	7551	7505	7437	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0	
7-14-91	7551	7504	7436	7409	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
7-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	18	29	33
	Month of Production																	
	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350
Interim[f]	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	
Revised	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431		
Final[g]	7546	7497	7433	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338						

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having reported monthly data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90/2)

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published

preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	--
Other Primary	NA	380	351	--
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	--
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	--
Finished	NA	214	202	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	--
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	--
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	--
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

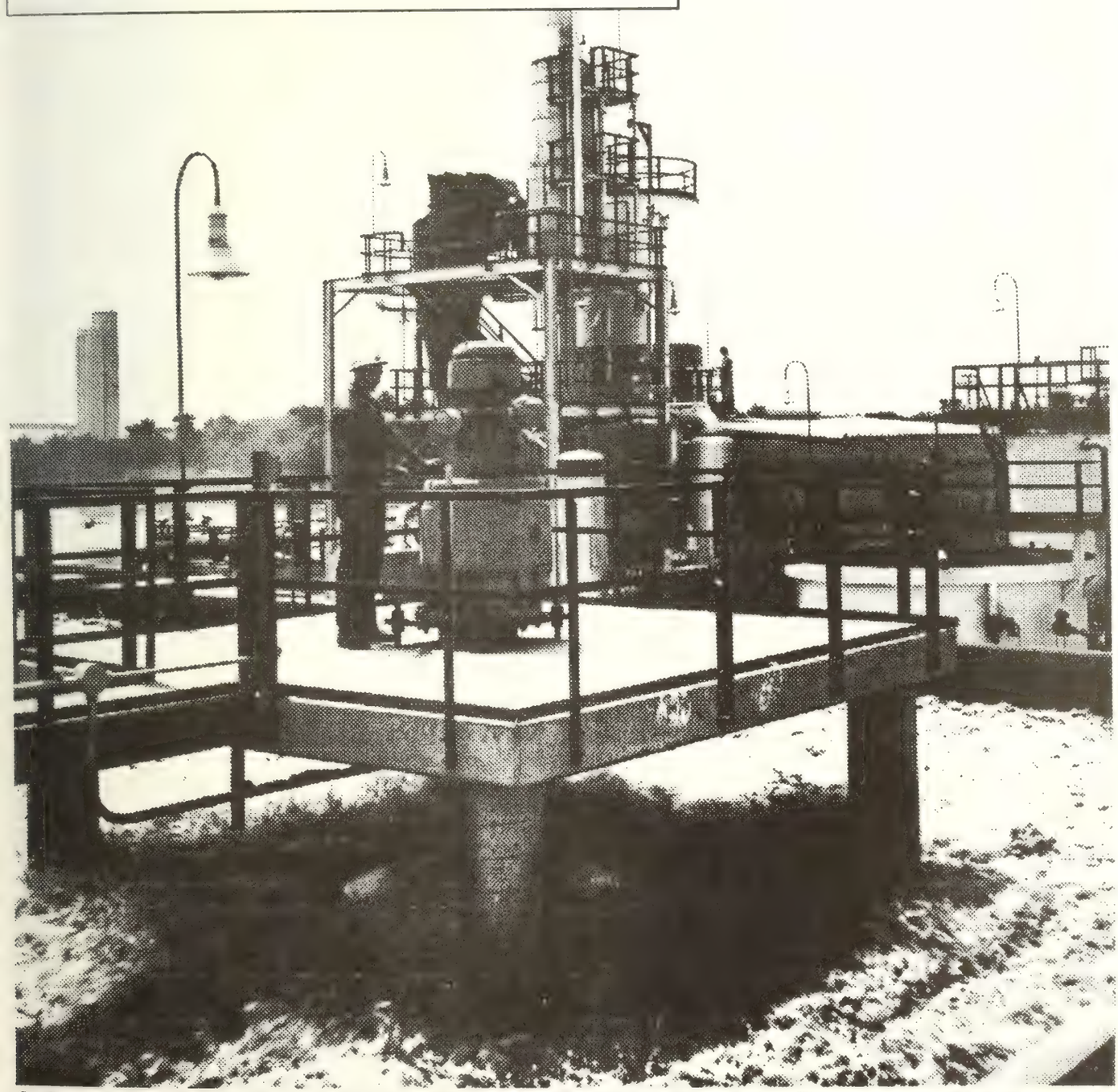
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Averag Differen
Inputs	**13,921**	**9**	**14,078**	**-2**	**13,898**	**1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-3	12,832	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	359	(s)	304	0	234	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	(s)	166	0	88	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	129	0	138	0	146	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	1	422	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	-1	22	-2	164	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	**16,344**	**7**	**16,549**	**3**	**16,273**	**7**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
LPGs	1,716	7	1,829	(s)	1,887	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene	905	2	916	1	900	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	3	185	(s)	261	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane	145	1	157	(s)	162	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-6	96	2	73	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	2,862	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	0	148	(s)	133	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	0	241	0	231	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Imports	**7,066**	**14**	**6,844**	**16**	**6,550**	**77**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**36**
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Pentanes Plus	3	0	11	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	137	2	119	1	81	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	97	2	88	0	54	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	(s)	15	1	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane	8	0	6	0	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	45	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	0	9	0	13	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

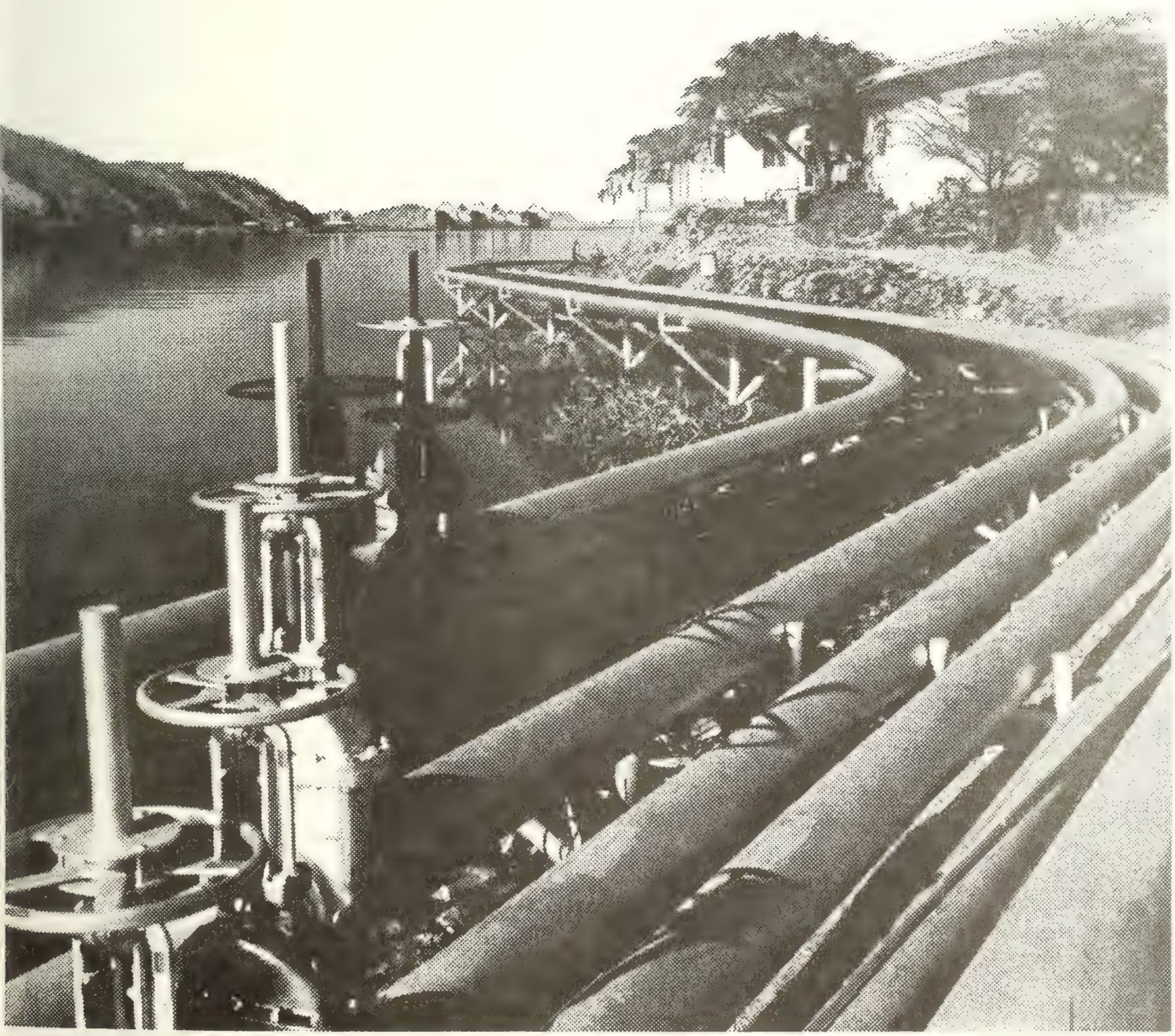
Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-895**	**992,910**	**407**	**990,395**	**-1,250**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**-579**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	336,772	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	254
Pentanes Plus	5,862	45	6,162	58	6,550	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
LPGs	76,268	410	68,798	319	72,551	-53	--	--	--	--	--	--	225
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-160	29,874	115	29,529	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	181	11,793	56	15,636	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Isobutane	9,125	-42	9,050	25	9,036	-46	--	--	--	--	--	--	-21
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	296
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-88	104,511	5	106,699	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	-10
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-384	41,023	-240	38,723	-261	--	--	--	--	--	--	-295
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,612	180,837	-854	172,564	-1,201	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,222
Leaded	10,038	-26	10,487	-21	8,010	-94	--	--	--	--	--	--	-47
Unleaded	177,198	-1,586	170,350	-833	164,554	-1,107	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,175
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	50,491	-12	47,957	-498	44,576	-127	--	--	--	--	--	--	-212
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	0	5,869	-1	5,866	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	--	--	--	--	--	--	-212
Kerosene	5,455	-51	4,984	-28	4,233	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	-11
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-373	101,256	377	98,273	-29	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	32	44,645	597	42,941	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	232
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	-1	1,560	-7	1,723	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	0	1,660	0	1,518	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	3,075	14	3,147	-1	2,929	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	393	26,436	-80	30,925	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	104
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**61**	**16,284**	**-21**	**16,100**	**56**	--	--	--	--	--	--	**32**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
LPGs	2,139	-4	1,850	5	1,556	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-14	593	9	565	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,393	10	1,141	-8	921	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	-2	90	6	47	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Isobutane	47	3	26	-2	24	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-6	0	2	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	14	-20	-3	-46	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	53	6,806	-19	7,047	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unleaded	6,361	53	6,592	-18	6,737	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,548	2	1,523	18	1,433	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	0	181	0	154	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	12	3,000	-25	2,966	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	3	1,239	-19	1,206	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	(s)	163	(s)	137	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	0	395	0	349	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	1	46	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	-13	182	13	239	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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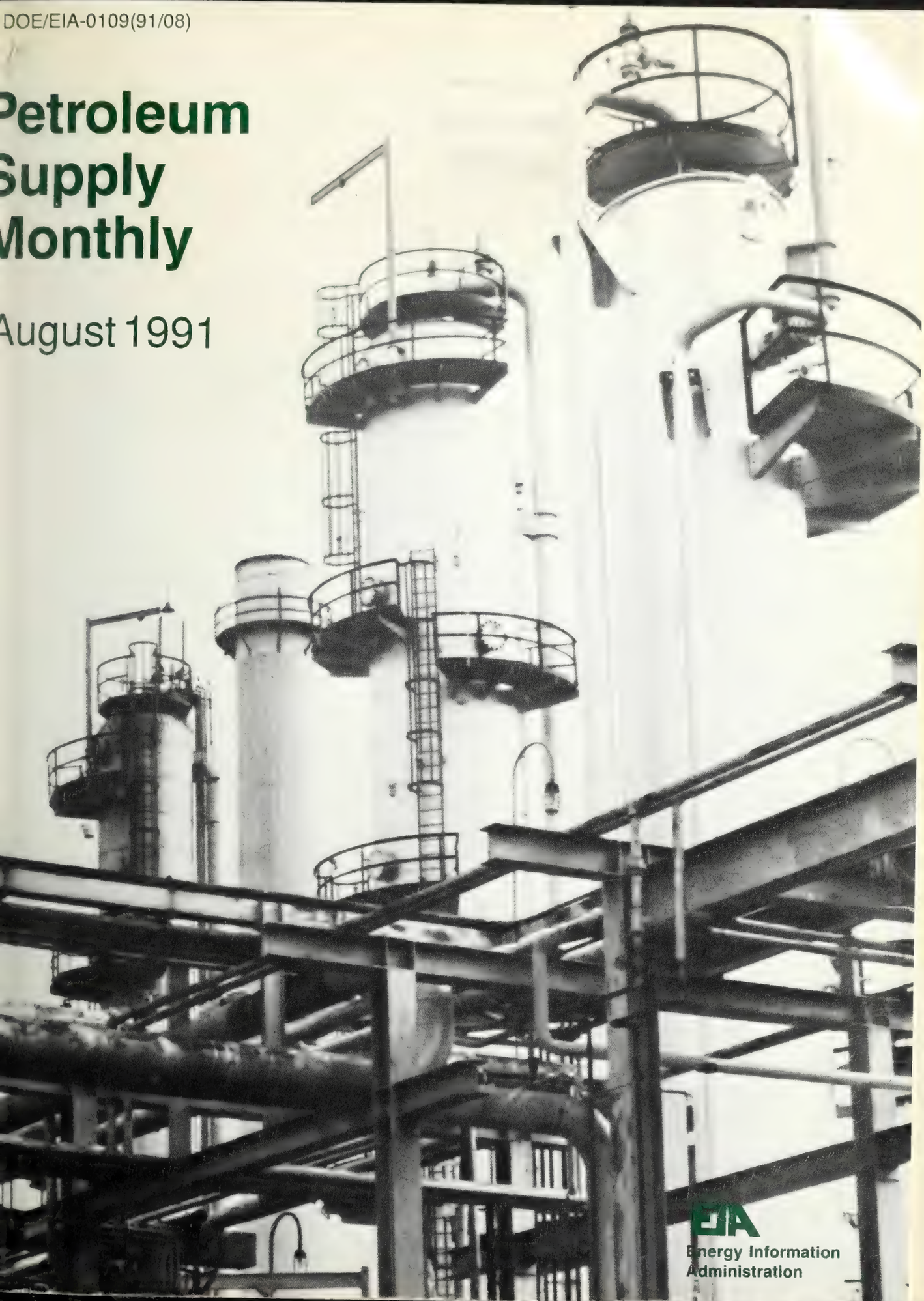
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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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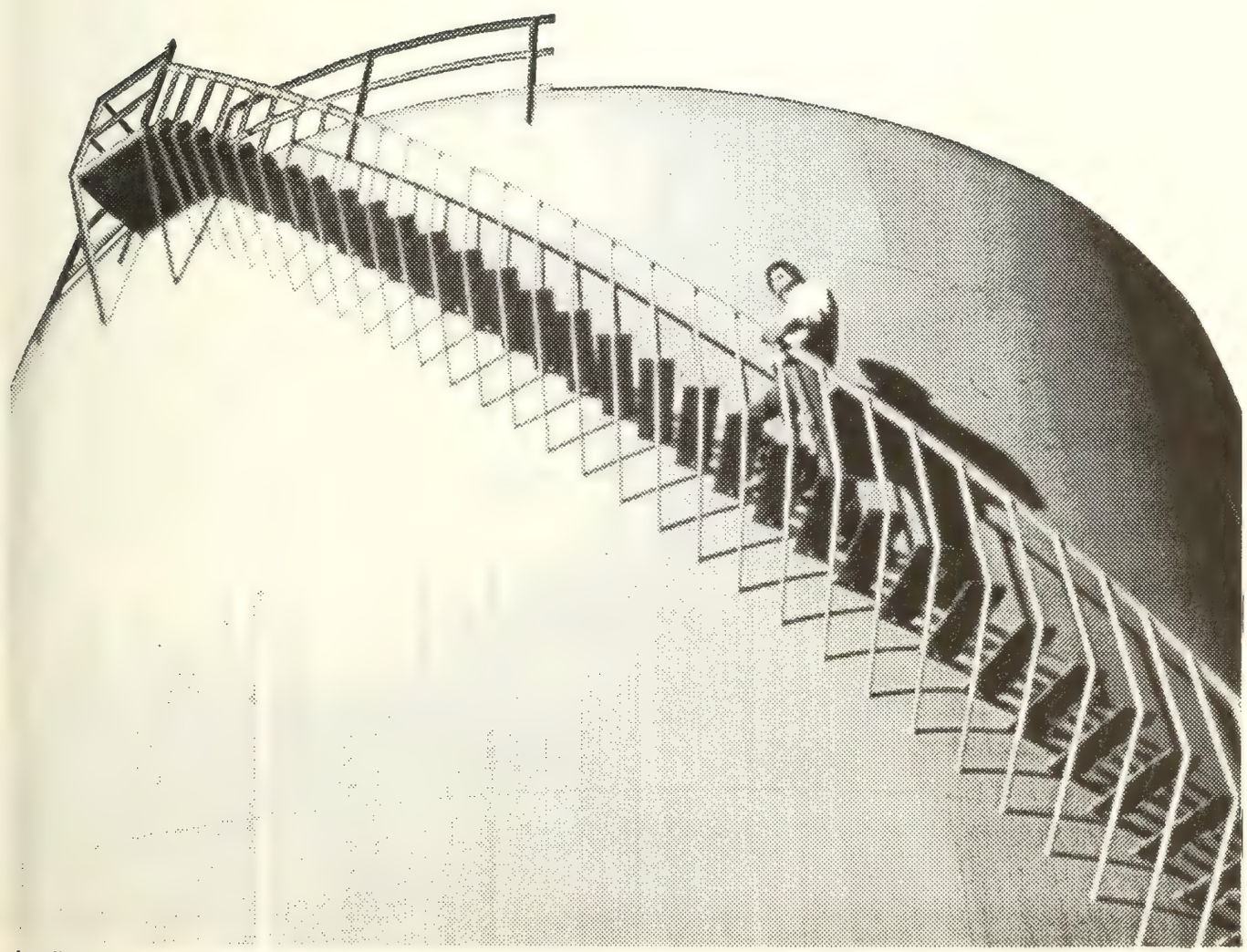
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Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

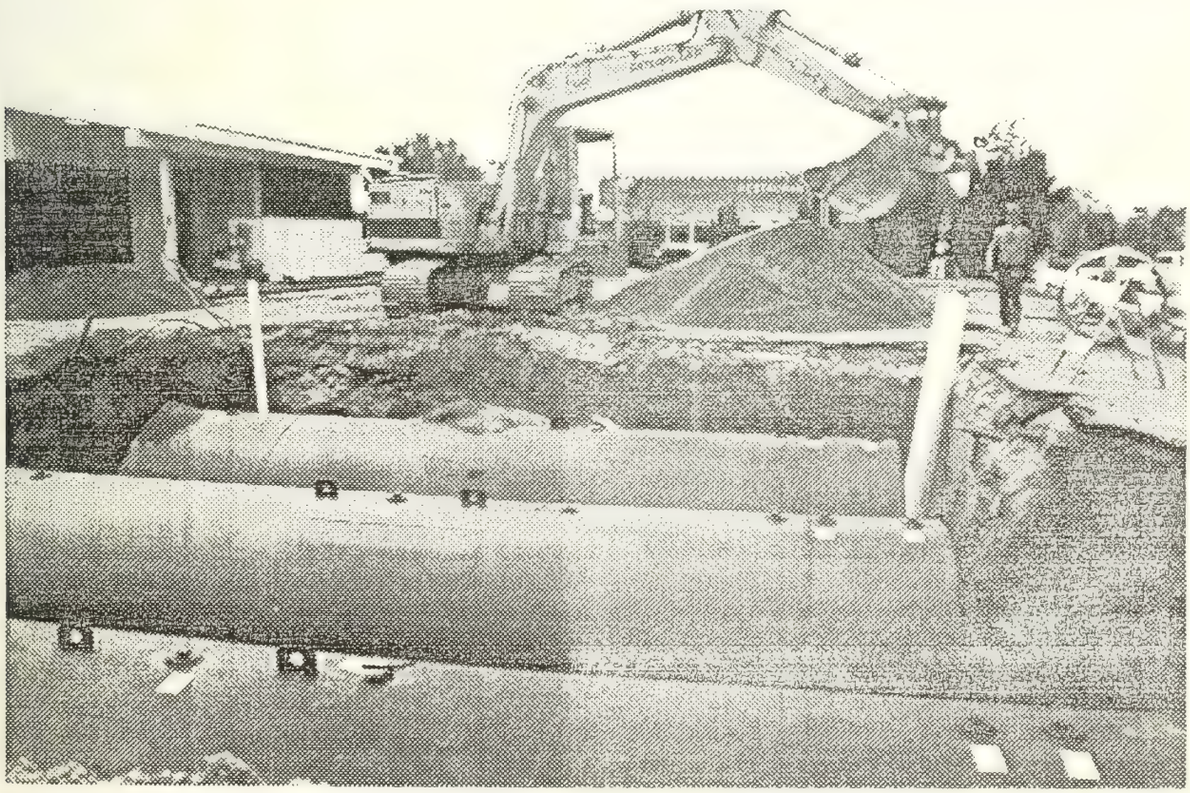
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage

by Louise K. Duffy

Introduction

Environmental damage associated with leaking underground storage tank (UST) systems[1] led Congress to charge the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with regulating nearly 2 million UST's containing petroleum or certain hazardous substances at some 750,000 facilities throughout the United States.[2] Because petroleum product storage is the major use of UST's, these regulations have a direct bearing on petroleum supply. Many of the facilities involved belong to small gasoline marketers; much public attention has focused on the problems they have encountered in attempting to comply with EPA's regulations. This article describes EPA's regulatory efforts to reduce the threat of environmental damage from leaking UST systems, especially the requirements for owners and operators of UST's containing petroleum. It also describes the impact of these regulations, particularly on small gasoline marketers, and the actions certain States have taken to address the costs of preventing and correcting environmental damage associated with UST's.

UST's are primarily used to store gasoline and other petroleum products at locations ranging from service stations and



Proper installation of new underground storage tank systems is an important part of EPA's program to protect human health and the environment. EPA requires installation procedures in accordance with accepted industry codes to prevent groundwater contamination by ensuring the structural integrity of both the tank and its piping.

1 Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) defines "underground storage tank" as a tank system, including its piping, that has at least 10 percent of its volume underground. Subtitle I specifically excludes: small farm and residential motor fuel tanks; tanks used to store heating oil for use on the premises; septic tanks; flow-through process tanks; regulated pipelines; surface impoundments and similar in-ground open structures; storm- and waste-water collection systems; and tanks on or above the floor in an open underground area (e.g., a basement or mine shaft).

2 Includes both crude oil and liquid petroleum fractions such as gasoline, jet fuel, and heating and fuel oils not consumed on the premises where stored. Also includes substances defined as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), except hazardous wastes regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA).

Causes of UST Leaks

UST systems are vulnerable to leaks involving piping, tanks, and nonoperational components (Figure FE1). EPA has found that spills and overfills are the most common causes of releases from UST systems. UST's often fail tightness tests because of loose tank fittings and faulty piping. Releases from the piping in UST systems occur twice as often as releases from the tanks themselves.

Piping

Piping often leaks as a result of corrosion, poor installation techniques and workmanship, accidents, and natural events such as frost heaves. Cathodic protection systems and improved installation procedures can reduce piping failures substantially.

Failures of pressurized pipe systems such as those used in most new retail motor fuel system installations present the potential for sudden, large releases of product, with the threat of significant environmental damage. When a pressurized system develops a leak, at the same time that gasoline is delivered under pressure to the retail pump large amounts of product can be pushed into the environment through the leak in the system.

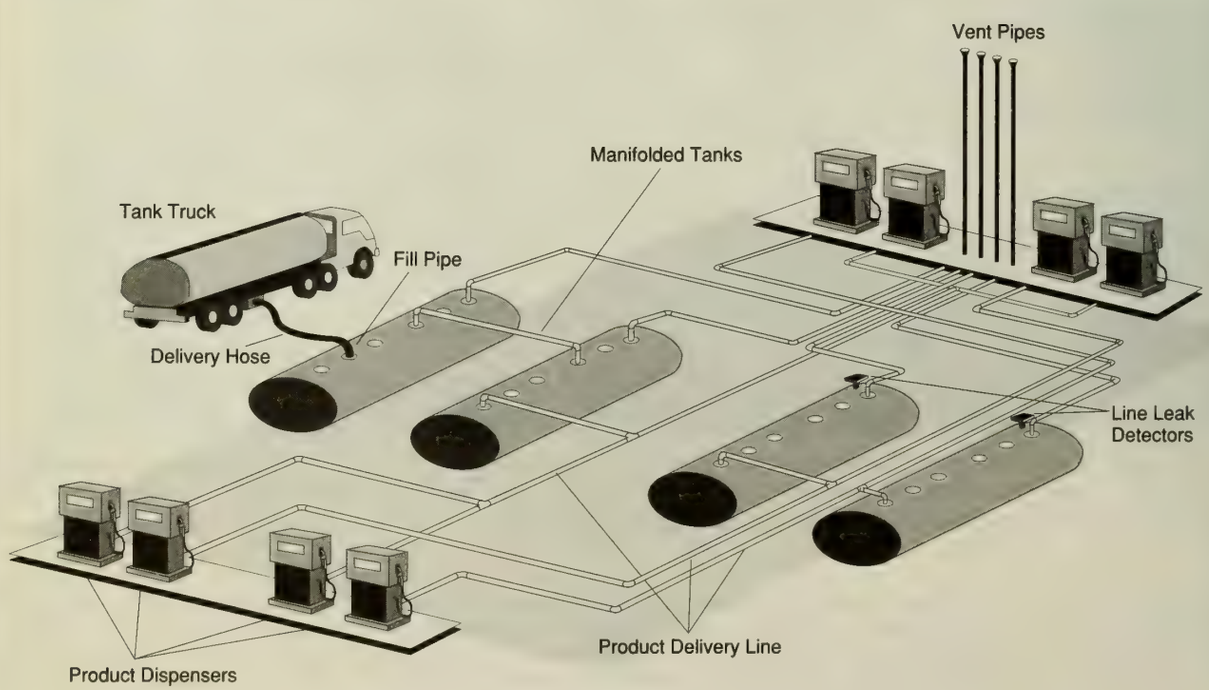
Tanks

The primary cause of failure for unprotected steel tanks is external corrosion. Tanks introduced over the past 20-25 years are constructed from corrosion-protected steel or fiberglass-reinforced plastic. These newer materials have been very effective in preventing corrosion-related failures. Internal corrosion sometimes develops beneath a tank's fill pipe or "drop tube." This problem can be prevented by installing protective "striker plates" under tank openings and by lining tank interiors.

Nonoperational Components

Releases from bung (fill) holes, tank manholes, vent and fill lines, vapor recovery lines, and manifold piping used to connect tanks, usually result from a specific incident such as overfilling or a leak that occurs when manifolded (interconnected) tanks are filled through the connecting pipe. Proper installation procedures and overfill shutoff devices can reduce these releases.

Figure FE1. A Typical Tank Facility



Source: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, *Musts for USTs*, EPA/530/UST-88/008, September 1988, p. 11.

convenience stores to bulk storage facilities, public and private transportation facilities, and various industrial and commercial establishments. EPA estimated in 1988 that approximately 39 percent of the 1.7 million UST's to be covered by the agency's regulations were used to store motor fuel for retail sale, 38 percent to store petroleum products for other uses, 20 percent to store used oil, and 3 percent to store chemicals (Table FE1).

Most tanks used to store petroleum products underground are constructed of bare or "unprotected" steel. Over 75 percent of the UST systems that existed when EPA promulgated its technical standards used unprotected steel tanks, the type most vulnerable to corrosion-related releases and posing the greatest threat to health and the environment. EPA estimated that 10 to 30 percent of facilities with UST's already had leaks or would in the near future unless preventive steps were taken.[3] The seriousness of the problem is underscored by the location of most UST's in populated areas where, in addition to environmental damage, releases frequently result in contamination of private and municipal wells, human illness, the accumulation of combustible fumes in confined areas, fires, and explosions.[4]

EPA regulations, intended to prevent, detect, and correct environmental damage resulting from leaks associated with UST's, include:

- Technical standards for the design, construction, installation, and operation of UST systems containing petroleum and provisions for corrective action to remedy damage caused by leaks or "releases" from UST systems.[5]
- Requirements that the States must meet in order to administer the Federal UST regulatory program (as well as their own State programs).[6]
- Financial responsibility requirements to ensure that UST owners and operators are able to take corrective actions in the event of a release.[7]

EPA Technical Standards

The EPA issued technical standards in September 1988, that include performance standards covering design, construction, and installation of new tanks, as well as requirements for mandatory upgrading of existing tanks. They also require that State agencies be notified of the existence of UST's.

Table FE1. Number of UST Systems and Facilities Subject to EPA Regulation, 1988

Product Stored	Number of UST Systems	Number of Facilities
Retail Motor Fuels	676,000	193,000
Other Petroleum Products	651,000	298,000
Used Oil	336,070	336,070
Chemicals	54,000	21,000
Total	1,717,070	NA

NA=Not Applicable. Many facilities use UST's for both motor fuel storage and used oil storage.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, "Regulatory Impact Analysis of Technical Standards for Underground Storage Tanks," August 24, 1988, Exhibit 1-1, p. 1-7.

The EPA regulations include general UST operating requirements and provide for release detection and reporting, corrective action to remedy damage caused by releases, and the closure of UST systems. Provisions for substitution of State programs for EPA's UST regulatory program are specified in the regulations.

New UST Systems

New UST's must be able to retain their structural integrity for their operating life and assure compatibility with the substance stored. New tanks must be equipped with devices to prevent spills and overfilling. Proper tank filling practices are required. New tanks must also employ an approved method of release detection. Piping included in a UST system must also be designed, constructed, and protected from corrosion in accordance with EPA's standards. New tank installation must be in accordance with nationally recognized industry installation standards. Owners and operators must certify that proper installation procedures were followed and indicate the method used.

Requirements for UST's containing hazardous substances are even more stringent than those for UST's containing petroleum. In some instances UST's containing hazardous substances must also be equipped with secondary containment systems.

3 *Federal Register*, September 23, 1988, p. 37095.

4 Versar, Inc., "Summary of State Reports on Releases from Underground Storage Tanks." Report prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, August 1986.

5 *Federal Register*, September 23, 1988, p. 37082.

6 *Federal Register*, September 23, 1988, p. 37212.

7 *Federal Register*, October 26, 1988, p. 43322.

Existing UST Systems

By December 1998, existing UST systems (those installed before December 1988) must meet the same performance requirements as new UST systems, be upgraded to include corrosion protection for steel tanks and piping and devices to prevent spills and overfills, be closed, or be replaced. Leak detection requirements are being phased in at yearly intervals. Tanks considered most vulnerable to corrosion (those over 25 years old or of unknown age) were required to have release detection by December 1989, and those installed between 1965 and 1988 were to be phased in over the next 4 years. All pressurized delivery lines were required to have release detection by December 1990. UST systems unable to comply with these requirements must be closed or replaced.

General Operating Requirements

EPA regulations require specific tank filling practices to prevent spills and overflows. They also require immediate corrective action and reporting if a spill or overfill should occur.

UST systems must be constructed or lined with materials compatible with the substances stored. EPA has not found materials incompatibility to be a significant factor in releases from UST's. However, there is some concern that over long periods of time alcohol fuels might pose compatibility problems for some fiberglass-reinforced tanks. Such problems could result if fuels with a high alcohol content become commercially available on a wide scale. Tank repairs in accordance with nationally recognized industry codes are allowed, if they will prevent releases caused by structural failures or corrosion for the tank's operating life.

Release Detection

Owners and operators of new and existing UST systems are required to use and maintain a form of release detection that can detect a leak from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product and its connecting underground piping. Tanks must be monitored monthly for possible leaks. Pressurized piping must have automatic line leak detectors and either be tested annually for tightness or monitored monthly according to one of the same methods approved for tank monitoring.

Corrective Action

Owners and operators must report a release or suspected release and take immediate steps to prevent further release to the environment and to mitigate fire, explosion, and vapor hazards. Any product that has escaped into the environment must be removed and the site and surrounding area must be checked for groundwater contamination. Further corrective actions may also be required.



When an underground storage tank is permanently closed it must first be emptied and cleaned, and then either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material such as sand.

Closing UST Systems

When a UST system is temporarily closed, corrosion protection must be continued. To permanently close a tank, or to use it to store a non-regulated material, all product and residue must be removed and the tank cleaned. Tanks closed permanently must be removed or filled with an inert solid material. If it is determined that a leak has damaged the surrounding environment, corrective action must be undertaken.

State Programs

EPA also issued regulations in September 1988 that specified criteria the States must meet to institute their own UST programs in lieu of the Federal UST program.[8] These requirements parallel the provisions of EPA's technical standards rule. As of July 31, 1991, four States (Georgia,

8 *Federal Register*, September 26, 1988, p. 37212.

Legislative History

Several laws provide the framework for EPA's regulation of UST's. The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 created Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, which had amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1970. Subtitle I charged the EPA with regulating underground storage tanks containing petroleum or certain hazardous substances and provided the basis for EPA's regulatory program for UST's. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 further strengthened Subtitle I.

Among its provisions, Subtitle I requires EPA to regulate and issue standards for UST's. It also establishes a trust fund to finance the cleanup of leaks from UST systems. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund is financed by a national tax of 0.1 cent per gallon on motor fuels. The EPA distributes money from the fund to the States for UST cleanup and oversight. Subtitle I permits EPA to authorize States whose programs are "no less stringent" than the Federal program to administer the UST regulatory program.

Mississippi, New Hampshire, and New Mexico) have obtained EPA approval. A number of others are expected to seek approval in the near future. Most are currently operating EPA's program as "implementing agencies" during the transition to fully-approved State program status.

Financial Responsibility Regulations

EPA issued regulations setting forth financial responsibility requirements and State program approval objectives in October 1988.[9] These regulations require owners and operators of UST systems to demonstrate the ability to cover costs of corrective action and third-party liability. The financial responsibility requirements were to be phased in over a 2-year period, according to size of company and number of tanks owned. The regulations require firms unable to self-insure to obtain other insurance, which could necessitate upgrading their UST's much sooner than required by the technical standards. The rules exempt Federal or State entities that own or operate UST's containing petroleum and owners and operators of UST's excluded from the technical standards.

Phased-in Compliance Schedule

The financial responsibility rules established four stages of compliance allowing from 3 to 24 months for different categories of UST owners to demonstrate financial responsibility sufficient to cover the costs of releases, corrective action, and third-party liability.

The largest petroleum marketing firms, i.e., those owning 1,000 or more UST's and all other UST owners with a tangible net worth of $20 million or more, and petroleum marketing firms owning between 100 and 999 UST's, were the first groups required to comply. The compliance date for petroleum marketing firms owning between 13 and 99 UST's at more than one facility was extended to April 26, 1991. EPA has proposed extending the October 1991 compliance date for firms owning 1 to 12 UST's or only one facility with fewer than 100 UST's, and for nonmarketers with less than $20 million in tangible net worth until December 31, 1992.[10] Local governments are required to comply with the financial responsibility requirements 1 year following promulgation of the additional mechanisms for local governments final rule currently being developed by EPA. The rule will provide local governments with the opportunity to self-insure. EPA is also considering creation of a new category for rural petroleum marketers providing essential services to receive an additional extension. Another option under consideration is to extend the deadline for specific facilities found by the States to meet certain federally-determined criteria.[11]

Assurance Levels

Owners and operators of petroleum UST's must be able to demonstrate financial responsibility for taking corrective action and compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by accidental releases. The required financial assurance levels are based on size of company and volume of operations:

- Coverage of at least $1 million per occurrence[12] is required for facilities engaged in petroleum production, refining, or marketing, and owners or operators of UST's with an average monthly throughput of more than 10,000 gallons.

9 *Federal Register*, September 26, 1988, p. 43322.

10 *Federal Register*, August 14, 1991, p. 40292.

11 *Federal Register*, August 14, 1991, p. 40294.

12 "Occurrence" is defined in EPA's financial responsibility regulations to mean an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in a release from an underground storage tank.

- Facilities not engaged in petroleum production, refining, or marketing and owners or operators of UST's with an average monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons or less must maintain a financial assurance level of at least $500,000 per occurrence.

- An annual financial assurance aggregate of at least $1 million is required for owners of 100 tanks or fewer; $2 million is required for owners of more than 100 tanks.

Cost Estimates

EPA estimated costs associated with implementing the technical standards[13] and financial responsibility rule.[14] Total incremental costs (beyond normal costs of repairs, replacements, leak detection, and testing that would be necessary even without the regulations) were estimated at $49.6 billion (present value) over 30 years, or $3.6 billion per year. These cost estimates included $18.5 billion for tank replacement, upgrading, and leak detection; $29.5 billion for corrective action; and $1.6 billion for financial assurance.

Insurance requirements under the financial responsibility regulations could cause upgrading of some UST's sooner than required under the technical standards. Because this would prevent some of the releases and environmental damage that otherwise could be expected to occur, EPA included the costs of both the insurance and early upgrades in assessing costs of the financial responsibility requirements. Because of the early upgrading of some UST's to meet insurance requirements, EPA estimated that the financial responsibility regulations would achieve a $2.5 billion **savings** for corrective action that would no longer be necessary.

Assuming that 39 percent of the UST's affected under the regulations are used in connection with retail sales of motor fuels (motor gasoline and diesel fuel), based on EPA's cost estimates, the regulations could add approximately 1 cent per gallon to the cost of these fuels. EPA expects the economic impact of these regulations to be greatest on small businesses, especially those engaged in retail motor fuel marketing. EPA projected that its regulations would accelerate the closing of small retail motor fuel outlets, but that the financial responsibility requirements would mitigate the impact of cleanup costs for marketers and increase their survival rate in the longer term if all firms were able to obtain insurance.[15]

EPA indicated earlier this year that the regulations may exacerbate a decline in the number of retail petroleum marketers that predates EPA regulations. In Congressional testimony, EPA Assistant Administrator Don R. Clay acknowledged that the regulations would present the greatest difficulty for small establishments and that potentially many of them would close. Because of sparse distribution and lack of competition in rural areas, these closures would have a higher impact on consumers in these areas than they would in urban areas.[16] Availability problems associated with such closures would be localized in nature. EPA is considering options that would give an additional extension to rural petroleum marketers or allow the States to determine the need for an extension based on certain criteria.

Forty-six percent of marketers responding to a recent industry survey[17] reported closing at least one outlet within the past 2 years because of EPA's UST regulations, and 42 percent plan to close outlets within the next year. Overall, approximately 17 percent of the surveyed outlets are expected to close over the 3-year period as a result of the regulations.

Problems with availability and cost of insurance coverage have prevented full implementation of EPA's financial responsibility requirements and led EPA to postpone the effective dates for financial responsibility requirements affecting certain groups. During the early phase-in of EPA's financial responsibility regulations, some UST owners encountered difficulties in obtaining pollution liability insurance. Spiraling premium costs for the available coverage compounded the problem. Respondents to the 1991 industry survey[18] reported average premium costs exceeding $46,000 in 1990, compared with $37,500 in 1989, and $22,200 in 1988. Average insurance costs are projected to exceed $50,000 in 1991. Premium costs per tank increased 18 percent between 1989 and 1990 for marketers with fewer than 100 tanks, compared with a 3-percent increase for all marketers. Only 17 percent of the survey respondents reported carrying private pollution liability insurance in 1990, compared with 40 percent 1 year earlier. Premium costs were a major reason given by uninsured marketers for not carrying this insurance; however, over 67 percent of the uninsured marketers said that a primary reason for not carrying the insurance was their ability to use some other means to meet EPA's requirements. While many marketers were able to use non-insurance means including State funds to satisfy the financial assurance requirements, 21

13"Regulatory Impact Analysis of Technical Standards for Underground Storage Tanks," Office of Underground Storage Tanks, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, August 24, 1988.

14*Federal Register*, October 26, 1988, p. 43368.

15*Federal Register*, October 26, 1988, p. 43369.

16Don R. Clay, Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, "Statement before the Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials, U.S. House of Representatives," March 20, 1991, pp. 6-7.

17Ethel S. Hornbeck, *1991 Joint Survey of Gasoline Marketer Underground Storage Tank Activity*, National Association of Convenience Stores, Petroleum Marketers Association of America, and Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, (Washington, DC: January 1991.)

18Ethel S. Hornbeck, *1991 Joint Survey of Gasoline Marketer Underground Storage Tank Activity*, p. 4.

percent reported that they had no coverage from any source in 1990.

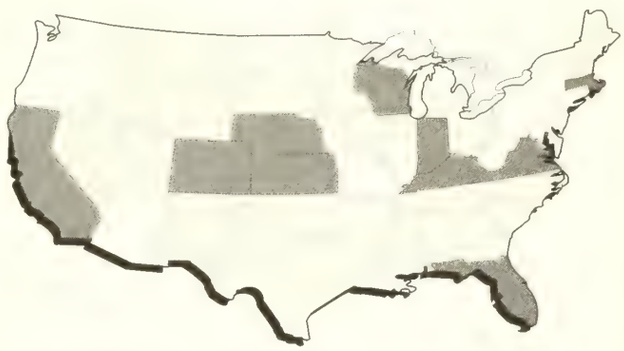
A major problem facing some gasoline marketers has been the inability to obtain financing for station purchases or improvements from lenders who are fearful of being held liable for cleanup costs, e.g. for contamination that may be present on mortgaged property in the event of foreclosure.[19] The problem is more severe for marketers seeking financing for required tank upgrades, replacements, or other UST-related activity. Twenty percent of gasoline marketers responding to the 1991 industry survey reported that a financial institution had refused UST-related financing specifically because of liability concerns. Others indicated they had not even tried to obtain financing because their banks have policies precluding such loans. Of the Petroleum Marketers Association of America members who responded to the survey, 42 percent reported applying for UST-related financing and one-third of those applying reported that their applications were denied.[20] Legislation has been introduced that would exempt lenders who inherit contamination from cleanup responsibility and provide loan guarantees to small businesses that would otherwise be unable to obtain financing for the closure and replacement of UST's. Recent modifications of National Fire Protection Association standards have allowed some marketers to turn to aboveground storage tanks (AST's). There are other safety considerations associated with AST's, however, and their use is largely restricted to rural areas.[21]

State Funds

The States play an important role in addressing the problems of leaking UST systems. EPA has cooperative agreements with the States under provisions of the Superfund law that created the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. Nearly 110,000 releases have been confirmed as a result of some 41,000 oversight and enforcement actions since 1986 in States that receive funds from the Trust Fund. As a result, tank owners have launched cleanup efforts at about 60,000 sites.

Many States are developing programs that provide funds for corrective action and help tank owners to meet financial assurance requirements by supplementing, or substituting for, private insurance. Forty-three States have legislation authorizing such funds and EPA is continuing to work with States seeking to develop them. By July 31, 1991, EPA had approved 27 of these programs and had 9 others under review (Figure FE2).

Figure FE2. Status of State Funds, July 31, 1991



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,Office of Underground Storage Tanks.

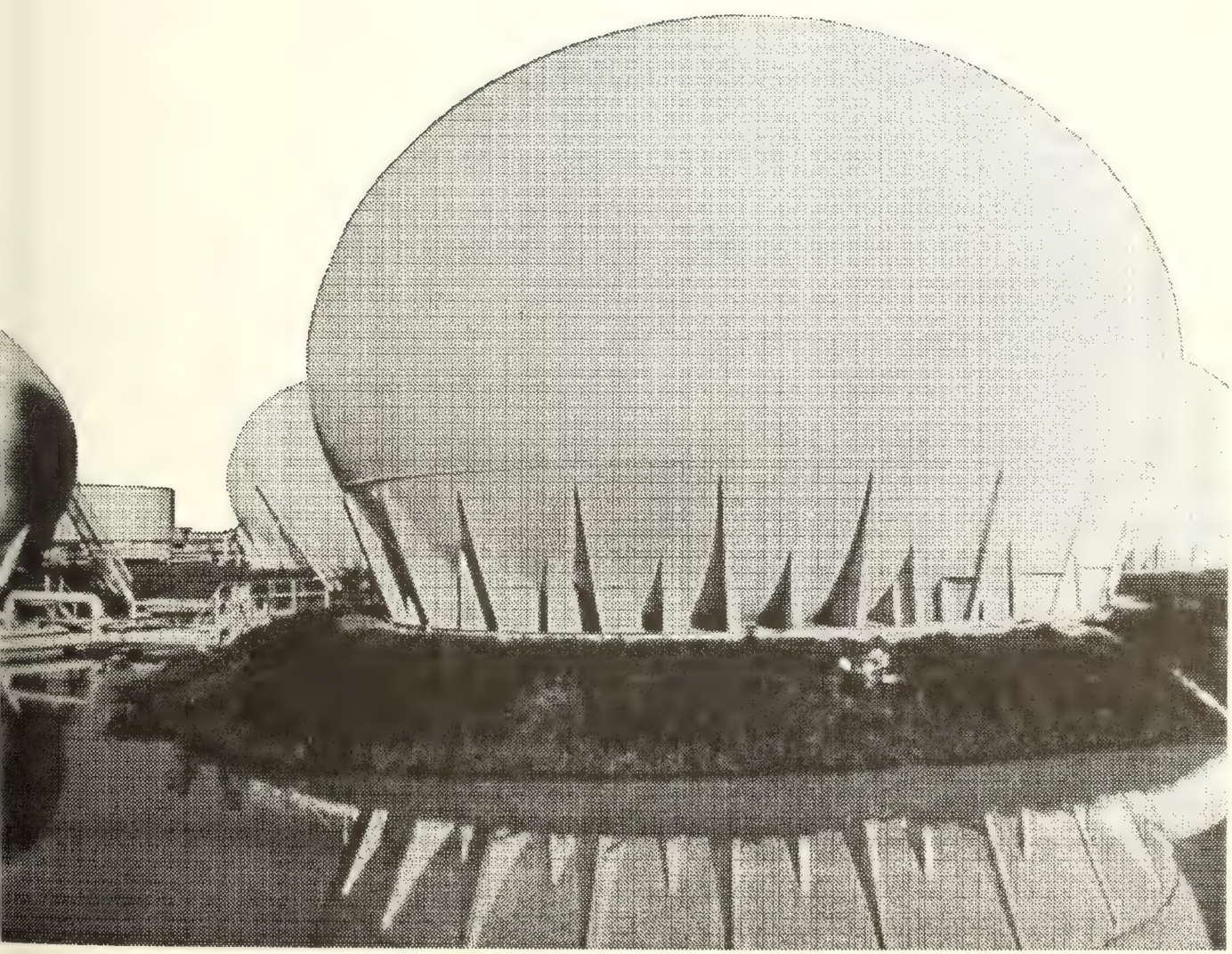
EPA expects the development of State funds to ease much of the burden on small gasoline marketers. They provide varying amounts and types of coverage; e.g., some funds provide full coverage of the liability of UST owners and operators, while others provide only partial coverage. Not all States have established funds, but where they are available, their existence has reduced the economic hardship of complying with EPA's financial responsibility requirements and provided money for cleanup activities that in some instances has enabled UST owners and operators to stay in business. In addition, 13 States (Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) have established State financial assistance programs to help small businesses obtain capital for tank upgrades and replacements through loans, loan guarantees, and grants. These various State programs are expected to continue to make a substantial contribution to the prevention and cleanup of environmental damage caused by leaking UST systems.

19"Gasoline Marketers Face Tighter Bank Loan Pinch," *The Oil Daily*, July 6, 1990, p. 1.

20Ethel S. Hornbeck, *1991 Joint Survey of Gasoline Marketer Underground Storage Tank Activity*, p. 8.

21"Aboveground Tanks Filling Service Stations' Needs," *The Oil Daily*, June 26, 1991, p. 1.

Highlights



pherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

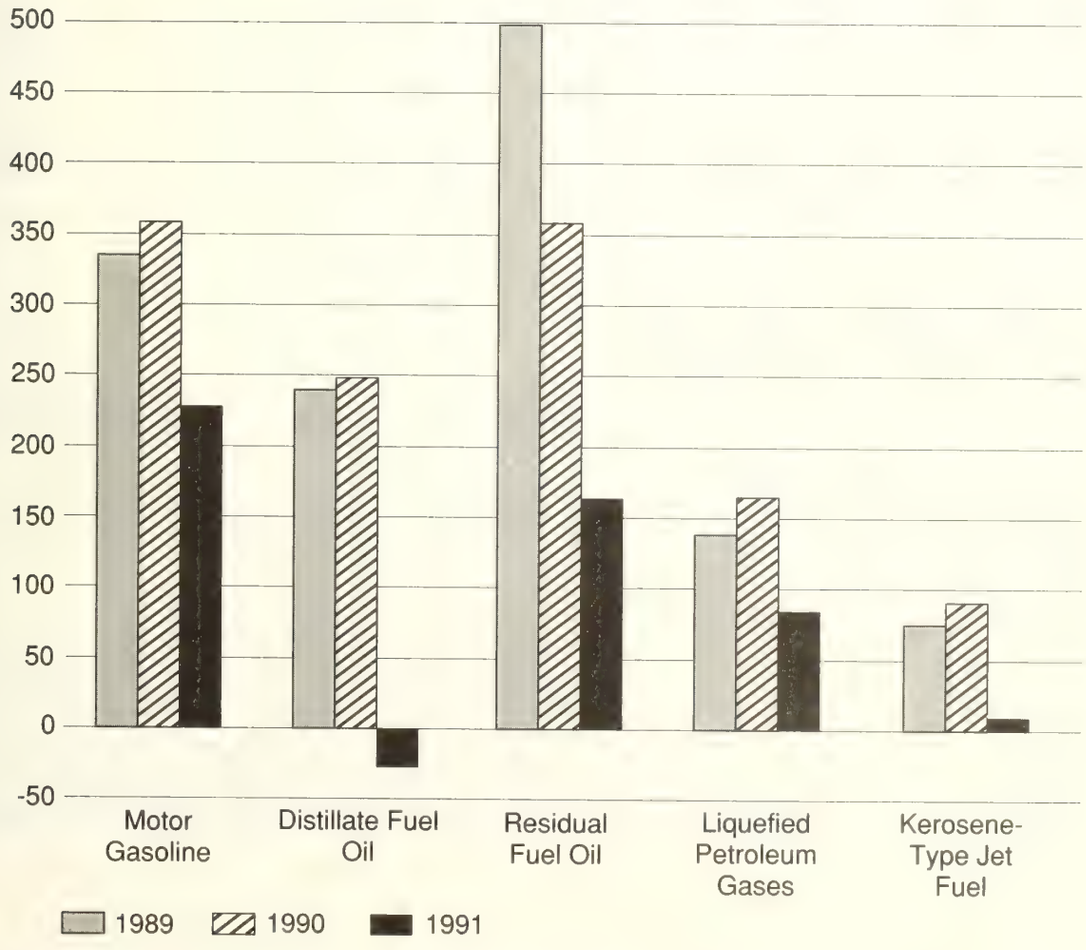
Highlights

Unusually hot summer weather and the first full month of the summer driving season contributed to an increase in petroleum product demand during June 1991 (Table H1). Total demand (measured as product supplied) for petroleum products of 16.8 million barrels per day remained somewhat low for this time of year, however, as sluggish economic conditions continued. Demand during the first 6 months of 1991 was 4 percent lower than for the same period in 1990, reflecting a decline in real gross national product this year and unusually mild weather, especially during the winter months.

The effects of the Persian Gulf crisis on world supplies were apparent in higher U.S. exports and low imports during the first half of 1991. Crude oil imports increased to about normal in May and June, but product imports did not return to pre-crisis levels. Exports of most major products were about normal in recent months, but motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil exports continued to be high. The combination of high exports and low imports brought net imports of petroleum products during the first half of 1991 to the lowest level since the early 1960's, and 53 percent below the level during the first 6 months of 1990. Net imports from Europe and Asia showed the most dramatic declines. Net imports of all major products declined dramatically from the comparable period of 1990 (Figure H1).

Information about the resumption of exports from Kuwait and reaction of world oil markets to events in the Soviet Union begin on page xxvi.

Figure H1. Net Imports of Major Petroleum Products, January-June, 1989-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May and June 1991 data issues, Tables S4-S8.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — June	
	June	May	Difference[a]	June	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.8**	**16.1**	**0.7**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.5	7.5	(s)	7.5	7.1	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	(s)	2.9	3.0	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.8	3.5	0.3	4.2	3.5	3.9
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.9**	**13.5**	**0.4**	**13.7**	**13.2**	**13.3**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**92.9**	**90.6**	**2.3**	**93.2**	**88.7**	**90.6**
Imports	**8.2**	**8.5**	**-0.3**	**8.7**	**7.4**	**8.5**
Crude Oil	**6.3**	**6.4**	**-0.1**	**6.4**	**5.7**	**6.2**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other	6.3	6.4	-0.1	6.4	5.7	6.1
Products	**1.9**	**2.1**	**-0.2**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**2.3**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.6	0.8	-0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9
Exports	**0.9**	**1.1**	**-0.2**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**7.3**	**7.3**	**-0.1**	**7.9**	**6.4**	**7.7**
Stock Change[c]	**0.2**	**1.6**	**-1.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**
Crude Oil	-0.4	0.6	-1.0	0.1	(s)	0.3
Products	0.6	1.0	-0.4	0.4	(s)	0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,634**	**1,628**	**6**	**1,685**	—	—
Crude Oil	**916**	**927**	**-11**	**971**	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568	568	(s)	587	—	—
Other	348	359	-11	384	—	—
Products	**718**	**701**	**17**	**714**	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	177	172	5	176	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	113	107	6	110	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	43	46	-2	47	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	96	10	106	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	278	280	-2	276	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* see Explanatory Note 5.

Other June 1991 Highlights include the following:

- Ending stocks of finished motor gasoline were within the average range for the first time since December 1990. Although demand in June was about the same as a year earlier, year-to-date demand was slightly lower than for the comparable period in 1990. Exports shot upward in June, and were higher than the year-earlier level for the eleventh consecutive month.
- Effects of the recession kept demand for distillate fuel oil somewhat below normal in June, and weather was an additional factor in depressed demand for the first 6 months of 1991. Stocks exceeded the average range and exports continued to be high in June.
- Unusually hot June weather caused demand for residual fuel oil to increase to a normal level, but year-to-date demand was considerably below the year-earlier level.
- Petrochemical feedstock use of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) provided a slight increase in June demand, and was the major factor in increased year-to-date demand. Stocks increased substantially, with all components showing increases. Propane stocks were within the average range for June.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel demand increased for the first time this year in June, but year-to-date demand declined for the first time in 10 years.
- Year-to-date domestic crude oil production increased from the comparable year-earlier level for the first time since 1985. For the first half of 1991, imports, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), registered the first year-to-year decline since 1985. Stocks, excluding the SPR, declined in June, but remained within the average range of recent years.
- The refinery utilization rate increased and was at a normal level in June.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline demand of 7.5 million barrels per day was close to the year-earlier level in June, despite higher retail prices and the recessionary economy. For the first 6 months of 1991, demand was slightly below the previous year's level. Demand has declined slightly each year since 1989.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline increased to 177 million barrels, primarily because of a substantial increase in refinery production. For the first time this year, stocks were within the average range for the month.

Exports shot upward in June, and were above the year-earlier level for the eleventh consecutive month. This year, motor gasoline exports to Mexico and Canada were much higher than during the first half of 1990.

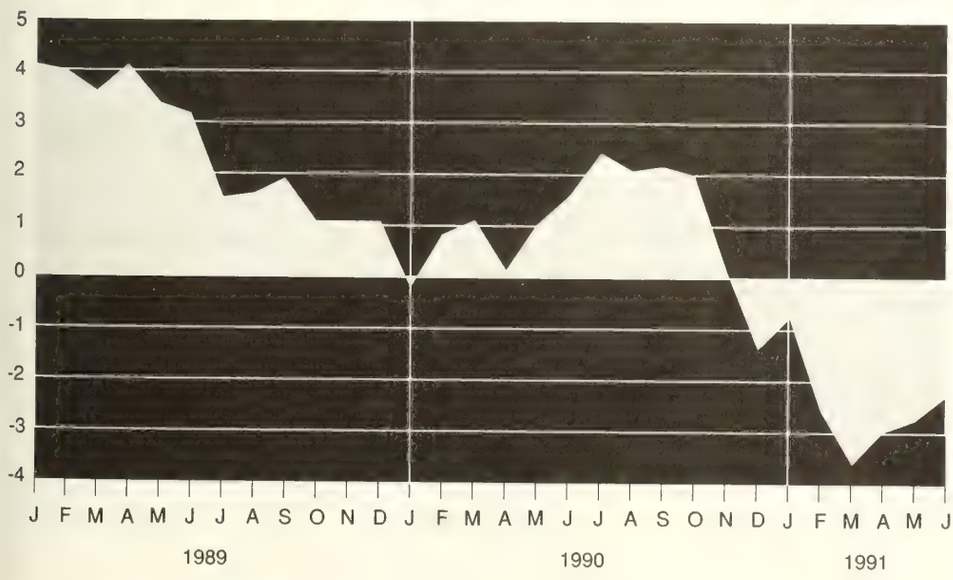
Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil remained somewhat below normal at 2.8 million barrels per day in June, as weak industrial production continued to depress demand for transportation and industrial use (Figure H2). Demand during the first 6 months of 1991 was 5 percent lower than for the comparable period in 1990, with both mild winter weather and slack industrial production acting as restraints.

The low demand in recent months enabled stocks to rise above the average monthly range, with stocks at the end of June reaching 113 million barrels.

Exports remained high in June because of favorable U.S. prices. The unusually high exports of distillate fuel oil during the first 6 months of 1991 were related to the Persian Gulf crisis early in the year, and to cold weather in Europe in the spring.

Figure H2. Index of Industrial Production, 1989-June 1991
(Percent Change From Year Earlier)



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil demand increased to 1.3 million barrels per day in June, as the combination of increased electric utility needs and more favorable residual fuel oil prices served to stimulate demand. Weather again played a major role, as temperatures remained well above normal and air conditioning needs spurred electric utilities' use of fuel.

Demand during the first 6 months of 1991 was 12 percent lower than for the same period in 1990, primarily because of competition from natural gas, the recessionary economy, and unusually high secondary stocks at utilities.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's increased slightly in June to 1.4 million barrels per day, primarily because of increased use of butane as a petrochemical feedstock. For the year to date, LPG demand was 9 percent higher than a year earlier, with ethane use at petrochemical plants accounting for most of the increase.

Stocks of LPG's grew substantially in June to 106 million barrels, with all components showing increases. Propane stocks were within the average range for this time of year, and were somewhat higher than a year earlier.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel registered an increase in June. This was the first month-to-month increase of the year, as air travel improved. Demand of 1.3 million barrels per day was slightly below the year-earlier level. For the first half of 1991, demand was 5 percent lower than for the same period in 1990, primarily because of the recession and threats of terrorism related to the Persian Gulf War earlier in the year. Before the unusual circumstances this year slowed air travel, kerosene-type jet fuel demand had increased during the first half of each year since 1982 from the comparable period of the previous year.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production during the first 6 months of 1991 edged upward from the comparable period in 1990. This represents the first year-to-year increase in crude oil production since 1985. The increase to an estimated 7.4 million barrels per day was largely due to enhancements to facilities and an accelerated well-fracturing program in Alaska in 1990.

Crude oil imports (excluding the SPR) remained relatively high in June at 6.3 million barrels per day, as the world price of crude oil continued to be around $17 per barrel. For the first half of 1991, imports dropped 8 percent from the year-earlier level, registering the first year-to-year decline since 1985. Imports declined during the Persian Gulf crisis, and were below normal levels this year until May.

Stocks of crude oil (excluding the SPR) declined to 348 million barrels in June, and were within the average range of recent years.

Refinery Utilization

The operating utilization rate increased in June to 92.9 percent, about normal for this time of year. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 14.1 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, increased to 89.8 percent in June (Table H2).

News Highlights

Limited Kuwaiti Crude Oil Exports Resuming

In late July 1991, Kuwait exported its first crude oil cargo since Iraq's invasion on August 2, 1990. The cargo of 1.9 million barrels was from the Ahmadi/Magwa field, which ordinarily supplies Kuwait's Ahmadi refinery. The refinery is expected to come back on stream later in August, and will refine crude oil from the Ahmadi/Magwa field for domestic use. Nevertheless, Kuwait Petroleum Company expects to export one or two large cargoes each month as soon as feedstock supplies to the refinery are secure.[1]

Before the invasion, Kuwait was producing about 2.0 million barrels per day of crude oil, most of which was exported to Europe and Asia. During the first 7 months of 1990, U.S. crude oil imports from Kuwait averaged 102,000 barrels per day. Shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait, the United Nations placed an embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude oil, removing it from the world market. Before its liberation by coalition forces in March 1991, Iraqi forces set fire to Kuwait's oil fields, resulting in severe damage to much of the oil production infrastructure, including well fires at 733 of the 950 producing wells.[2]

Oil field firefighting teams from all over the world arrived in Kuwait to begin extinguishing the fires shortly after the Persian Gulf War ended in February. Since then, firefighters have been

[1] *Oil and Gas Journal*, Newsletter, August 5, 1991.
[2] A detailed description of damage to Kuwait's oil facilities is in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 data issue, pp. xxxii-xxxiv.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14124	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15208	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**724**	**642**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15721	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

putting out well fires at the rate of about two per day. By early August, fires had been killed and wells capped at 270 wells that were on fire or otherwise out of control. The oil flow from out-of-control wells was reduced from 6 million barrels per day to about 4 million.[3] Additional teams have been summoned in an effort to increase the average number of well fires brought under control to five per day.

Effects of Soviet Union Turmoil On Petroleum Markets

World oil markets reacted swiftly to news that President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union had been ousted from power during the weekend of August 16, 1991. Spot market prices in Europe and the United States shot upward and remained relatively high until the coup failed a few days later, and the Soviet president returned to power on August 21.

As the world's largest oil producer, the Soviet Union is a major supplier of crude oil, refined products, and natural gas. In 1990, the Soviet Union produced about 40 percent of the world's natural gas and 17 percent of the world's oil. Over 90 percent of the 11.4 million barrels per day of Soviet oil produced in 1990 was from the Russian Republic, 4 percent was from Kazakhstan and 2 percent from Azerbaijan (Figure H3). During the first 5 months of 1991, Soviet oil production (including lease condensate and natural gas liquids) averaged 10.8 million barrels per day.

The Energy Information Administration forecasts Soviet oil exports during the 4th quarter of 1991 to average around 2.5 million barrels per day, with about 25 percent going to Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union supplies about 10 percent of Europe's heating oil market, but very little petroleum to the United States. Soviet petroleum exports to the United States averaged 45,000 barrels per day in 1990 and 22,000 barrels per day during the first half of 1991. These were primarily unfinished oils and represented less than 1 percent of U.S. petroleum imports.

[3] "Kuwait Well Fires Killed, 270; Still Burning, 463," *The Oil Daily*, August 9, 1991, p. 1.

Figure H3. Soviet Union



Although world stock levels are currently high, and petroleum exports are important to the Soviet economy, the threat of long strikes or internal instability that could disrupt Soviet production or transportation for an extended period caused concern in world oil markets during the coup. As a result, spot prices in Europe and the United States shot upward on Monday morning, August 19, before retreating somewhat in the afternoon. The spot price for No. 2 distillate in New York Harbor increased 7 cents per gallon early in the day, and closed 4 cents higher than on August 16. New York spot prices remained relatively high until Wednesday, when failure of the coup brought spot prices lower. Gasoil prices at Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp followed similar patterns. Worldwide crude oil markets exhibited the same pattern, but to a lesser degree.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[RE] 8,976	[RE] 7,282	[R] 1,616	[R] -364	[R] 551	[R] 16,764	[R] 1,634
July*	[PE] 9,099	[PE] 7,360	[E] 1,652	[E] *-171*	[E] *598*	[E] *16,416*	[E] *1,643*
7-Mo. Average	[PE] **9,154**	[PE] **7,416**	[E] **1,652**	[E] **10**	[E] **100**	[E] **16,379**	—
1990 7-Mo. Average	**8,947**	**7,355**	**1,510**	**212**	**390**	**17,022**	—
1989 7-Mo. Average	**9,377**	**7,707**	**1,609**	**84**	**160**	**17,176**	—

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	R 8,177	R 6,317	R 1,860	R 921	R 78	R 843	R 7,256
July*	E *7,476*	E *5,894*	E *1,582*	E 788	E 117	E 671	E 6,688
7-Mo. Average	E **7,431**	E **5,723**	E **1,708**	E **1,022**	E **123**	E **899**	E **6,409**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**8,583**	**6,259**	**2,324**	**765**	**110**	**655**	**7,819**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**7,991**	**5,670**	**2,321**	**835**	**154**	**681**	**7,156**

Footnotes continued.

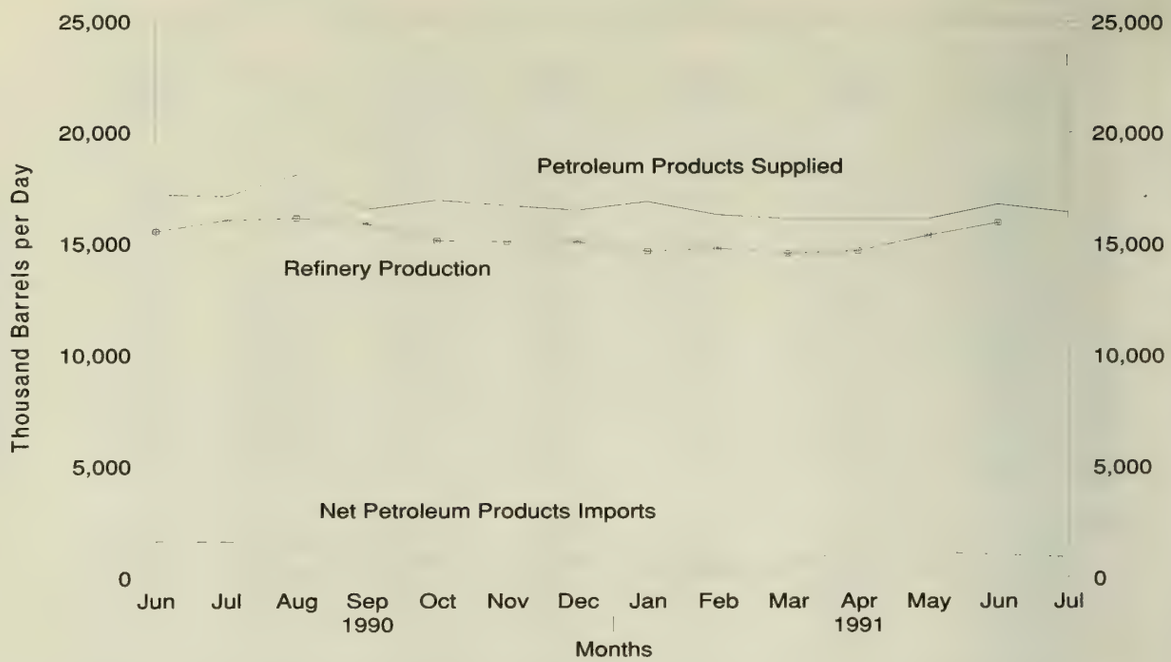
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

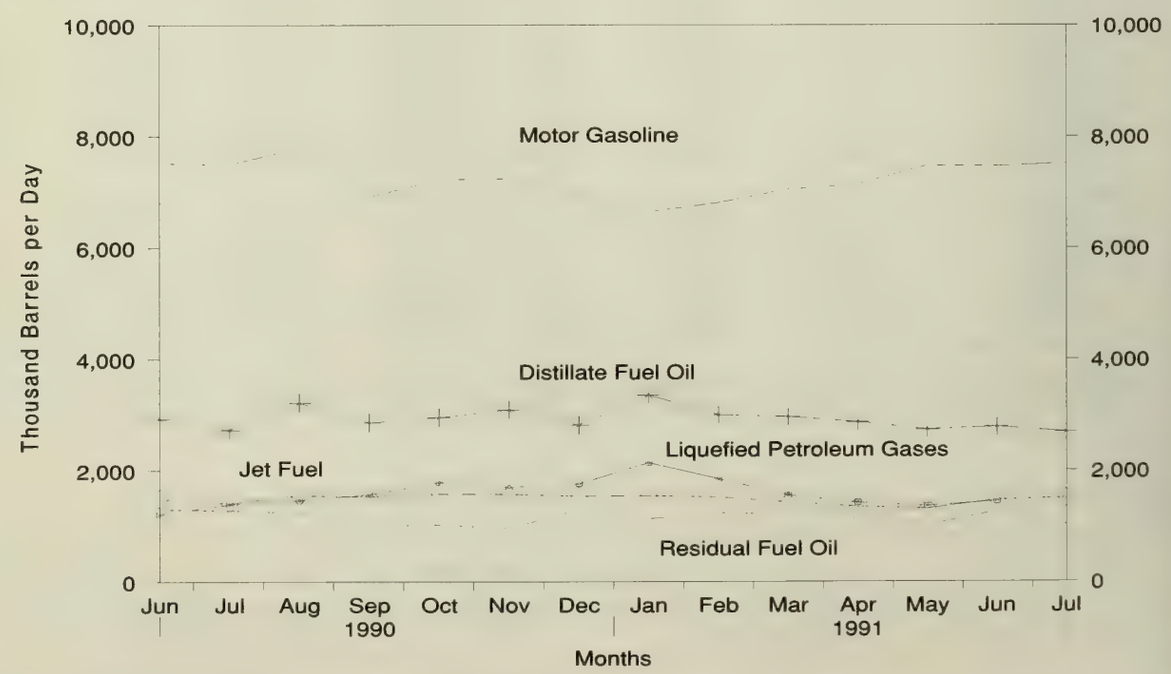
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, June 1990 - Present



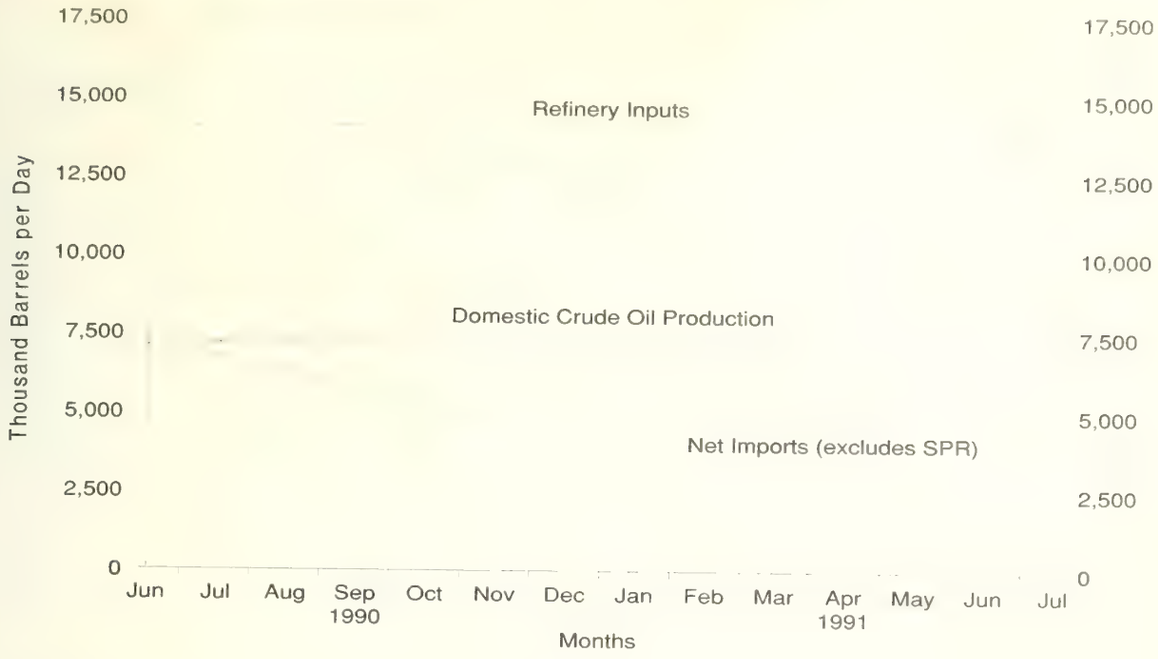
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, June 1990 - Present



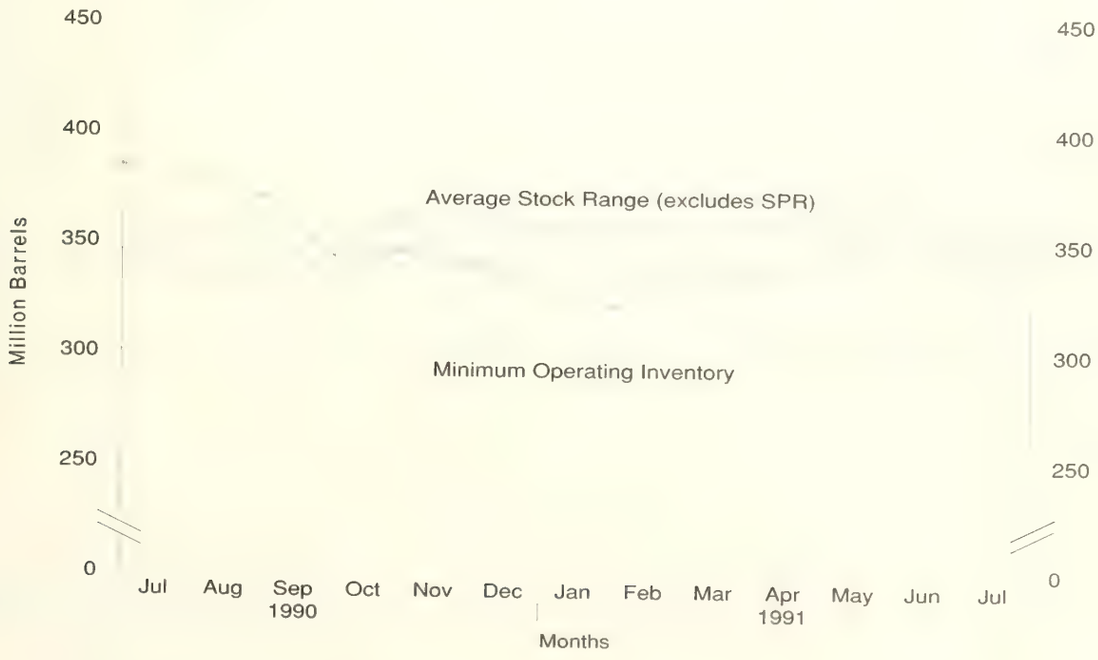
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], June 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	RE 7,282	E 1,757	R 6,317	0	R 6,317	R 47	—	(s)
July*	PE 7,360	PE 1,778	E *5,894*	E *0*	E *5,894*	E *385*	—	E (s)
7-Mo. Average	**PE 7,416**	**PE 1,820**	**E 5,723**	**E 0**	**E 5,723**	**E 265**	**—**	**E (s)**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**7,355**	**1,769**	**6,259**	**32**	**6,227**	**195**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**7,707**	**1,864**	**5,670**	**70**	**5,600**	**208**	**—**	**(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974 Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975 Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976 Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	R (s)	R -364	R 13,915	R 78	R 16	R 916	568	R 348
July*	E *(s)*	E *-171*	E *13,671*	E 117	E 18	E *916*	E *568*	E *348*
7-Mo. Average	E **-81**	E **91**	E **13,253**	E **123**	E **18**	—	—	—
1990 7-Mo. Average	**32**	**180**	**13,456**	**110**	**31**	—	—	—
1989 7-Mo. Average	**70**	**13**	**13,317**	**154**	**31**	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974 Average	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976 Average	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977 Average	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978 Average	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979 Average	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-Mo. Average	**282**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**304**	**64**	**635**	**626**	**120**	**113**	**0**	**0**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**272**	**56**	**416**	**407**	**80**	**79**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
6-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,836**	**1,746**	**0**	**0**	**2,118**	**1,817**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**7**	**7**	**1,238**	**1,089**	**29**	**16**	**2,334**	**1,916**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,246**	**1,135**	**39**	**39**	**2,052**	**1,716**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	**0**	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	6-Mo. Average	**70**	**62**	**67**	**67**	**111**	**110**	**0**	**0**
1990	**6-Mo. Average**	**50**	**40**	**62**	**62**	**141**	**114**	**0**	**0**
1989	**6-Mo. Average**	**90**	**83**	**33**	**32**	**200**	**173**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
6-Mo. Average	**683**	**669**	**970**	**606**	**1,900**	**1,513**	**4,018**	**3,331**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**914**	**898**	**1,020**	**652**	**2,187**	**1,765**	**4,521**	**3,680**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**744**	**734**	**850**	**455**	**1,918**	**1,477**	**3,970**	**3,193**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983	**Average**	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	6-Mo. Average	**230**	**230**	**30**	**28**	**25**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,055**	**779**	**107**	**103**
1990	**6-Mo. Average**	**279**	**279**	**46**	**45**	**51**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**938**	**624**	**76**	**73**
1989	**6-Mo. Average**	**252**	**246**	**25**	**22**	**38**	**0**	**95**	**0**	**955**	**648**	**64**	**59**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
6-Mo. Average	**166**	**128**	**40**	**4**	**24**	**24**	**813**	**776**	**30**	**0**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**194**	**149**	**83**	**2**	**21**	**21**	**748**	**673**	**72**	**0**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**171**	**130**	**37**	**4**	**44**	**44**	**788**	**736**	**59**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	6-Mo. Average	**74**	**0**	**69**	**61**	**23**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**82**	**74**	**83**	**60**
1990	**6-Mo. Average**	**21**	**0**	**114**	**107**	**33**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**104**	**78**	**248**	**205**
1989	**6-Mo. Average**	**40**	**0**	**162**	**159**	**32**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**101**	**79**	**190**	**131**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
6-Mo. Average	**22**	**0**	**240**	**0**	**233**	**96**	**3,406**	**2,363**	**7,423**	**5,694**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**23**	**0**	**310**	**0**	**517**	**221**	**3,983**	**2,477**	**8,504**	**6,157**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**41**	**0**	**376**	**0**	**415**	**126**	**3,957**	**2,384**	**7,926**	**5,577**

[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

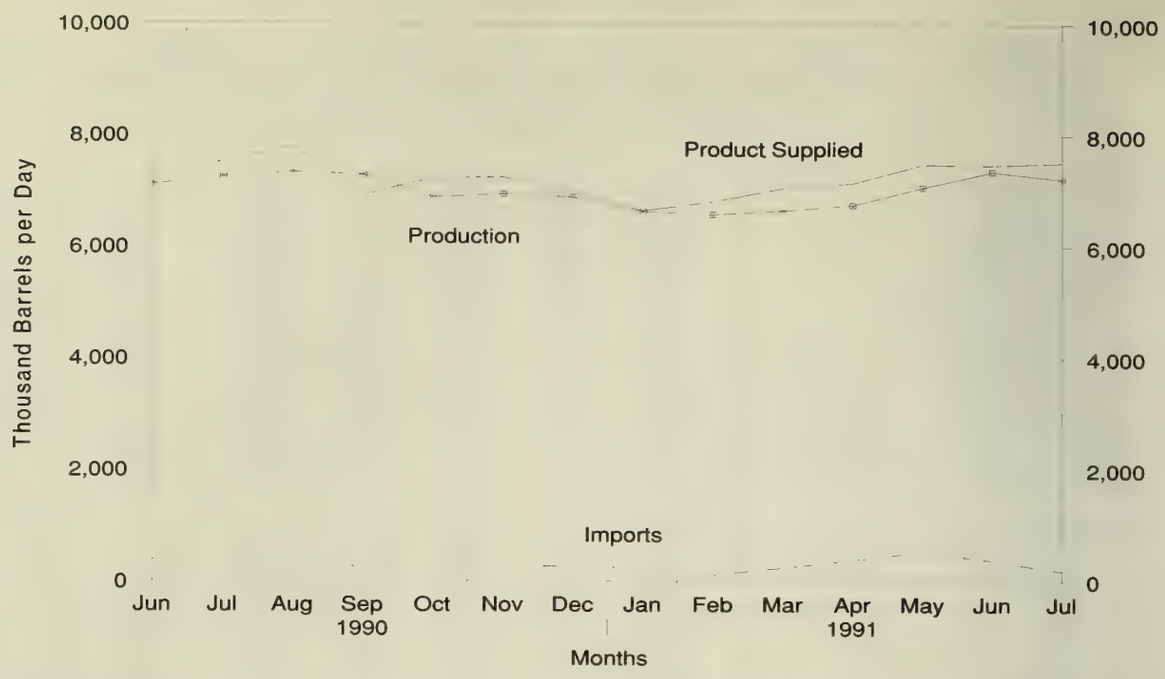
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

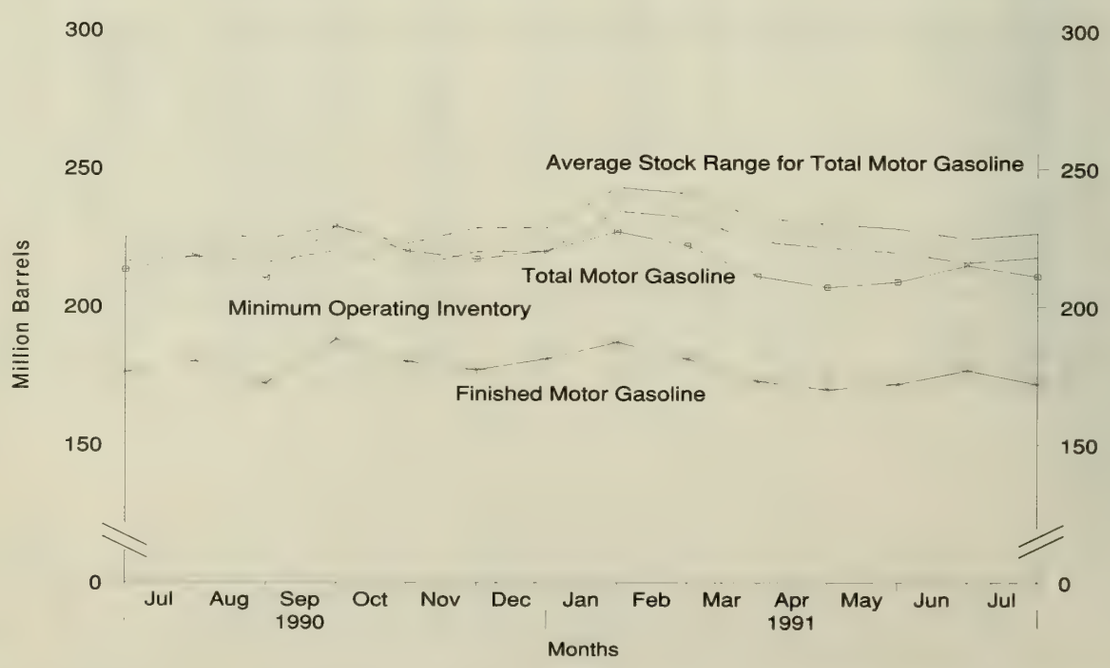
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	—	—	**209**	—
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	—	—	[f] **218**	—
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	[f] **28**	**2**	**6,675**	—	—	**235**	—
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	—	—	**231**	—
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	—
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	—
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	—
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f] **261**	—
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	—
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f] **235**	—
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**5**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	R 7,351	R 371	R 159	R 99	R 7,465	R 7,193	R 96.4	R 215	177
July*	E *7,218*	E *178*	E *-156*	E 38	E *7,514*	E *7,232*	E *96.2*	E *211*	E *172*
7-Mo. Average	E **6,891**	E **290**	E **-48**	E **71**	E **7,159**	E **6,884**	E **96.2**	—	—
1990 7-Mo. Average	**6,885**	**403**	**12**	**39**	**7,236**	**6,811**	**94.1**	—	—
1989 7-Mo. Average	**6,937**	**378**	**1**	**42**	**7,272**	**6,336**	**87.1**	—	—

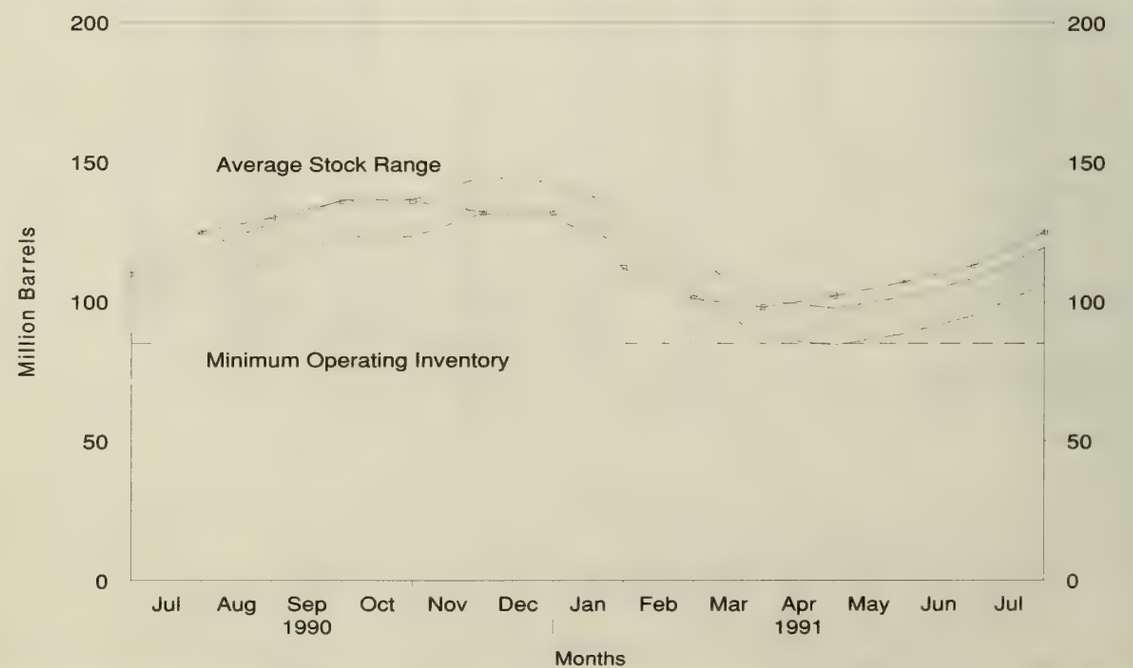
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

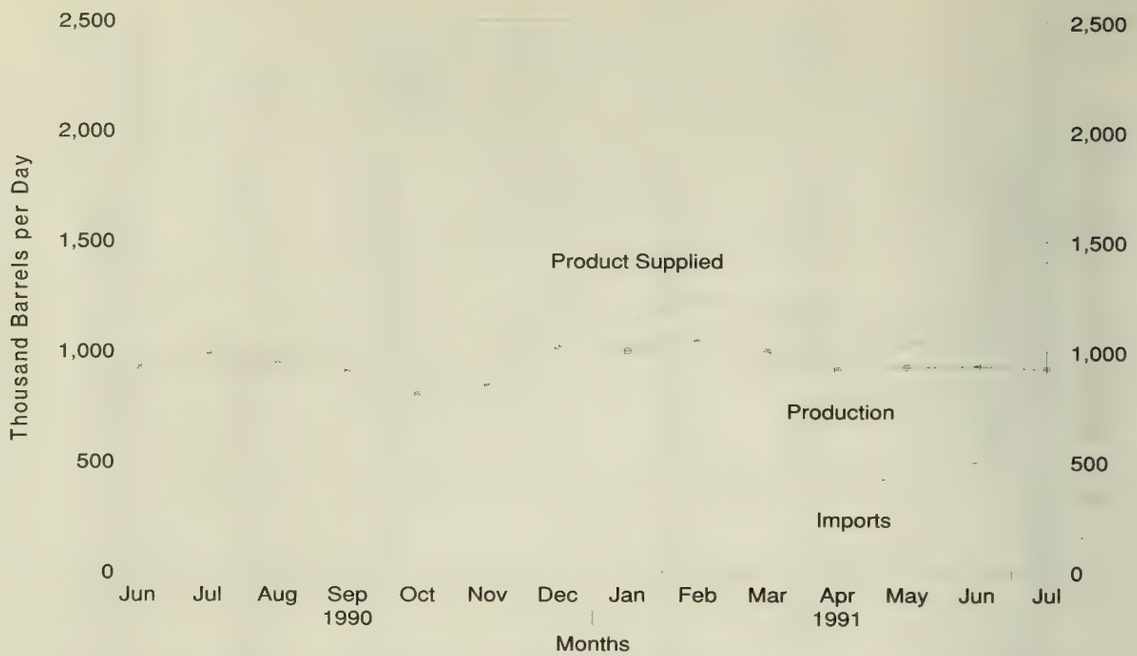
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] **200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] **205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	R 2,940	R 209	—	R 216	R 150	R 2,783	113
July*	E *2,980*	E *140*	—	E *365*	E65	E *2,690*	E *125*
7-Mo. Average	E **2,893**	E **190**	**—**	E **-35**	E **204**	E **2,914**	**—**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**2,890**	**307**	**—**	**91**	**64**	**3,042**	**—**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**2,812**	**325**	**—**	**-40**	**83**	**3,094**	**—**

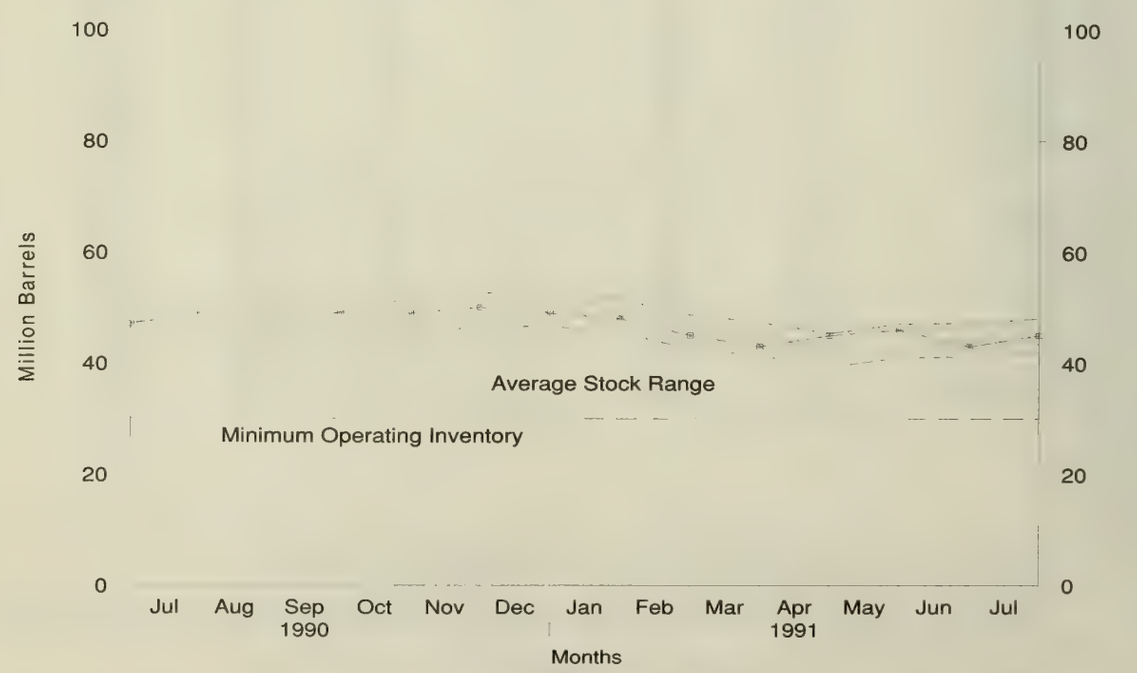
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

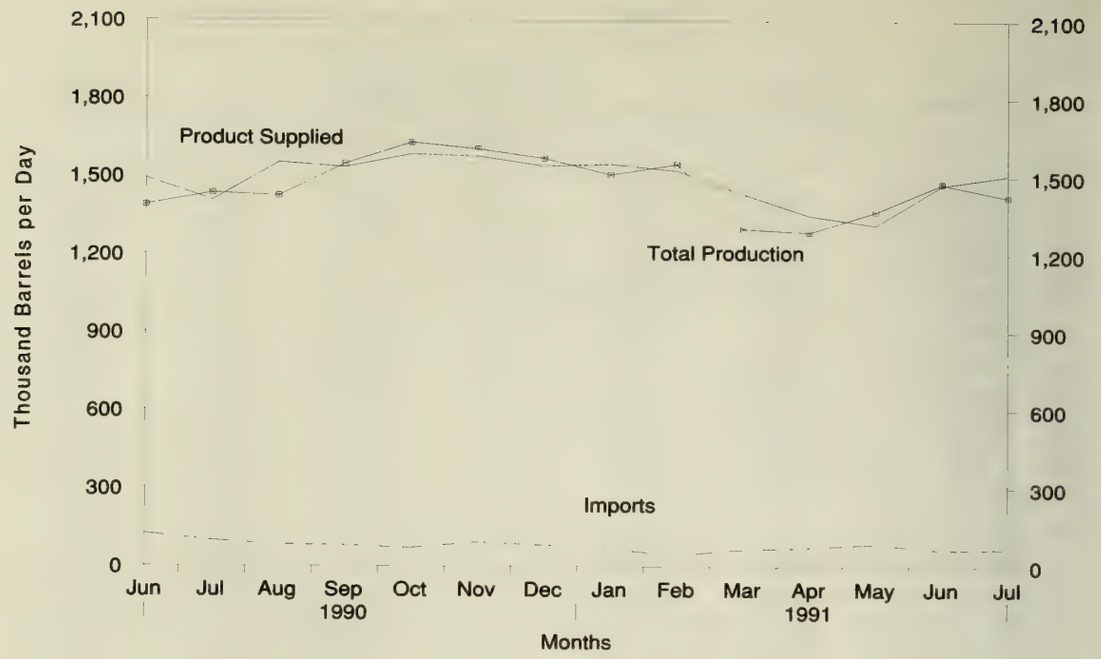
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**—**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	R 933	R 499	—	R -78	R 245	R 1,265	R 43
July*	E *919*	E *334*	—	E *25*	E 195	E *1,032*	E *45*
7-Mo. Average	E **962**	E **400**	**—**	E **-21**	E **240**	E **1,143**	**—**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**982**	**557**	**—**	**24**	**199**	**1,316**	**—**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**924**	**684**	**—**	**-9**	**203**	**1,414**	**—**

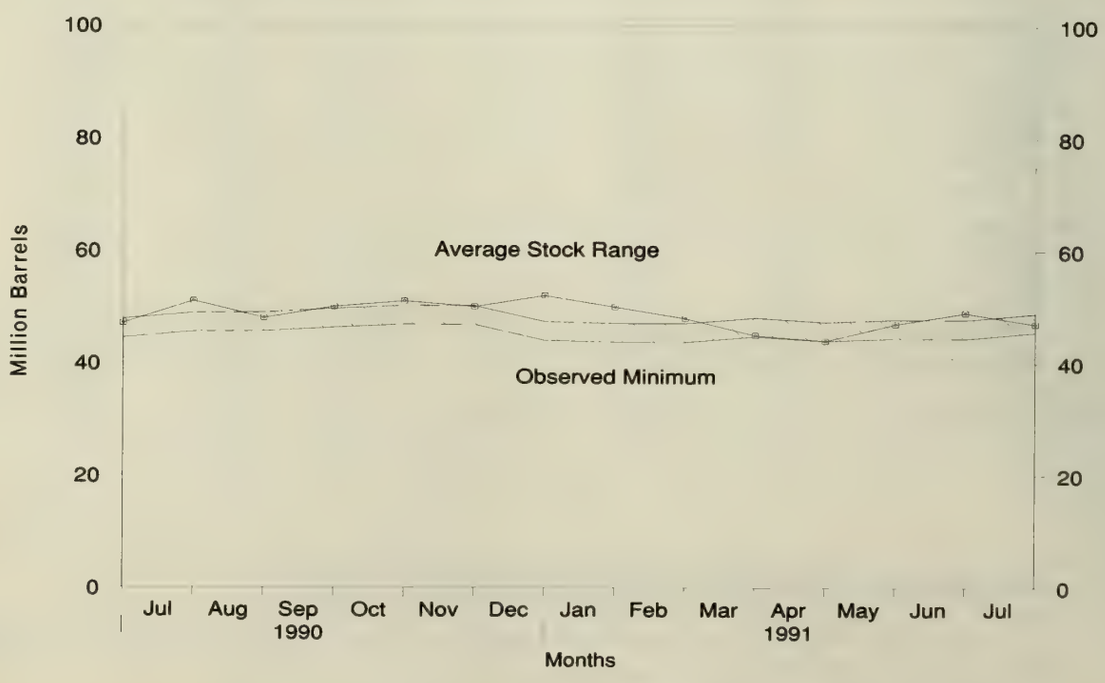
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present



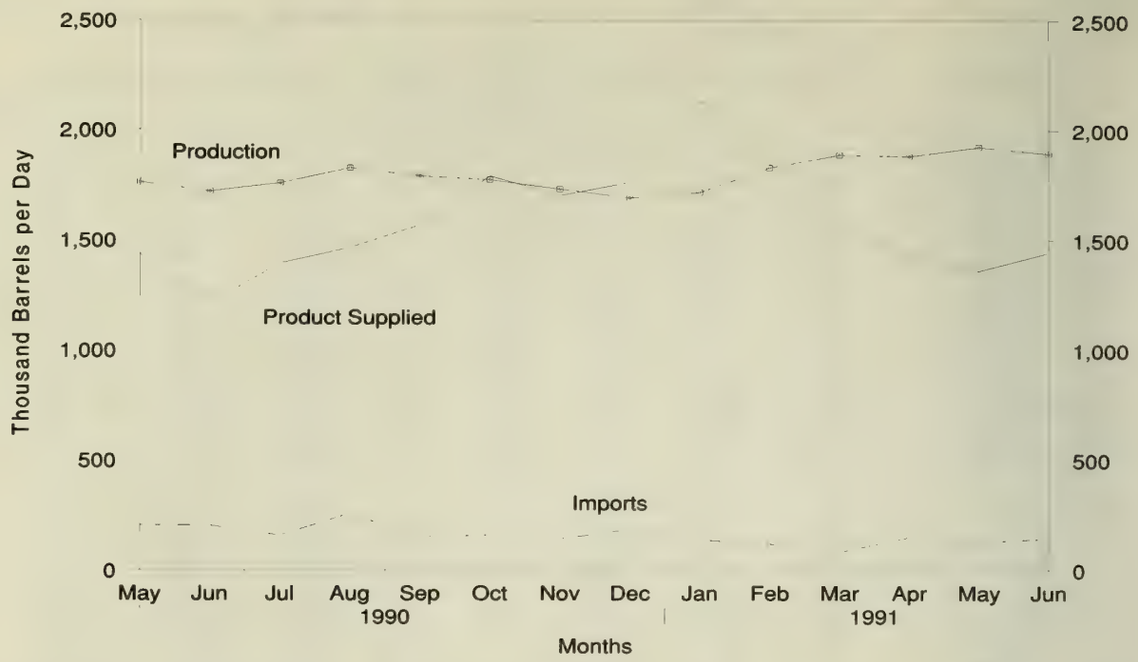
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**6**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	R 1,473	R 1,300	R 64	R 56	R 13	R 1,468	R 1,282	R 49	43
July*	E *1,422*	E *1,254*	E *68*	E *-26*	E 11	E *1,506*	E *1,336*	E *47*	E *42*
7-Mo. Average	E **1,413**	E **1,252**	E **67**	E **-19**	E **51**	E **1,448**	E **1,274**	—	—
1990 7-Mo. Average	**1,440**	**1,260**	**126**	**48**	**22**	**1,497**	**1,319**	—	—
1989 7-Mo. Average	**1,369**	**1,164**	**115**	**17**	**19**	**1,447**	**1,243**	—	—

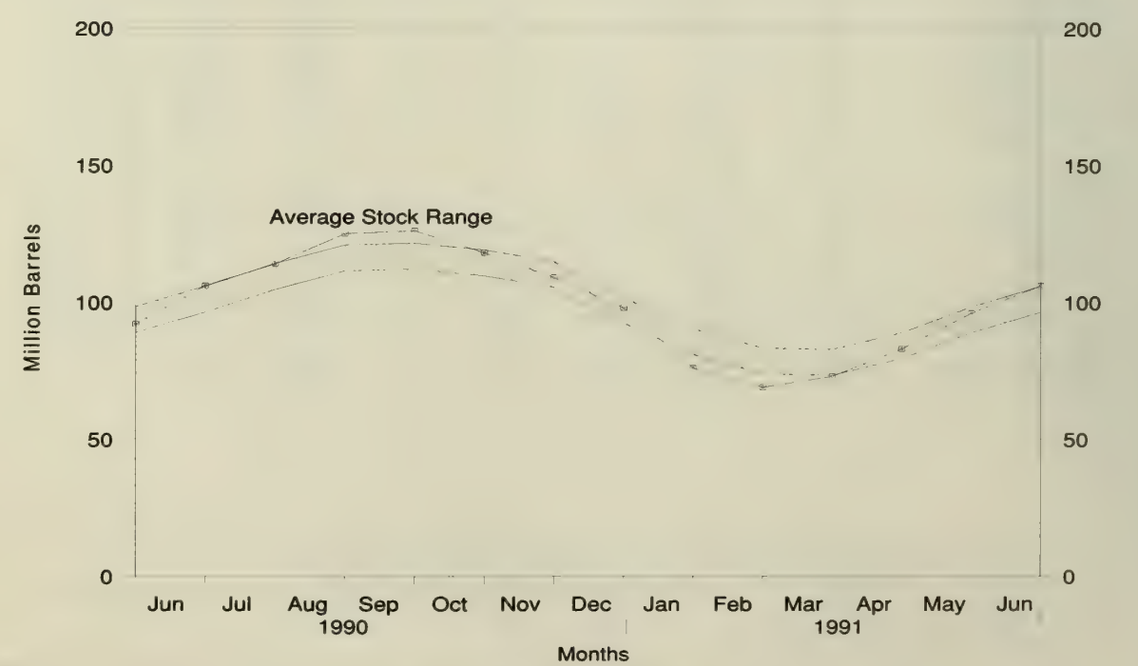
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, May 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**—**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
6-Mo. Average	**1,855**	**126**	**45**	**263**	**47**	**1,627**	**—**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**1,737**	**201**	**142**	**261**	**37**	**1,499**	**—**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**1,886**	**172**	**43**	**291**	**33**	**1,691**	**—**

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
6-Mo. Average	**2,760**	**618**	**150**	**869**	**282**	**2,077**	**—**
1990 6-Mo. Average	**2,756**	**736**	**89**	**753**	**290**	**2,360**	**—**
1989 6-Mo. Average	**2,754**	**656**	**138**	**737**	**294**	**2,241**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through June 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (July 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through July 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	117	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	38
Petroleum Products Exports	671	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	65
Total Exports	788	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	195
Net Imports	6,688	Jet Fuel Exports	11

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

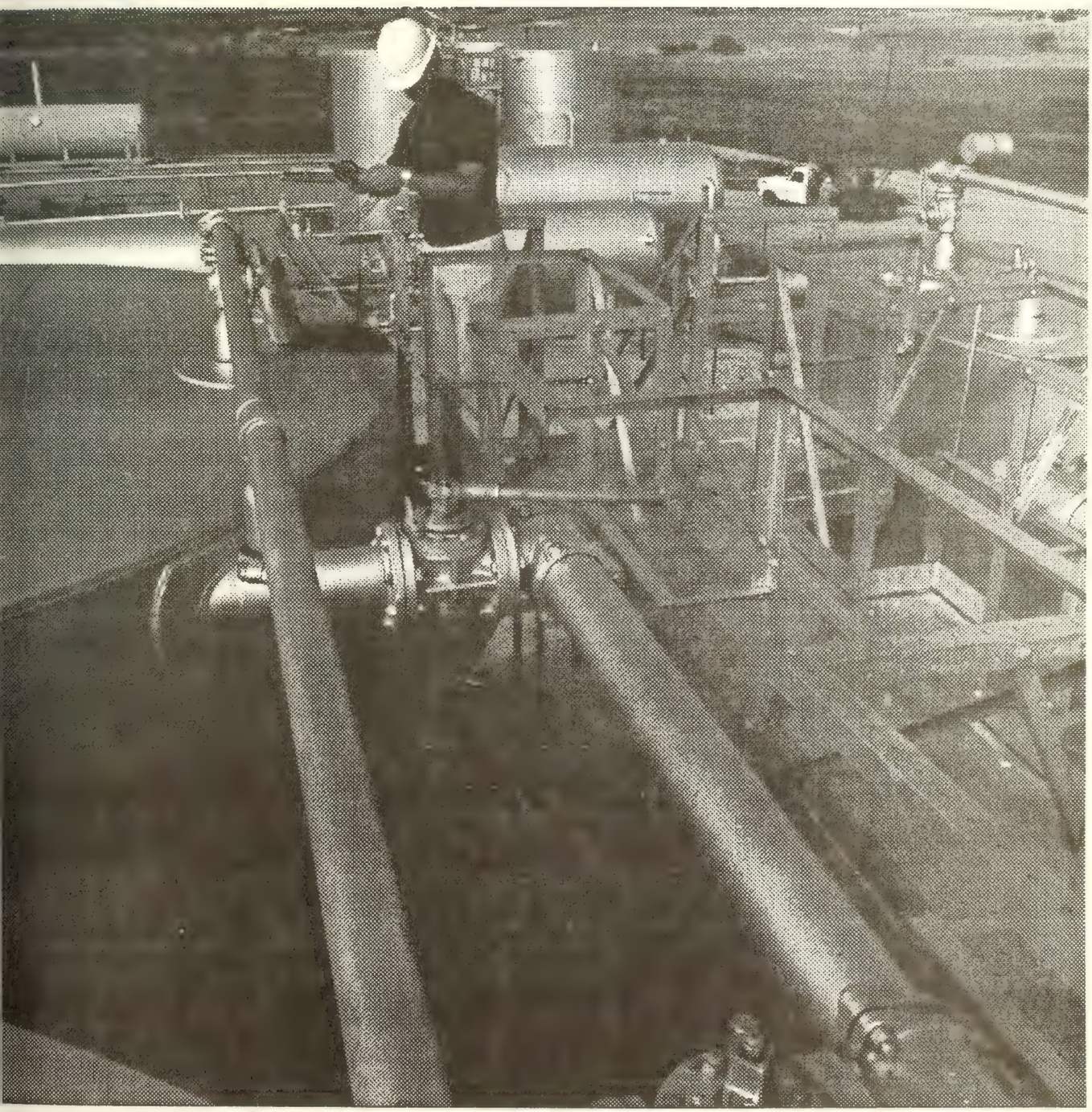
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



t some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the rude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, June 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 52,701	E 1,757	E 330,713	E 1,827
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 165,762	E 5,525	E 1,013,422	E 5,599
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 218,463**	**E 7,282**	**E 1,344,135**	**E 7,426**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	189,517	6,317	1,030,540	5,694
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	2,352	78	22,393	124
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**187,165**	**6,239**	**1,008,147**	**5,570**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-6	(s)	17,204	95
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	10,913	364	-24,609	-136
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-473	-16	-3,315	-18
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	1,402	47	44,287	245
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**11,836**	**395**	**33,567**	**185**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**417,464**	**13,915**	**2,385,849**	**13,181**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	48,479	1,616	298,989	1,652
(15)	Net Imports[b]	303	10	1,314	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-1,526	-51	-3,405	-19
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**47,256**	**1,575**	**296,898**	**1,640**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,423	147	-11,545	-64
(19)	Imports	9,702	323	74,604	412
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,349	78	15,441	85
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	20,185	673	119,132	658
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	471	16	3,304	18
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**37,130**	**1,238**	**200,936**	**1,110**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**501,850**	**16,728**	**2,883,683**	**15,932**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	45,752	1,525	237,054	1,310
(26)	Exports	25,254	842	169,638	937
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**20,498**	**683**	**67,416**	**372**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**522,348**	**17,412**	**2,951,099**	**16,304**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-19,440	-648	12,334	68
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**502,908**	**16,764**	**2,963,433**	**16,373**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	223,939	7,465	1,284,701	7,098
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	83,489	2,783	534,311	2,952
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,960	1,265	210,297	1,162
(34)	Jet Fuel	44,025	1,468	260,324	1,438
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,276	1,443	294,499	1,627
(36)	Other[c]	69,748	2,325	375,998	2,077
(37)	Crude Oil	471	16	3,304	18
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**502,908**	**16,764**	**2,963,433**	**16,373**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	347,588	—	347,588	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,488	—	568,488	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	176,777	—	176,777	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	113,474	—	113,474	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	43,475	—	43,475	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	48,594	—	48,594	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106,013	—	106,013	—
(46)	Other[c]	229,179	—	229,179	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,633,588**	**—**	**1,633,588**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 218,463	—	189,517	1,402	-10,907	2	417,464	2,352	471	916,076
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,479	18,121	4,628	—	11,244	—	12,349	1,012	46,623	115,576
Pentanes Plus	9,771	—	341	—	1,526	—	5,201	38	3,347	9,563
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,708	18,121	4,287	—	9,718	—	7,148	974	43,276	106,013
Ethane/Ethylene	15,466	503	300	—	146	—	0	0	16,123	21,048
Propane/Propylene	14,044	12,765	2,353	—	6,409	—	4	669	22,080	48,005
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,142	4,608	1,046	—	2,468	—	2,020	305	5,003	27,537
Isobutane	5,056	245	588	—	695	—	5,124	0	70	9,423
Other Liquids	2,349	—	9,702	—	-4,423	—	27,865	0	-11,391	151,468
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,349	—	54	—	86	—	2,317	0	0	2,829
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,551	—	-4,924	—	24,166	0	-10,691	110,680
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,097	—	367	—	1,430	0	-700	37,838
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	48	—	-48	0	0	121
Finished Petroleum Products	—	459,742	41,465	—	9,722	—	—	24,280	467,205	450,468
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	220,533	11,138	—	4,769	—	—	2,963	223,939	176,777
Leaded	—	8,630	6	—	230	—	—	255	8,151	7,433
Unleaded	—	211,903	11,132	—	4,539	—	—	2,709	215,787	169,344
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	843	16	—	7	—	—	0	852	1,736
Jet Fuel	—	44,176	1,919	—	1,671	—	—	399	44,025	48,594
Naphtha-Type	—	5,187	218	—	-161	—	—	8	5,559	5,509
Kerosene-Type	—	38,989	1,701	—	1,832	—	—	391	38,467	43,085
Kerosene	—	754	187	—	435	—	—	17	489	4,676
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	88,202	6,256	—	6,469	—	—	4,500	83,489	113,474
Residual Fuel Oil	—	27,987	14,976	—	-2,334	—	—	7,337	37,960	43,475
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,838	1,295	—	89	—	—	0	6,044	1,593
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	9,141	4,053	—	253	—	—	0	12,941	2,011
Special Naphthas	—	1,437	256	—	46	—	—	708	939	2,375
Lubricants	—	4,964	184	—	-21	—	—	576	4,593	13,169
Waxes	—	638	20	—	84	—	—	50	524	1,137
Petroleum Coke	—	17,020	66	—	341	—	—	7,644	9,101	8,712
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	15,920	1,062	—	-1,958	—	—	81	18,859	30,378
Still Gas	—	21,296	0	—	0	—	—	0	21,296	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,993	37	—	-129	—	—	6	2,153	2,361
Total	269,291	477,863	245,312	1,402	5,636	2	457,678	27,644	502,908	1,633,588

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **1,344,135**	**—**	**1,030,540**	**44,287**	**7,405**	**11**	**2,385,849**	**22,393**	**3,304**	**916,076**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**298,989**	**94,431**	**24,286**	**—**	**11,465**	**—**	**78,666**	**8,594**	**318,981**	**115,576**
Pentanes Plus	57,621	—	1,454	—	3,405	—	31,048	140	24,482	9,563
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	241,368	94,431	22,832	—	8,060	—	47,618	8,454	294,499	106,013
Ethane/Ethylene	96,594	2,704	1,850	—	1,002	—	0	0	100,146	21,048
Propane/Propylene	88,405	74,889	15,248	—	-511	—	9	6,479	172,565	48,005
Normal Butane/Butylene	28,248	15,271	3,896	—	7,971	—	20,133	1,975	17,336	27,537
Isobutane	28,121	1,567	1,838	—	-402	—	27,476	0	4,452	9,423
Other Liquids	**15,441**	**—**	**74,604**	**—**	**11,545**	**—**	**126,171**	**0**	**-47,671**	**151,468**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	15,441	—	494	—	1,592	—	14,343	0	0	2,829
Unfinished Oils	—	—	65,566	—	11,406	—	97,348	0	-43,188	110,680
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8,544	—	-1,419	—	14,448	0	-4,485	37,838
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-34	—	32	0	2	121
Finished Petroleum Products	**—**	**2,615,387**	**214,222**	**—**	**-20,394**	**—**	**—**	**161,184**	**2,688,819**	**450,468**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,237,201	55,912	—	-5,381	—	—	13,793	1,284,701	176,777
Leaded	—	47,888	14	—	-2,554	—	—	983	49,473	7,433
Unleaded	—	1,189,313	55,898	—	-2,827	—	—	12,811	1,235,227	169,344
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,864	43	—	-13	—	—	0	3,920	1,736
Jet Fuel	—	255,449	12,147	—	-3,311	—	—	10,583	260,324	48,594
Naphtha-Type	—	28,981	2,475	—	-656	—	—	532	31,580	5,509
Kerosene-Type	—	226,468	9,672	—	-2,655	—	—	10,051	228,744	43,085
Kerosene	—	7,429	944	—	-1,240	—	—	1,052	8,561	4,676
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	520,874	35,850	—	-18,713	—	—	41,126	534,311	113,474
Residual Fuel Oil	—	175,432	74,545	—	-5,119	—	—	44,799	210,297	43,475
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	26,083	4,621	—	132	—	—	0	30,572	1,593
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	46,669	22,692	—	-42	—	—	0	69,403	2,011
Special Naphthas	—	9,540	1,477	—	-634	—	—	2,601	9,050	2,375
Lubricants	—	29,140	1,111	—	796	—	—	3,178	26,277	13,169
Waxes	—	3,323	285	—	160	—	—	291	3,157	1,137
Petroleum Coke	—	100,423	353	—	1,316	—	—	43,375	56,085	8,712
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	71,146	3,833	—	11,646	—	—	349	62,984	30,378
Still Gas	—	116,136	0	—	0	—	—	0	116,136	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	12,678	409	—	9	—	—	36	13,042	2,361
Total	**1,658,565**	**2,709,818**	**1,343,652**	**44,287**	**10,021**	**11**	**2,590,686**	**192,170**	**2,963,433**	**1,633,588**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,282	—	6,317	47	-364	(s)	13,915	78	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,616	604	154	—	375	—	412	34	1,554
Pentanes Plus	326	—	11	—	51	—	173	1	112
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,290	604	143	—	324	—	238	32	1,443
Ethane/Ethylene	516	17	10	—	5	—	0	0	537
Propane/Propylene	468	426	78	—	214	—	(s)	22	736
Normal Butane/Butylene	138	154	35	—	82	—	67	10	167
Isobutane	169	8	20	—	23	—	171	0	2
Other Liquids	78	—	323	—	-147	—	929	0	-380
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	78	—	2	—	3	—	77	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	285	—	-164	—	806	0	-356
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	37	—	12	—	48	0	-23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	2	—	-2	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,325	1,382	—	324	—	—	809	15,573
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,351	371	—	159	—	—	99	7,465
Leaded	—	288	(s)	—	8	—	—	8	272
Unleaded	—	7,063	371	—	151	—	—	90	7,193
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	28	1	—	(s)	—	—	0	28
Jet Fuel	—	1,473	64	—	56	—	—	13	1,468
Naphtha-Type	—	173	7	—	-5	—	—	(s)	185
Kerosene-Type	—	1,300	57	—	61	—	—	13	1,282
Kerosene	—	25	6	—	15	—	—	1	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,940	209	—	216	—	—	150	2,783
Residual Fuel Oil	—	933	499	—	-78	—	—	245	1,265
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	161	43	—	3	—	—	0	201
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	305	135	—	8	—	—	0	431
Special Naphthas	—	48	9	—	2	—	—	24	31
Lubricants	—	165	6	—	-1	—	—	19	153
Waxes	—	21	1	—	3	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	567	2	—	11	—	—	255	303
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	531	35	—	-65	—	—	3	629
Still Gas	—	710	0	—	0	—	—	0	710
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	1	—	-4	—	—	(s)	72
Total	8,976	15,929	8,177	47	188	(s)	15,256	921	16,764

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,426	—	5,694	245	41	(s)	13,181	124	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,652	522	134	—	83	—	435	47	1,762
Pentanes Plus	318	—	8	—	19	—	172	1	135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,334	522	126	—	45	—	263	47	1,627
Ethane/Ethylene	534	15	10	—	6	—	0	0	553
Propane/Propylene	488	414	84	—	-3	—	(s)	36	953
Normal Butane/Butylene	156	84	22	—	44	—	111	11	96
Isobutane	155	9	10	—	-2	—	152	0	25
Other Liquids	85	—	412	—	64	—	697	0	-263
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	9	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	362	—	63	—	538	0	-239
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	47	—	-8	—	80	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,450	1,184	—	-113	—	—	891	14,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,835	309	—	-30	—	—	76	7,098
Leaded	—	265	(s)	—	-14	—	—	5	273
Unleaded	—	6,571	309	—	-16	—	—	71	6,824
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	22
Jet Fuel	—	1,411	67	—	-18	—	—	58	1,438
Naphtha-Type	—	160	14	—	-4	—	—	3	174
Kerosene-Type	—	1,251	53	—	-15	—	—	56	1,264
Kerosene	—	41	5	—	-7	—	—	6	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,878	198	—	103	—	—	227	2,952
Residual Fuel Oil	—	969	412	—	-28	—	—	248	1,162
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	144	26	—	1	—	—	0	169
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	258	125	—	(s)	—	—	0	383
Special Naphthas	—	53	8	—	-4	—	—	14	50
Lubricants	—	161	6	—	4	—	—	18	145
Waxes	—	18	2	—	1	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	555	2	—	7	—	—	240	310
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	393	21	—	64	—	—	2	348
Still Gas	—	642	0	—	0	—	—	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	—	70	2	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	72
Total	9,163	14,971	7,423	245	55	(s)	14,313	1,062	16,373

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 630	—	39,082	16	13	-330	0	40,071	(s)	0	17,51
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	474	1,780	724	—	1,524	380	—	19	132	3,971	5,98
Pentanes Plus	73	—	202	—	0	21	—	0	1	253	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	401	1,780	522	—	1,524	359	—	19	131	3,718	5,91
Ethane/Ethylene	156	0	0	—	0	-2	—	0	0	158	
Propane/Propylene	161	1,395	434	—	1,438	51	—	0	84	3,293	4,19
Normal Butane/Butylene	56	427	32	—	86	323	—	0	47	231	1,52
Isobutane	28	-42	56	—	0	-13	—	19	0	36	19
Other Liquids	163	—	4,886	—	624	-1,522	—	7,946	0	-751	17,46
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	163	—	41	—	0	-97	—	301	0	0	37
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,129	—	184	-1,303	—	6,844	0	-1,228	12,64
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	716	—	440	-122	—	801	0	477	4,44
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	48,175	32,203	—	67,771	9,090	—	—	438	138,621	142,45
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	21,979	10,523	—	41,287	1,868	—	—	139	71,782	56,18
Leaded	—	170	0	—	-187	35	—	—	9	-61	11
Unleaded	—	21,809	10,523	—	41,474	1,833	—	—	130	71,843	56,07
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	7	—	114	-18	—	—	0	162	16
Jet Fuel	—	2,659	1,877	—	8,711	91	—	—	40	13,116	11,70
Naphtha-Type	—	115	181	—	135	-102	—	—	8	526	40
Kerosene-Type	—	2,544	1,696	—	8,576	193	—	—	32	12,591	11,29
Kerosene	—	135	187	—	15	298	—	—	2	37	1,81
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,000	5,751	—	15,572	7,867	—	—	29	24,427	43,29
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,823	12,628	—	1,156	-221	—	—	1	17,827	17,99
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	448	200	—	-40	17	—	—	0	591	10
Special Naphthas	—	128	83	—	198	12	—	—	6	391	59
Lubricants	—	555	164	—	324	-203	—	—	166	1,080	2,56
Waxes	—	98	14	—	6	38	—	—	10	70	16
Petroleum Coke	—	1,347	0	—	0	26	—	—	11	1,310	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,494	737	—	368	-519	—	—	29	5,089	6,47
Still Gas	—	2,188	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,188	
Miscellaneous Products	—	298	32	—	60	-166	—	—	5	551	67
Total	1,267	49,955	76,895	16	69,932	7,618	0	48,036	570	141,841	183,42

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 4,614	—	218,003	4,258	603	2,998	0	224,208	272	0	17,518
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,434	8,600	3,951	—	14,094	-461	—	297	604	30,639	5,980
Pentanes Plus	582	—	890	—	0	23	—	0	11	1,438	68
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,852	8,600	3,061	—	14,094	-484	—	297	593	29,201	5,912
Ethane/Ethylene	1,242	154	0	—	0	-16	—	0	0	1,412	0
Propane/Propylene	1,760	7,831	2,886	—	13,822	-792	—	0	419	26,672	4,197
Normal Butane/Butylene	623	931	75	—	95	356	—	118	174	1,076	1,521
Isobutane	227	-316	100	—	177	-32	—	179	0	41	194
Other Liquids	1,264	—	31,436	—	2,929	1,066	—	36,914	0	-2,351	17,468
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,264	—	264	—	0	77	—	1,451	0	0	377
Unfinished Oils	—	—	24,305	—	1,034	780	—	31,128	0	-6,569	12,648
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6,867	—	1,895	209	—	4,335	0	4,218	4,443
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	264,118	165,111	—	419,824	-18,825	—	—	8,734	859,144	142,458
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	119,536	51,673	—	250,656	155	—	—	553	421,157	56,188
Leaded	—	641	0	—	-187	10	—	—	13	431	110
Unleaded	—	118,895	51,673	—	250,843	145	—	—	539	420,727	56,078
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	74	11	—	510	-45	—	—	0	640	161
Jet Fuel	—	14,174	10,896	—	61,320	-1,890	—	—	784	87,496	11,702
Naphtha-Type	—	1,184	2,188	—	1,515	-120	—	—	9	4,998	408
Kerosene-Type	—	12,990	8,708	—	59,805	-1,770	—	—	775	82,498	11,294
Kerosene	—	915	944	—	1,444	-1,097	—	—	470	3,930	1,815
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	62,252	32,594	—	95,274	-12,301	—	—	2,840	199,581	43,290
Residual Fuel Oil	—	26,410	62,749	—	4,832	-5,276	—	—	1,816	97,451	17,998
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,992	1,398	—	-405	27	—	—	0	2,958	106
Special Naphthas	—	971	269	—	1,060	-9	—	—	176	2,133	598
Lubricants	—	3,208	994	—	2,856	-440	—	—	1,012	6,486	2,569
Waxes	—	540	251	—	21	113	—	—	50	649	168
Petroleum Coke	—	7,776	0	—	0	-31	—	—	948	6,859	718
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	13,905	3,169	—	1,833	1,981	—	—	51	16,875	6,472
Still Gas	—	10,575	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	10,575	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,790	163	—	423	-12	—	—	33	2,355	673
Total	10,312	272,718	418,501	4,258	437,450	-15,222	0	261,419	9,610	887,432	183,424

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]21	—	1,303	1	(s)	-11	0	1,336	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16	59	24	—	51	13	—	1	4	132
Pentanes Plus	2	—	7	—	0	1	—	0	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	59	17	—	51	12	—	1	4	124
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	5	47	14	—	48	2	—	0	3	110
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	14	1	—	3	11	—	0	2	8
Isobutane	1	-1	2	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	5	—	163	—	21	-51	—	265	0	-25
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	1	—	0	-3	—	10	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	138	—	6	-43	—	228	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	24	—	15	-4	—	27	0	16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,606	1,073	—	2,259	303	—	—	15	4,621
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	733	351	—	1,376	62	—	—	5	2,393
Leaded	—	6	0	—	-6	1	—	—	(s)	-2
Unleaded	—	727	351	—	1,382	61	—	—	4	2,395
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	4	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	89	63	—	290	3	—	—	1	437
Naphtha-Type	—	4	6	—	5	-3	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	85	57	—	286	6	—	—	1	420
Kerosene	—	5	6	—	1	10	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	367	192	—	519	262	—	—	1	814
Residual Fuel Oil	—	127	421	—	39	-7	—	—	(s)	594
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	15	7	—	-1	1	—	—	0	20
Special Naphthas	—	4	3	—	7	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	19	5	—	11	-7	—	—	6	36
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	45	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	116	25	—	12	-17	—	—	1	170
Still Gas	—	73	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	73
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	18
Total	42	1,665	2,563	1	2,331	254	0	1,601	19	4,728

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 25	—	1,204	24	3	17	0	1,239	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	48	22	—	78	-3	—	2	3	169
Pentanes Plus	3	—	5	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	48	17	—	78	-3	—	2	3	161
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	43	16	—	76	-4	—	0	2	147
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	5	(s)	—	1	2	—	1	1	6
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	—	174	—	16	6	—	204	0	-13
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	134	—	6	4	—	172	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	38	—	10	1	—	24	0	23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,459	912	—	2,319	-104	—	—	48	4,747
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	660	285	—	1,385	1	—	—	3	2,327
Leaded	—	4	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Unleaded	—	657	285	—	1,386	1	—	—	3	2,324
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	78	60	—	339	-10	—	—	4	483
Naphtha-Type	—	7	12	—	8	-1	—	—	(s)	28
Kerosene-Type	—	72	48	—	330	-10	—	—	4	456
Kerosene	—	5	5	—	8	-6	—	—	3	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	344	180	—	526	-68	—	—	16	1,103
Residual Fuel Oil	—	146	347	—	27	-29	—	—	10	538
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	8	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	5	1	—	6	(s)	—	—	1	12
Lubricants	—	18	5	—	16	-2	—	—	6	36
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	77	18	—	10	11	—	—	(s)	93
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Total	57	1,507	2,312	24	2,417	-84	0	1,444	53	4,903

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 21,420	—	19,735	-3,930	54,260	-4,248	0	95,733	(s)	0	71,79
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,179	3,454	1,710	—	1,269	4,621	—	2,756	228	8,007	38,76
Pentanes Plus	1,408	—	36	—	543	192	—	961	0	834	3,12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,771	3,454	1,674	—	726	4,429	—	1,795	228	7,173	35,64
Ethane/Ethylene	2,771	0	300	—	-794	115	—	0	0	2,162	6,06
Propane/Propylene	3,254	2,858	1,188	—	671	3,068	—	0	213	4,690	20,13
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,054	655	186	—	279	1,101	—	241	15	817	7,20
Isobutane	692	-59	0	—	570	145	—	1,554	0	-496	2,24
Other Liquids	133	—	84	—	200	81	—	1,492	0	-1,156	26,27
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	133	—	0	—	0	2	—	131	0	0	21
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	162	805	—	335	0	-978	18,83
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	84	—	38	-726	—	1,026	0	-178	7,20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	—	99,620	878	—	19,668	-1,743	—	—	416	121,493	111,04
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	53,202	204	—	13,447	-661	—	—	84	67,430	45,42
Leaded	—	467	0	—	89	-8	—	—	(s)	564	1,03
Unleaded	—	52,735	204	—	13,358	-653	—	—	83	66,867	44,39
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	120	2	—	51	-63	—	—	0	236	47
Jet Fuel	—	6,072	34	—	2,581	51	—	—	(s)	8,636	10,27
Naphtha-Type	—	730	34	—	28	-146	—	—	0	938	87
Kerosene-Type	—	5,342	0	—	2,553	197	—	—	(s)	7,698	9,40
Kerosene	—	174	0	—	-5	-30	—	—	14	185	1,39
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,019	341	—	3,849	-380	—	—	43	26,546	31,28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,989	140	—	-617	-126	—	—	0	1,638	3,76
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	927	81	—	29	75	—	—	0	962	33
Special Naphthas	—	455	34	—	33	4	—	—	4	514	40
Lubricants	—	768	20	—	265	-79	—	—	42	1,090	1,74
Waxes	—	66	2	—	0	3	—	—	6	59	14
Petroleum Coke	—	3,600	0	—	0	108	—	—	203	3,289	2,12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,654	15	—	56	-705	—	—	19	6,411	13,42
Still Gas	—	4,315	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,315	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	259	5	—	-21	60	—	—	0	183	25
Total	30,732	103,074	22,407	-3,930	75,397	-1,289	0	99,981	643	128,345	247,88

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 133,166	—	114,847	1,331	299,598	3,428	1	545,512	1	0	71,798
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	57,252	19,053	12,188	—	3,922	5,437	—	19,639	1,056	66,283	38,765
Pentanes Plus	8,416	—	239	—	2,611	971	—	5,756	0	4,539	3,121
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,836	19,053	11,949	—	1,311	4,466	—	13,883	1,056	61,744	35,644
Ethane/Ethylene	17,154	79	1,850	—	-6,357	436	—	0	0	12,290	6,063
Propane/Propylene	20,651	18,177	8,155	—	3,216	2,257	—	0	827	47,115	20,136
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,771	1,047	1,465	—	1,168	2,029	—	5,224	229	2,969	7,204
Isobutane	4,260	-250	479	—	3,284	-256	—	8,659	0	-630	2,241
Other Liquids	800	—	341	—	543	3,829	—	5,193	0	-7,338	26,279
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	800	—	0	—	0	25	—	775	0	0	212
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	740	4,291	—	-1,157	0	-2,394	18,830
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	341	—	-197	-431	—	5,519	0	-4,944	7,208
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-56	—	56	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	—	574,355	6,015	—	99,519	3,237	—	—	2,215	674,437	111,042
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	308,203	1,800	—	67,707	-2,625	—	—	335	380,000	45,427
Leaded	—	3,176	0	—	319	-1,363	—	—	4	4,854	1,037
Unleaded	—	305,027	1,800	—	67,388	-1,262	—	—	331	375,146	44,390
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	510	8	—	351	-83	—	—	0	952	474
Jet Fuel	—	35,417	275	—	12,858	-457	—	—	210	48,797	10,275
Naphtha-Type	—	3,187	275	—	315	-109	—	—	(s)	3,886	875
Kerosene-Type	—	32,230	0	—	12,543	-348	—	—	210	44,911	9,400
Kerosene	—	2,604	0	—	-17	-171	—	—	89	2,669	1,399
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	125,525	2,325	—	21,416	-1,424	—	—	117	150,573	31,283
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13,573	532	—	-4,537	451	—	—	226	8,891	3,766
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	6,610	230	—	160	37	—	—	0	6,963	335
Special Naphthas	—	2,653	660	—	155	-80	—	—	284	3,264	404
Lubricants	—	4,252	117	—	1,219	-18	—	—	154	5,452	1,740
Waxes	—	333	12	—	0	4	—	—	25	316	146
Petroleum Coke	—	21,706	0	—	0	1,106	—	—	642	19,958	2,120
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	26,288	25	—	291	6,561	—	—	133	19,910	13,420
Still Gas	—	24,525	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24,525	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,156	31	—	-84	-64	—	—	(s)	2,167	253
Total	191,218	593,408	133,391	1,331	403,582	15,931	1	570,344	3,271	733,383	247,884

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
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Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
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Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 714	—	658	-131	1,809	-142	0	3,191	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	306	115	57	—	42	154	—	92	8	267
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	18	6	—	32	0	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	259	115	56	—	24	148	—	60	8	239
Ethane/Ethylene	92	0	10	—	-26	4	—	0	0	72
Propane/Propylene	108	95	40	—	22	102	—	0	7	156
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	22	6	—	9	37	—	8	(s)	27
Isobutane	23	-2	0	—	19	5	—	52	0	-17
Other Liquids	4	—	3	—	7	3	—	50	0	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	5	27	—	11	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	1	-24	—	34	0	-6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,321	29	—	656	-58	—	—	14	4,050
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,773	7	—	448	-22	—	—	3	2,248
Leaded	—	16	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	19
Unleaded	—	1,758	7	—	445	-22	—	—	3	2,229
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	-2	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	202	1	—	86	2	—	—	(s)	288
Naphtha-Type	—	24	1	—	1	-5	—	—	0	31
Kerosene-Type	—	178	0	—	85	7	—	—	(s)	257
Kerosene	—	6	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	734	11	—	128	-13	—	—	1	885
Residual Fuel Oil	—	66	5	—	-21	-4	—	—	0	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	31	3	—	1	3	—	—	0	32
Special Naphthas	—	15	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	26	1	—	9	-3	—	—	1	36
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	4	—	—	7	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	188	1	—	2	-24	—	—	1	214
Still Gas	—	144	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	144
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	(s)	—	-1	2	—	—	0	6
Total	1,024	3,436	747	-131	2,513	-43	0	3,333	21	4,278

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
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Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]736	—	635	7	1,655	19	(s)	3,014	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	316	105	67	—	22	30	—	109	5	366
Pentanes Plus	46	—	1	—	14	5	—	32	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	270	105	66	—	7	25	—	77	6	341
Ethane/Ethylene	95	(s)	10	—	-35	2	—	0	0	68
Propane/Propylene	114	100	45	—	18	12	—	0	5	260
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	6	8	—	6	11	—	29	1	16
Isobutane	24	-1	3	—	18	-1	—	48	0	-3
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	3	21	—	29	0	-41
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	4	24	—	-6	0	-13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	-1	-2	—	30	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,173	33	—	550	18	—	—	12	3,726
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,703	10	—	374	-15	—	—	2	2,099
Leaded	—	18	0	—	2	-8	—	—	(s)	27
Unleaded	—	1,685	10	—	372	-7	—	—	2	2,073
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	196	2	—	71	-3	—	—	1	270
Naphtha-Type	—	18	2	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	—	178	0	—	69	-2	—	—	1	248
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	694	13	—	118	-8	—	—	1	832
Residual Fuel Oil	—	75	3	—	-25	2	—	—	1	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	37	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	38
Special Naphthas	—	15	4	—	1	(s)	—	—	2	18
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	6	—	—	4	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	145	(s)	—	2	36	—	—	1	110
Still Gas	—	135	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	1,056	3,278	737	7	2,230	88	(s)	3,151	18	4,052

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 100,119	—	120,707	5,254	-43,147	-1,072	0	184,005	0	0	740,084
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,301	10,133	1,863	—	-380	5,597	—	6,607	353	31,360	66,633
Pentanes Plus	5,940	—	0	—	-173	1,313	—	2,888	37	1,529	6,173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,361	10,133	1,863	—	-207	4,284	—	3,719	317	29,831	60,460
Ethane/Ethylene	11,523	481	0	—	1,658	32	—	0	0	13,630	14,814
Propane/Propylene	9,139	6,980	658	—	-1,480	2,988	—	0	155	12,154	22,463
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,818	2,351	733	—	-23	793	—	819	162	3,105	16,820
Isobutane	3,881	321	472	—	-362	471	—	2,900	0	941	6,363
Other Liquids	1,424	—	4,720	—	-915	-2,136	—	17,320	0	-9,955	69,501
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,424	—	13	—	0	26	—	1,411	0	0	668
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,410	—	-437	-2,637	—	15,139	0	-8,529	52,264
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	297	—	-478	428	—	817	0	-1,426	16,480
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	47	—	-47	0	0	89
Finished Petroleum Products	—	207,889	7,400	—	-89,929	3,098	—	—	11,310	110,952	125,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	98,230	4	—	-56,198	2,868	—	—	1,501	37,667	47,009
Leaded	—	1,433	0	—	61	68	—	—	238	1,188	525
Unleaded	—	96,797	4	—	-56,259	2,800	—	—	1,263	36,479	46,484
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	398	0	—	-180	35	—	—	0	183	585
Jet Fuel	—	21,664	0	—	-12,191	1,501	—	—	19	7,953	16,677
Naphtha-Type	—	2,604	0	—	-272	107	—	—	0	2,225	2,060
Kerosene-Type	—	19,060	0	—	-11,919	1,394	—	—	19	5,728	14,617
Kerosene	—	329	0	—	-10	192	—	—	1	126	1,375
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	37,930	0	—	-19,632	-832	—	—	3,048	16,082	24,666
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,503	1,982	—	-539	-997	—	—	2,055	11,888	13,799
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12,254	5,067	—	11	364	—	—	0	16,968	2,975
Special Naphthas	—	820	132	—	-231	24	—	—	696	1	1,303
Lubricants	—	2,960	0	—	-490	240	—	—	285	1,945	6,729
Waxes	—	352	2	—	-6	10	—	—	15	323	549
Petroleum Coke	—	7,393	0	—	0	195	—	—	3,687	3,511	3,513
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,531	213	—	-424	-463	—	—	3	3,780	4,730
Still Gas	—	9,325	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,325	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,200	0	—	-39	-39	—	—	(s)	1,200	1,317
Total	133,844	218,022	134,690	5,254	-134,371	5,487	0	207,932	11,663	132,357	1,001,440

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 613,864	—	651,417	31,816	-223,770	2,944	0	1,070,383	0	0	740,084
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	197,017	53,580	6,281	—	-5,140	6,320	—	41,485	4,710	199,223	66,633
Pentanes Plus	34,670	—	0	—	-645	2,411	—	17,421	120	14,073	6,173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	162,347	53,580	6,281	—	-4,495	3,909	—	24,064	4,590	185,150	60,460
Ethane/Ethylene	71,505	2,370	0	—	11,349	585	—	0	0	84,639	14,814
Propane/Propylene	56,350	40,431	3,419	—	-13,978	-1,972	—	0	3,489	84,705	22,463
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,600	8,896	1,896	—	527	5,642	—	8,803	1,101	9,373	16,820
Isobutane	20,892	1,883	966	—	-2,393	-346	—	15,261	0	6,433	6,363
Other Liquids	9,193	—	40,814	—	-3,781	5,653	—	75,638	0	-35,065	69,501
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	9,193	—	20	—	0	215	—	8,998	0	0	668
Unfinished Oils	—	—	39,569	—	-2,083	5,919	—	62,904	0	-31,337	52,264
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,225	—	-1,698	-502	—	3,759	0	-3,730	16,480
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	21	—	-23	0	2	89
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,189,826	37,108	—	-534,859	-5,976	—	—	86,128	611,923	125,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	546,376	756	—	-327,685	-2,452	—	—	7,831	214,068	47,009
Leaded	—	8,338	1	—	-588	-326	—	—	938	7,139	525
Unleaded	—	538,038	755	—	-327,097	-2,126	—	—	6,893	206,929	46,484
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,072	0	—	-957	6	—	—	0	1,109	585
Jet Fuel	—	127,121	98	—	-79,190	-1,034	—	—	5,918	43,145	16,677
Naphtha-Type	—	16,033	0	—	-2,664	-185	—	—	413	13,141	2,060
Kerosene-Type	—	111,088	98	—	-76,526	-849	—	—	5,506	30,003	14,617
Kerosene	—	3,269	0	—	-1,427	46	—	—	489	1,307	1,375
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	234,062	0	—	-117,861	-3,462	—	—	28,326	91,337	24,666
Residual Fuel Oil	—	68,936	9,406	—	-295	-585	—	—	17,462	61,170	13,798
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	61,944	25,522	—	245	175	—	—	0	87,536	2,975
Special Naphthas	—	5,694	503	—	-1,215	-503	—	—	1,534	3,951	1,303
Lubricants	—	17,942	0	—	-3,990	863	—	—	1,474	11,615	6,725
Waxes	—	1,945	13	—	-21	74	—	—	128	1,736	549
Petroleum Coke	—	44,290	89	—	0	-80	—	—	22,927	21,532	3,513
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,766	506	—	-2,124	862	—	—	37	14,249	4,730
Still Gas	—	52,023	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	52,023	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	7,386	215	—	-339	114	—	—	2	7,146	1,317
Total	820,074	1,243,406	735,620	31,816	-767,550	8,941	0	1,187,506	90,837	776,082	1,001,440

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 3,337	—	4,024	175	-1,438	-36	0	6,134	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,077	338	62	—	-13	187	—	220	12	1,045
Pentanes Plus	198	—	0	—	-6	44	—	96	1	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	879	338	62	—	-7	143	—	124	11	994
Ethane/Ethylene	384	16	0	—	55	1	—	0	0	454
Propane/Propylene	305	233	22	—	-49	100	—	0	5	405
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	78	24	—	-1	26	—	27	5	104
Isobutane	129	11	16	—	-12	16	—	97	0	31
Other Liquids	47	—	157	—	-31	-71	—	577	0	-332
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	47	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	47	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	147	—	-15	-88	—	505	0	-284
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	10	—	-16	14	—	27	0	-48
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,930	247	—	-2,998	103	—	—	377	3,698
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,274	(s)	—	-1,873	96	—	—	50	1,256
Leaded	—	48	0	—	2	2	—	—	8	40
Unleaded	—	3,227	(s)	—	-1,875	93	—	—	42	1,216
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	722	0	—	-406	50	—	—	1	265
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-9	4	—	—	0	74
Kerosene-Type	—	635	0	—	-397	46	—	—	1	191
Kerosene	—	11	0	—	(s)	6	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,264	0	—	-654	-28	—	—	102	536
Residual Fuel Oil	—	383	66	—	-18	-33	—	—	68	396
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	408	169	—	(s)	12	—	—	0	566
Special Naphthas	—	27	4	—	-8	1	—	—	23	(s)
Lubricants	—	99	0	—	-16	8	—	—	10	65
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	246	0	—	0	7	—	—	123	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	118	7	—	-14	-15	—	—	(s)	126
Still Gas	—	311	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	311
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,461	7,267	4,490	175	-4,479	183	0	6,931	389	4,412

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,392	—	3,599	176	-1,236	16	0	5,914	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,088	296	35	—	-28	35	—	229	26	1,101
Pentanes Plus	192	—	0	—	-4	13	—	96	1	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	897	296	35	—	-25	22	—	133	25	1,023
Ethane/Ethylene	395	13	0	—	63	3	—	0	0	468
Propane/Propylene	311	223	19	—	-77	-11	—	0	19	468
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	49	10	—	3	31	—	49	6	52
Isobutane	115	10	5	—	-13	-2	—	84	0	36
Other Liquids	51	—	225	—	-21	31	—	418	0	-194
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	219	—	-12	33	—	348	0	-173
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-9	-3	—	21	0	-21
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,574	205	—	-2,955	-33	—	—	476	3,381
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,019	4	—	-1,810	-14	—	—	43	1,183
Leaded	—	46	(s)	—	-3	-2	—	—	5	39
Unleaded	—	2,973	4	—	-1,807	-12	—	—	38	1,143
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	702	1	—	-438	-6	—	—	33	238
Naphtha-Type	—	89	0	—	-15	-1	—	—	2	73
Kerosene-Type	—	614	1	—	-423	-5	—	—	30	166
Kerosene	—	18	0	—	-8	(s)	—	—	3	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,293	0	—	-651	-19	—	—	156	505
Residual Fuel Oil	—	381	52	—	-2	-3	—	—	96	338
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	342	141	—	1	1	—	—	0	484
Special Naphthas	—	31	3	—	-7	-3	—	—	8	22
Lubricants	—	99	0	—	-22	5	—	—	8	64
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	245	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	127	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	93	3	—	-12	5	—	—	(s)	79
Still Gas	—	287	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	287
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	1	—	-2	1	—	—	(s)	39
Total	4,531	6,870	4,064	176	-4,241	49	0	6,561	502	4,288

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,520	—	2,268	534	-3,906	-1,103	0	14,483	36	0	11,937
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,743	266	281	—	-2,413	75	—	553	31	1,218	1,205
Pentanes Plus	801	—	103	—	-370	4	—	215	0	315	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,942	266	178	—	-2,043	71	—	338	31	903	1,069
Ethane/Ethylene	1,014	0	0	—	-864	1	—	0	0	149	171
Propane/Propylene	1,200	230	71	—	-629	62	—	0	1	809	432
Normal Butane/Butylene	514	63	91	—	-342	17	—	219	30	60	331
Isobutane	214	-27	16	—	-208	-9	—	119	0	-115	135
Other Liquids	-1	—	0	—	0	-285	—	202	0	82	4,664
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	-1	—	0	—	0	-8	—	7	0	0	75
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-242	—	166	0	76	2,493
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-35	—	29	0	6	2,096
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,338	109	—	-503	-316	—	—	10	15,250	12,956
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,541	40	—	-288	-184	—	—	4	7,473	4,515
Leaded	—	1,370	6	—	-329	-68	—	—	(s)	1,115	1,070
Unleaded	—	6,171	34	—	41	-116	—	—	4	6,358	3,445
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	31	0	—	15	-1	—	—	0	47	42
Jet Fuel	—	1,082	0	—	280	95	—	—	0	1,267	1,196
Naphtha-Type	—	328	0	—	-170	-46	—	—	0	204	310
Kerosene-Type	—	754	0	—	450	141	—	—	0	1,063	886
Kerosene	—	16	0	—	0	10	—	—	0	6	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,094	69	—	-510	-45	—	—	2	3,696	3,315
Residual Fuel Oil	—	281	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	278	559
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2	0	—	0	-18	—	—	0	20	8
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	4	-4	6
Waxes	—	28	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	28	64
Petroleum Coke	—	320	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	320	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,249	0	—	0	-175	—	—	0	1,424	3,194
Still Gas	—	638	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	638	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	58	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	57	8
Total	18,262	15,604	2,658	534	-6,822	-1,629	0	15,238	76	16,551	30,762

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 87,669	—	13,173	4,832	-24,845	8	5	80,509	307	0	11,937
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23,786	1,033	1,292	—	-12,876	19	—	3,252	54	9,910	1,205
Pentanes Plus	4,757	—	325	—	-1,966	-21	—	1,000	0	2,137	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19,029	1,033	967	—	-10,910	40	—	2,252	54	7,773	1,069
Ethane/Ethylene	6,680	0	0	—	-4,992	-3	—	0	0	1,691	171
Propane/Propylene	7,775	1,189	447	—	-3,060	45	—	0	6	6,300	432
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,225	-56	415	—	-1,790	3	—	1,606	48	137	331
Isobutane	1,349	-100	105	—	-1,068	-5	—	646	0	-355	135
Other Liquids	159	—	0	—	0	-141	—	237	0	63	4,664
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	159	—	0	—	0	-34	—	193	0	0	75
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	500	—	-610	0	110	2,493
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-607	—	654	0	-47	2,096
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	84,939	661	—	-3,334	1,720	—	—	86	80,460	12,956
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	42,102	199	—	-2,172	-329	—	—	26	40,432	4,515
Leaded	—	7,734	13	—	-2,033	-181	—	—	1	5,894	1,070
Unleaded	—	34,368	186	—	-139	-148	—	—	25	34,538	3,445
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	128	0	—	66	-13	—	—	0	207	42
Jet Fuel	—	6,408	0	—	1,550	177	—	—	0	7,781	1,196
Naphtha-Type	—	1,898	0	—	-819	-64	—	—	0	1,143	310
Kerosene-Type	—	4,510	0	—	2,369	241	—	—	0	6,638	886
Kerosene	—	63	0	—	0	18	—	—	0	45	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,844	432	—	-2,778	41	—	—	7	20,450	3,315
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,847	30	—	0	63	—	—	(s)	1,814	559
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	104	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	115	8
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	16	-16	6
Waxes	—	137	0	—	0	-66	—	—	(s)	203	64
Petroleum Coke	—	1,950	0	—	0	2	—	—	34	1,914	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,471	0	—	0	1,859	—	—	3	3,609	3,194
Still Gas	—	3,543	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,543	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	346	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	363	8
Total	111,614	85,972	15,126	4,832	-41,055	1,606	5	83,998	447	90,433	30,762

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 484	—	76	18	-130	-37	0	483	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	9	9	—	-80	3	—	18	1	41
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-12	(s)	—	7	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	98	9	6	—	-68	2	—	11	1	30
Ethane/Ethylene	34	0	0	—	-29	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	40	8	2	—	-21	2	—	0	(s)	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	2	3	—	-11	1	—	7	1	2
Isobutane	7	-1	1	—	-7	(s)	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	(s)	—	0	—	0	-10	—	7	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-8	—	6	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	511	4	—	-17	-11	—	—	(s)	508
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	251	1	—	-10	-6	—	—	(s)	249
Leaded	—	46	(s)	—	-11	-2	—	—	(s)	37
Unleaded	—	206	1	—	1	-4	—	—	(s)	212
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	36	0	—	9	3	—	—	0	42
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-6	-2	—	—	0	7
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	15	5	—	—	0	35
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	136	2	—	-17	-2	—	—	(s)	123
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	42	0	—	0	-6	—	—	0	47
Still Gas	—	21	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	609	520	89	18	-227	-54	0	508	3	552

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 484	—	73	27	-137	(s)	(s)	445	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	6	7	—	-71	(s)	—	18	(s)	55
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105	6	5	—	-60	(s)	—	12	(s)	43
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	—	-28	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	43	7	2	—	-17	(s)	—	0	(s)	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	2	—	-10	(s)	—	9	(s)	1
Isobutane	7	-1	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-3	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	4	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	469	4	—	-18	10	—	—	(s)	445
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	233	1	—	-12	-2	—	—	(s)	223
Leaded	—	43	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	33
Unleaded	—	190	1	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	191
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	9	1	—	—	0	43
Naphtha-Type	—	10	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	13	1	—	—	0	37
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	2	—	-15	(s)	—	—	(s)	113
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	0	—	0	10	—	—	(s)	20
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	617	475	84	27	-227	9	(s)	464	2	500

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 81,774	—	7,725	-472	-7,220	-4,154	2	83,172	2,316	471	74,739
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,782	2,488	50	—	0	571	—	2,414	268	2,067	2,993
Pentanes Plus	1,549	—	0	—	0	-4	—	1,137	0	416	65
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,233	2,488	50	—	0	575	—	1,277	268	1,651	2,928
Ethane/Ethylene	2	22	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	24	0
Propane/Propylene	290	1,302	2	—	0	240	—	4	217	1,133	777
Normal Butane/Butylene	700	1,112	4	—	0	234	—	741	50	791	1,661
Isobutane	241	52	44	—	0	101	—	532	0	-296	490
Other Liquids	630	—	12	—	91	-561	—	905	0	389	33,556
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	630	—	0	—	0	163	—	467	0	0	1,497
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12	—	91	-1,547	—	1,682	0	-32	24,445
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	822	—	-1,243	0	421	7,611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	88,720	875	—	2,993	-407	—	—	12,107	80,888	58,790
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	39,581	367	—	1,752	878	—	—	1,236	39,586	23,638
Leaded	—	5,190	0	—	366	203	—	—	7	5,346	4,691
Unleaded	—	34,391	367	—	1,386	675	—	—	1,229	34,240	18,947
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	271	7	—	0	54	—	—	0	224	474
Jet Fuel	—	12,699	8	—	619	-67	—	—	339	13,054	8,744
Naphtha-Type	—	1,410	3	—	279	26	—	—	0	1,666	1,856
Kerosene-Type	—	11,289	5	—	340	-93	—	—	339	11,388	6,888
Kerosene	—	100	0	—	0	-35	—	—	(s)	135	44
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,159	95	—	721	-141	—	—	1,378	12,738	10,920
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,391	226	—	0	-993	—	—	5,281	6,329	7,354
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	348	0	—	0	-96	—	—	0	444	180
Special Naphthas	—	34	7	—	0	6	—	—	2	33	68
Lubricants	—	683	0	—	-99	23	—	—	79	482	2,129
Waxes	—	94	2	—	0	33	—	—	19	44	210
Petroleum Coke	—	4,360	66	—	0	12	—	—	3,743	671	2,357
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,992	97	—	0	-96	—	—	29	2,156	2,562
Still Gas	—	4,830	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,830	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	178	0	—	0	15	—	—	(s)	163	110
Total	85,186	91,208	8,662	-472	-4,136	-4,551	2	86,491	14,691	83,815	170,078

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

able 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
ude Oil	E 504,822	—	33,100	2,051	-51,586	-1,973	5	465,237	21,814	3,304	74,739
tural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,500	12,165	574	—	0	150	—	13,993	2,171	12,925	2,993
Pentanes Plus	9,196	—	0	—	0	21	—	6,871	9	2,295	65
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,304	12,165	574	—	0	129	—	7,122	2,162	10,630	2,928
Ethane/Ethylene	13	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	114	0
Propane/Propylene	1,869	7,261	341	—	0	-49	—	9	1,739	7,772	777
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,029	4,453	45	—	0	-59	—	4,382	423	3,781	1,661
Isobutane	1,393	350	188	—	0	237	—	2,731	0	-1,037	490
her Liquids	4,025	—	2,013	—	309	1,138	—	8,189	0	-2,980	33,556
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,025	—	210	—	0	1,309	—	2,926	0	0	1,497
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,692	—	309	-84	—	5,083	0	-2,998	24,445
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	-88	—	181	0	18	7,611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	3
nished Petroleum Products	—	502,149	5,327	—	18,850	-550	—	—	64,021	462,855	58,790
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	220,984	1,484	—	11,494	-130	—	—	5,049	229,043	23,638
Leaded	—	27,999	0	—	2,489	-694	—	—	27	31,155	4,691
Unleaded	—	192,985	1,484	—	9,005	564	—	—	5,022	197,888	18,947
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,080	24	—	30	122	—	—	0	1,012	474
Jet Fuel	—	72,329	878	—	3,462	-107	—	—	3,671	73,105	8,744
Naphtha-Type	—	6,679	12	—	1,653	-178	—	—	111	8,411	1,856
Kerosene-Type	—	65,650	866	—	1,809	71	—	—	3,560	64,694	6,888
Kerosene	—	578	0	—	0	-36	—	—	4	610	44
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	76,191	499	—	3,949	-1,567	—	—	9,838	72,368	10,920
Residual Fuel Oil	—	64,666	1,828	—	0	228	—	—	25,294	40,972	7,354
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,102	163	—	0	-138	—	—	0	2,403	180
Special Naphthas	—	224	45	—	0	-40	—	—	607	-298	68
Lubricants	—	3,740	0	—	-85	393	—	—	522	2,740	2,129
Waxes	—	368	9	—	0	35	—	—	87	255	210
Petroleum Coke	—	24,701	264	—	0	319	—	—	18,825	5,821	2,357
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	8,716	133	—	0	383	—	—	125	8,341	2,562
Still Gas	—	25,470	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25,470	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,000	0	—	0	-12	—	—	1	1,011	110
tal	525,347	514,314	41,014	2,051	-32,427	-1,235	5	487,419	88,006	476,104	170,078

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, inus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product peline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker id Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management ervice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,726	—	258	-16	-241	-138	(s)	2,772	77	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	93	83	2	—	0	19	—	80	9	69
Pentanes Plus	52	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	83	2	—	0	19	—	43	9	55
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	—	0	8	—	(s)	7	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	37	(s)	—	0	8	—	25	2	26
Isobutane	8	2	1	—	0	3	—	18	0	-10
Other Liquids	21	—	(s)	—	3	-19	—	30	0	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	21	—	0	—	0	5	—	16	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	-52	—	56	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	27	—	-41	0	14
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,957	29	—	100	-14	—	—	404	2,696
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,319	12	—	58	29	—	—	41	1,320
Leaded	—	173	0	—	12	7	—	—	(s)	178
Unleaded	—	1,146	12	—	46	23	—	—	41	1,141
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	423	(s)	—	21	-2	—	—	11	435
Naphtha-Type	—	47	(s)	—	9	1	—	—	0	56
Kerosene-Type	—	376	(s)	—	11	-3	—	—	11	380
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	439	3	—	24	-5	—	—	46	425
Residual Fuel Oil	—	346	8	—	0	-33	—	—	176	211
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	-3	1	—	—	3	16
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	145	2	—	0	(s)	—	—	125	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66	3	—	0	-3	—	—	1	72
Still Gas	—	161	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	161
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,840	3,040	289	-16	-138	-152	(s)	2,883	490	2,794

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,789	—	183	11	-285	-11	(s)	2,570	121	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	67	3	—	0	1	—	77	12	71
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	67	3	—	0	1	—	39	12	59
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	40	2	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	10	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	25	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	24	2	21
Isobutane	8	2	1	—	0	1	—	15	0	-6
Other Liquids	22	—	11	—	2	6	—	45	0	-16
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	1	—	0	7	—	16	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	2	(s)	—	28	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,774	29	—	104	-3	—	—	354	2,557
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,221	8	—	64	-1	—	—	28	1,265
Leaded	—	155	0	—	14	-4	—	—	(s)	172
Unleaded	—	1,066	8	—	50	3	—	—	28	1,093
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	400	5	—	19	-1	—	—	20	404
Naphtha-Type	—	37	(s)	—	9	-1	—	—	1	46
Kerosene-Type	—	363	5	—	10	(s)	—	—	20	357
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	421	3	—	22	-9	—	—	54	400
Residual Fuel Oil	—	357	10	—	0	1	—	—	140	226
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	3	-2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	(s)	2	—	—	3	15
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	136	1	—	0	2	—	—	104	32
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	48	1	—	0	2	—	—	1	46
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,902	2,842	227	11	-179	-7	(s)	2,693	486	2,630

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	April 1991		January-April 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 807**	**E 27**	**E 3,175**	**E 26**
Florida	419	14	1,559	13
New York	E 35	E 1	E 139	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 222	E 7	E 872	E 7
Virginia	2	(s)	5	(s)
West Virginia	169	6	662	6
Adjustment[a]	-40	-1	-62	-1
PAD District II	**E 22,482**	**E 749**	**E 88,871**	**E 741**
Illinois	1,475	49	6,375	53
Indiana	268	9	1,010	8
Kansas	4,871	162	19,048	159
Kentucky	545	18	1,792	15
Michigan	E 1,564	E 52	E 6,394	E 53
Missouri	10	(s)	46	(s)
Nebraska	481	16	1,906	16
North Dakota	3,034	101	12,143	101
Ohio	E 799	E 27	E 3,064	E 26
Oklahoma	9,231	308	E 36,434	E 304
South Dakota	138	5	555	5
Tennessee	39	1	152	1
Adjustment[a]	27	1	-48	(s)
PAD District III	**E 102,993**	**E 3,433**	**E 408,491**	**E 3,404**
Alabama	1,484	49	6,213	52
Arkansas	E 825	E 28	E 3,450	E 29
Louisiana[b]	E 12,326	E 411	E 48,705	E 406
Mississippi	2,262	75	8,671	72
New Mexico	5,696	190	23,070	192
Texas[b]	56,381	1,879	226,793	1,890
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,230	774	88,609	738
Adjustment[a]	789	26	2,980	25
PAD District IV	**14,793**	**493**	**58,195**	**485**
Colorado	2,543	85	9,903	83
Montana	1,642	55	6,532	54
Utah	2,207	74	8,780	73
Wyoming	8,275	276	33,292	277
Adjustment[a]	126	4	-312	-3
PAD District V	**82,941**	**2,765**	**338,526**	**2,821**
Alaska[b]	53,934	1,798	223,123	1,859
South Alaska	1,287	43	4,990	42
North Slope	52,645	1,755	218,131	1,818
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	2	(s)	2	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)	38	(s)
California[b]	26,356	879	105,285	877
Nevada	329	11	1,302	11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,182	73	8,454	70
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	131	4	324	3
U.S. Total[b]	**E 224,016**	**E 7,467**	**E 897,258**	**E 7,477**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,565; California: State - 1,879; Louisiana: State - E2,073; Texas: State -157; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E34,085.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**63**	**411**	**474**	**630**	**416**	**8,133**	**9,179**
Pentanes Plus	22	51	73	125	103	1,180	1,408
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	360	401	505	313	6,953	7,771
Ethane	0	156	156	86	1	2,684	2,771
Propane	23	138	161	240	187	2,827	3,254
Normal Butane	11	45	56	100	121	833	1,054
Isobutane	7	21	28	79	4	609	692
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**145**	**47**	**192**	**99**	**55**	**2,814**	**2,968**
Pentanes Plus	12	7	19	18	12	306	336
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	40	173	81	43	2,508	2,632
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	689	702
Propane	87	22	109	36	26	1,125	1,187
Normal Butane	44	16	60	16	17	530	563
Isobutane	2	2	4	16	0	164	180

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**17,800**	**2,681**	**7,170**	**586**	**4,064**	**32,301**	**3,743**	**2,782**	**48,479**
Pentanes Plus	3,385	590	1,278	146	541	5,940	801	1,549	9,771
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,415	2,091	5,892	440	3,523	26,361	2,942	1,233	38,708
Ethane	6,052	1,076	2,588	58	1,749	11,523	1,014	2	15,466
Propane	5,213	625	1,975	186	1,140	9,139	1,200	290	14,044
Normal Butane	2,307	-1,613	565	139	420	1,818	514	700	4,142
Isobutane	843	2,003	764	57	214	3,881	214	241	5,056
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**872**	**3,670**	**1,173**	**131**	**123**	**5,969**	**206**	**88**	**9,423**
Pentanes Plus	412	553	283	24	17	1,289	60	15	1,719
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	460	3,117	890	107	106	4,680	146	73	7,704
Ethane	66	1,002	6	34	40	1,148	4	0	1,854
Propane	145	1,132	541	41	42	1,901	95	57	3,349
Normal Butane	204	642	228	27	16	1,117	36	10	1,786
Isobutane	45	341	115	5	8	514	11	6	715

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**37,029**	**3,042**	**40,071**	**63,430**	**10,382**	**21,921**	**95,733**
Natural Gas Liquids	**19**	**0**	**19**	**1,426**	**100**	**1,230**	**2,756**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	258	6	697	961
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	0	19	1,168	94	533	1,795
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	0	0	112	0	129	241
Isobutane	19	0	19	1,056	94	404	1,554
Other Liquids	**7,771**	**175**	**7,946**	**749**	**311**	**432**	**1,492**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	301	0	301	116	15	0	131
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,654	190	6,844	-244	107	472	335
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	816	-15	801	876	189	-39	1,026
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0
Total Input to Refineries	**44,819**	**3,217**	**48,036**	**65,605**	**10,793**	**23,583**	**99,981**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,211	101	1,313	2,147	346	738	3,231
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	747	3,342
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	87.2	96.8	87.9	96.0	96.6	98.8	96.7
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	580	20	601	766	117	250	1,133
Catalytic Hydrocracking	70	4	74	111	0	5	116
Delayed and Fluid Coking	78	0	78	139	56	64	259
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.23	0.80	1.19	0.95	1.85	0.68	0.99
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.55	36.31	30.98	33.97	30.02	35.56	33.91
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,388**	**105**	**1,493**	**2,237**	**358**	**747**	**3,342**
Operating	1,338	105	1,443	2,236	358	747	3,341
Idle	50	0	50	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**587**	**587**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**16,562**	**89,542**	**69,606**	**5,909**	**2,386**	**184,005**	**14,483**	**83,172**	**417,464**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,055**	**3,050**	**2,083**	**243**	**176**	**6,607**	**553**	**2,414**	**12,349**
Pentanes Plus	621	1,616	373	143	135	2,888	215	1,137	5,201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	434	1,434	1,710	100	41	3,719	338	1,277	7,148
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Normal Butane	108	158	553	0	0	819	219	741	2,020
Isobutane	326	1,276	1,157	100	41	2,900	119	532	5,124
Other Liquids	**235**	**13,772**	**3,134**	**136**	**43**	**17,320**	**202**	**905**	**27,865**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	144	806	430	7	24	1,411	7	467	2,317
Unfinished Oils (net)	-20	12,677	2,456	40	-14	15,139	166	1,682	24,166
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	111	331	253	89	33	817	29	-1,243	1,430
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-42	-5	0	0	-47	0	-1	-48
Total Input to Refineries	**17,852**	**106,364**	**74,823**	**6,288**	**2,605**	**207,932**	**15,238**	**86,491**	**457,678**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	555	3,002	2,367	188	80	6,191	493	2,897	14,124
Operable Capacity (daily average)	594	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,232	550	3,103	15,721
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	93.5	89.6	79.8	77.3	101.0	85.6	89.6	93.3	89.8
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	190	1,380	786	31	29	2,417	173	789	5,112
Catalytic Hydrocracking	20	213	219	0	0	452	9	476	1,127
Delayed and Fluid Coking	8	211	321	13	0	552	21	491	1,402
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.73	1.04	1.29	1.44	0.73	1.12	0.91	1.13	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.72	33.29	31.81	34.32	38.14	33.31	35.74	25.59	31.79
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**594**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,232**	**550**	**3,103**	**15,721**
Operating	586	3,324	2,634	238	79	6,860	550	3,015	15,208
Idle	8	27	332	6	0	372	0	89	513
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**2,631**	**44**	**30**	**0**	**2,705**	**0**	**43,566**	**46,858**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,731	49	1,780	2,334	357	763	3,454
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,361	34	1,395	1,996	251	611	2,858
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	405	22	427	399	104	152	655
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-35	-7	-42	-61	2	0	-59
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,774	1,205	21,979	35,619	5,503	12,080	53,202
Leaded	147	23	170	174	107	186	467
Unleaded	20,627	1,182	21,809	35,445	5,396	11,894	52,735
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	70	28	22	120
Jet Fuel	2,659	0	2,659	4,171	593	1,308	6,072
Naphtha-Type	115	0	115	442	21	267	730
Kerosene-Type	2,544	0	2,544	3,729	572	1,041	5,342
Kerosene	91	44	135	127	23	24	174
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,968	1,032	11,000	13,114	2,743	6,162	22,019
Residual Fuel Oil	3,762	61	3,823	1,490	284	215	1,989
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	637	15	652	60	0	42	102
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,330	0	2,330	215	0	78	293
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	795	46	841	1,215	284	95	1,594
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	434	0	434	667	0	71	738
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	14	0	14	141	0	48	189
Special Naphthas	104	24	128	208	0	247	455
Lubricants	315	240	555	473	0	295	768
Naphthenic	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	316	240	556	473	0	295	768
Waxes	0	98	98	41	0	25	66
Petroleum Coke	1,323	24	1,347	2,150	590	860	3,600
Marketable	445	0	445	1,243	427	576	2,246
Catalyst	878	24	902	907	163	284	1,354
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,230	264	3,494	3,757	776	1,121	5,654
Still Gas	2,047	141	2,188	2,928	402	985	4,315
Miscellaneous Products	264	34	298	176	41	42	259
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonfuel Use	264	34	298	176	41	41	258
Total	**46,739**	**3,216**	**49,955**	**67,466**	**11,340**	**24,268**	**103,074**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,920	1	-1,919	-1,861	-547	-685	-3,093

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	577	6,335	2,936	155	130	10,133	266	2,488	18,121
Ethane/Ethylene	-46	253	274	0	0	481	0	22	503
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	458
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	45
Propane/Propylene	563	4,041	2,220	87	69	6,980	230	1,302	12,765
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,291
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,474
Normal Butane/Butylene	-80	1,908	410	64	49	2,351	63	1,112	4,608
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,390
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	218
Isobutane	140	133	32	4	12	321	-27	52	245
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,441	50,795	34,712	1,830	1,452	98,230	7,541	39,581	220,533
Leaded	261	159	666	0	347	1,433	1,370	5,190	8,630
Unleaded	9,180	50,636	34,046	1,830	1,105	96,797	6,171	34,391	211,903
Finished Aviation Gasoline	178	154	66	0	0	398	31	271	843
Jet Fuel	1,986	9,566	9,341	442	329	21,664	1,082	12,699	44,176
Naphtha-Type	622	890	557	254	281	2,604	328	1,410	5,187
Kerosene-Type	1,364	8,676	8,784	188	48	19,060	754	11,289	38,989
Kerosene	37	272	9	11	0	329	16	100	754
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,769	17,584	14,369	1,681	527	37,930	4,094	13,159	88,202
Residual Fuel Oil	468	6,740	3,858	411	26	11,503	281	10,391	27,987
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	120	0	831	80	13	1,044	63	1,068	2,929
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	178	1,468	566	277	13	2,502	49	1,071	6,245
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	170	5,272	2,461	54	0	7,957	169	8,252	18,813
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	66	3,417	92	0	-3	3,572	0	94	4,838
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	177	5,172	3,333	0	0	8,682	2	254	9,141
Special Naphthas	70	463	174	113	0	820	0	34	1,437
Lubricants	31	1,913	585	431	0	2,960	-2	683	4,964
Naphthenic	31	384	0	290	0	705	0	302	1,006
Paraffinic	0	1,529	585	141	0	2,255	-2	381	3,958
Waxes	13	196	82	61	0	352	28	94	638
Petroleum Coke	342	3,576	3,327	128	20	7,393	320	4,360	17,020
Marketable	45	1,780	2,483	90	0	4,398	123	3,251	10,463
Catalyst	297	1,796	844	38	20	2,995	197	1,109	6,557
Asphalt and Road Oil	496	716	1,414	806	99	3,531	1,249	1,992	15,920
Still Gas	687	4,916	3,392	230	100	9,325	638	4,830	21,296
Miscellaneous Products	110	565	525	0	0	1,200	58	178	1,993
Fuel Use	14	0	84	0	0	98	0	0	99
Nonfuel Use	96	565	441	0	0	1,102	58	178	1,894
Total	**18,448**	**112,380**	**78,215**	**6,299**	**2,680**	**218,022**	**15,604**	**91,208**	**477,863**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-596	-6,016	-3,392	-11	-75	-10,090	-366	-4,717	-20,185

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**15,388**	**857**	**16,245**	**8,863**	**2,200**	**2,310**	**13,373**
Petroleum Products	**43,997**	**3,078**	**47,075**	**42,956**	**8,069**	**15,089**	**66,114**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	107	35	161	303
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,727	12	1,739	2,588	227	733	3,548
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	707	6	713	1,493	41	72	1,606
Normal Butane/Butylene	834	4	838	904	110	552	1,566
Isobutane	186	2	188	190	76	109	375
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	373	4	377	182	6	24	212
Unfinished Oils	11,763	885	12,648	13,202	808	4,820	18,830
Naphthas and Lighter	3,031	357	3,388	4,032	163	1,631	5,826
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,765	77	2,842	1,654	72	280	2,006
Heavy Gas Oils	5,050	260	5,310	4,713	571	1,757	7,041
Residuum	917	191	1,108	2,803	2	1,152	3,957
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,813	90	3,903	3,846	799	1,395	6,040
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	19	0	10	29
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,090	263	9,353	5,395	1,183	1,907	8,485
Leaded	0	15	15	68	20	73	161
Unleaded	9,090	248	9,338	5,327	1,163	1,834	8,324
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	0	5	99	18	25	142
Jet Fuel	2,261	0	2,261	2,886	340	530	3,756
Naphtha-Type	58	0	58	255	36	165	456
Kerosene-Type	2,203	0	2,203	2,631	304	365	3,300
Kerosene	185	37	222	544	56	221	821
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,052	373	8,425	5,336	1,218	2,473	9,027
Residual Fuel Oil	2,653	78	2,731	1,818	295	241	2,354
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	811	48	859	36	0	20	56
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,439	0	1,439	290	0	119	409
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	403	30	433	1,492	295	102	1,889
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	101	0	101	227	0	97	324
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	0	5	0	0	11	11
Special Naphthas	37	32	69	98	0	166	264
Lubricants	364	404	768	881	0	165	1,046
Waxes	0	168	168	125	0	21	146
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	718	0	718	760	858	502	2,120
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,736	670	3,406	4,678	2,219	1,559	8,456
Miscellaneous Products	100	62	162	165	7	28	200
Total Stocks, All Oils	**59,385**	**3,935**	**63,320**	**51,819**	**10,269**	**17,399**	**79,487**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,499**	**29,127**	**18,250**	**1,425**	**295**	**50,596**	**2,016**	**24,398**	**106,628**
Petroleum Products	**11,774**	**78,356**	**50,289**	**5,254**	**1,073**	**146,746**	**13,278**	**65,293**	**338,506**
Pentanes Plus	347	305	59	10	25	746	1	26	1,090
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,387	5,083	4,728	30	30	12,258	420	1,281	19,246
Ethane/Ethylene	137	1,392	0	0	0	1,529	0	0	1,530
Propane/Propylene	1,314	1,419	1,288	10	6	4,037	126	127	6,609
Normal Butane/Butylene	668	1,658	2,563	6	16	4,911	211	700	8,226
Isobutane	268	614	877	14	8	1,781	83	454	2,881
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	173	393	90	2	10	668	75	1,497	2,829
Unfinished Oils	3,203	28,643	19,398	852	168	52,264	2,493	24,445	110,680
Naphthas and Lighter	946	7,403	5,876	143	29	14,397	485	3,750	27,846
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	359	6,527	3,025	195	5	10,111	502	4,094	19,555
Heavy Gas Oils	1,072	10,077	6,756	462	134	18,501	971	12,316	44,139
Residuum	826	4,636	3,741	52	0	9,255	535	4,285	19,140
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	946	7,972	5,663	129	228	14,938	2,054	7,591	34,526
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	42	47	0	0	89	0	3	121
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,693	10,550	4,915	889	158	18,205	1,864	8,672	46,579
Leaded	100	94	0	0	46	240	488	1,742	2,646
Unleaded	1,593	10,456	4,915	889	112	17,965	1,376	6,930	43,933
Finished Aviation Gasoline	91	309	142	0	0	542	30	183	902
Jet Fuel	575	4,216	3,014	258	160	8,223	642	4,752	19,634
Naphtha-Type	149	507	416	203	124	1,399	217	803	2,933
Kerosene-Type	426	3,709	2,598	55	36	6,824	425	3,949	16,701
Kerosene	37	523	178	23	0	761	22	39	1,865
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,157	7,370	3,169	757	93	12,546	1,930	5,073	37,001
Residual Fuel Oil	279	3,286	3,052	193	19	6,829	559	5,187	17,660
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	33	0	1,513	4	14	1,564	61	790	3,330
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	102	494	258	154	5	1,013	187	465	3,513
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	144	2,792	1,281	35	0	4,252	311	3,932	10,817
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	891	189	0	3	1,098	0	70	1,593
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	112	1,448	317	0	0	1,877	8	110	2,011
Special Naphthas	50	1,001	2	67	0	1,120	2	66	1,521
Lubricants	14	4,317	1,174	553	0	6,058	6	1,286	9,164
Waxes	6	334	177	32	0	549	64	210	1,137
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1	467	2,593	452	0	3,513	4	2,357	8,712
Asphalt and Road Oil	635	945	951	1,007	179	3,717	3,096	2,351	21,026
Miscellaneous Products	53	261	431	0	0	745	8	94	1,209
Total Stocks, All Oils	**13,273**	**107,483**	**68,539**	**6,679**	**1,368**	**197,342**	**15,294**	**89,691**	**445,134**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] June 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	1.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	45.0	37.7	44.5	52.5	49.6	48.6	51.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.8	0.0	5.4	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.6
Kerosene	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.8	31.9	23.4	20.8	26.2	27.5	22.9
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	1.9	8.1	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.7	7.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8
Waxes	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	0.7	2.9	3.4	5.6	3.8	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.4	8.2	7.4	5.9	7.4	5.0	5.9
Still Gas	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.4	0.0	-4.1	-2.9	-5.2	-3.1	-3.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	6.2	4.1	2.6	5.5	5.1	1.8	2.9	4.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.2	45.6	44.3	25.1	51.4	44.9	47.5	44.7	46.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.8	0.9	0.8	4.3	11.8	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.2	8.5	12.2	3.2	2.0	9.6	5.1	13.3	8.8
Kerosene	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.8	17.2	19.9	28.3	22.2	19.0	27.9	15.5	20.0
Residual Fuel Oil	2.8	6.6	5.4	6.9	1.1	5.8	1.9	12.2	6.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.1	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	2.1
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.8	7.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.5	4.6	2.2	0.8	3.7	2.2	5.1	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.0	0.7	2.0	13.5	4.2	1.8	8.5	2.3	3.6
Still Gas	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	5.7	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.6	-5.9	-4.7	-0.2	-3.2	-5.1	-2.5	-5.6	-4.6

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,358**	**1,639**	**9,631**	**12,628**
Connecticut	229	0	0	229
Delaware	0	0	75	75
Florida	243	725	1,133	2,101
Maine	0	19	709	728
Maryland	0	0	640	640
Massachusetts	0	244	1,709	1,953
New Hampshire	0	0	213	213
New Jersey	338	13	1,548	1,899
New York	209	93	2,415	2,717
North Carolina	0	0	448	448
Pennsylvania	339	545	304	1,188
South Carolina	0	0	250	250
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	186	186
PAD District II	**68**	**25**	**47**	**140**
Illinois	0	0	44	44
Michigan	68	25	0	93
North Dakota	0	0	3	3
PAD District III	**0**	**855**	**1,127**	**1,982**
Louisiana	0	361	0	361
Texas	0	494	1,127	1,621
PAD District V	**135**	**0**	**91**	**226**
California	135	0	91	226
U.S. Total	**1,561**	**2,519**	**10,896**	**14,976**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**39,082**	**38,526**	**101,916**	**2,268**	**7,725**	**189,517**	**6,317**
Natural Gas Liquids	**724**	**1,710**	**1,863**	**281**	**50**	**4,628**	**154**
Pentanes Plus	202	36	0	103	0	341	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	522	1,674	1,863	178	50	4,287	143
Ethane/Ethylene	0	300	0	0	0	300	10
Propane/Propylene	434	1,188	658	71	2	2,353	78
Normal Butane/Butylene	32	186	733	91	4	1,046	35
Isobutane	56	0	472	16	44	588	20
Other Liquids	**4,886**	**84**	**4,720**	**0**	**12**	**9,702**	**323**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	41	0	13	0	0	54	2
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,129	0	4,410	0	12	8,551	285
Naphthas and Lighter	366	0	712	0	12	1,090	36
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,753	0	2,502	0	0	5,255	175
Residuum	1,010	0	1,196	0	0	2,206	74
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	716	84	297	0	0	1,097	37
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**32,203**	**878**	**7,400**	**109**	**875**	**41,465**	**1,382**
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,523	204	4	40	367	11,138	371
Leaded	0	0	0	6	0	6	(s)
Unleaded	10,523	204	4	34	367	11,132	371
Finished Aviation Gasoline	7	2	0	0	7	16	1
Jet Fuel	1,877	34	0	0	8	1,919	64
Naphtha-Type	181	34	0	0	3	218	7
Kerosene-Type	1,696	0	0	0	5	1,701	57
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	822	0	0	0	0	822	27
Other	874	0	0	0	5	879	29
Kerosene	187	0	0	0	0	187	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,751	341	0	69	95	6,256	209
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,751	341	0	69	95	6,256	209
Residual Fuel Oil	12,628	140	1,982	0	226	14,976	499
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,628	140	1,982	0	226	14,976	499
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,358	68	0	0	135	1,561	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,639	25	855	0	0	2,519	84
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	9,631	47	1,127	0	91	10,896	363
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	200	81	1,014	0	0	1,295	43
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,053	0	0	4,053	135
Special Naphthas	83	34	132	0	7	256	9
Lubricants	164	20	0	0	0	184	6
Waxes	14	2	2	0	2	20	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	66	66	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	737	15	213	0	97	1,062	35
Miscellaneous Products	32	5	0	0	0	37	1
Total	**76,895**	**41,198**	**115,899**	**2,658**	**8,662**	**245,312**	**8,177**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**218,003**	**201,502**	**564,762**	**13,173**	**33,100**	**1,030,540**	**5,694**
Natural Gas Liquids	**3,951**	**12,188**	**6,281**	**1,292**	**574**	**24,286**	**134**
Pentanes Plus	890	239	0	325	0	1,454	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,061	11,949	6,281	967	574	22,832	126
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,850	0	0	0	1,850	10
Propane/Propylene	2,886	8,155	3,419	447	341	15,248	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	1,465	1,896	415	45	3,896	22
Isobutane	100	479	966	105	188	1,838	10
Other Liquids	**31,436**	**341**	**40,814**	**0**	**2,013**	**74,604**	**412**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	20	0	210	494	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	24,305	0	39,569	0	1,692	65,566	362
Naphthas and Lighter	2,981	0	9,756	0	410	13,147	73
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	17,062	0	14,998	0	966	33,026	182
Residuum	4,262	0	14,815	0	164	19,241	106
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,867	341	1,225	0	111	8,544	47
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**165,111**	**6,015**	**37,108**	**661**	**5,327**	**214,222**	**1,184**
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,673	1,800	756	199	1,484	55,912	309
Leaded	0	0	1	13	0	14	(s)
Unleaded	51,673	1,800	755	186	1,484	55,898	309
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	8	0	0	24	43	(s)
Jet Fuel	10,896	275	98	0	878	12,147	67
Naphtha-Type	2,188	275	0	0	12	2,475	14
Kerosene-Type	8,708	0	98	0	866	9,672	53
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	5,163	0	0	0	776	5,939	33
Other	3,545	0	98	0	90	3,733	21
Kerosene	944	0	0	0	0	944	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	32,594	2,325	0	432	499	35,850	198
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	1
Other	32,478	2,325	0	431	499	35,733	197
Residual Fuel Oil	62,749	532	9,406	30	1,828	74,545	412
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	62,749	532	9,406	30	1,828	74,545	412
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	9,788	101	1,708	0	929	12,526	69
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	13,911	130	3,501	0	180	17,722	98
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	39,050	301	4,197	30	719	44,297	245
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,398	230	2,830	0	163	4,621	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	22,692	0	0	22,692	125
Special Naphthas	269	660	503	0	45	1,477	8
Lubricants	994	117	0	0	0	1,111	6
Waxes	251	12	13	0	9	285	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	89	0	264	353	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,169	25	506	0	133	3,833	21
Miscellaneous Products	163	31	215	0	0	409	2
Total	**418,501**	**220,046**	**648,965**	**15,126**	**41,014**	**1,343,652**	**7,423**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**55,936**	**728**	**1,528**	**0**	**897**	**134**	**0**	**1,063**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,098	728	1,178	0	0	0	0	1,063	0	0
Saudi Arabia	53,838	0	350	0	897	134	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**53,717**	**91**	**1,936**	**239**	**2,368**	**782**	**2,901**	**4,426**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	3,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0
Gabon	2,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	5,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	24,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Venezuela	17,420	91	1,936	239	2,368	782	2,901	4,182	0	0
Non OPEC	**79,864**	**3,468**	**5,087**	**858**	**7,873**	**1,003**	**3,355**	**9,487**	**187**	**256**
Angola	6,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Australia	943	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	318	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,205	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,168	2,046	25	84	2,288	98	1,926	1,136	4	131
China, People's Republic of	4,164	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	0	0
Congo	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	744	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,138	0	213	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	26,146	1,074	0	58	4	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	332	88	209	0	0	599	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	613	0	242	0	0	1,494	183	0
Norway	2,513	0	0	0	248	0	0	206	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	325	0	736	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
United Kingdom	2,105	0	352	0	461	0	0	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,888	129	1,117	724	1,429	1,730	0	0
Yemen	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**189,517**	**4,287**	**8,551**	**1,097**	**11,138**	**1,919**	**6,256**	**14,976**	**187**	**256**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**4,053**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,403**	**64,339**	**1,865**	**280**	**2,145**
Algeria	0	4,053	0	0	0	7,022	9,120	70	234	304
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	55,219	1,795	46	1,841
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**618**	**41**	**13,402**	**67,119**	**1,791**	**447**	**2,237**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	91	3,864	126	3	129
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,114	70	0	70
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,607	187	0	187
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	153	24,956	827	5	832
Venezuela	0	0	0	618	41	13,158	30,578	581	439	1,019
Non OPEC	**1,295**	**0**	**184**	**444**	**493**	**33,990**	**113,854**	**2,662**	**1,133**	**3,795**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,163	205	0	205
Argentina	0	0	0	0	13	51	51	0	2	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	1,291	31	12	43
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	30	30
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	741	741	0	25	25
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,220	1,220	0	41	41
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	28	0	28
Canada	60	0	39	177	240	8,254	32,422	806	275	1,081
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	164	4,328	139	5	144
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	5,065	124	45	169
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	209	2,276	69	7	76
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	242	242	0	8	8
France	14	0	0	0	0	1,002	1,002	0	33	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7	0	7
India	622	0	0	0	0	622	622	0	21	21
Italy	20	0	0	0	0	1,381	1,381	0	46	46
Japan	18	0	0	0	1	19	19	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	8	8
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,461	49	0	49
Mexico	0	0	0	96	204	1,436	27,582	872	48	919
Netherlands	187	0	0	0	0	1,477	1,477	0	49	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,532	2,532	0	84	84
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	454	2,967	84	15	99
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	656	5	17	22
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	209	0	145	0	31	566	566	0	19	19
Spain	0	0	0	171	0	1,232	1,232	0	41	41
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	8	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	302	3,417	104	10	114
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	814	2,919	70	27	97
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,017	7,017	0	234	234
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,472	49	0	49
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	2	175	175	0	6	6
Total	**1,295**	**4,053**	**184**	**1,062**	**534**	**55,795**	**245,312**	**6,317**	**1,860**	**8,177**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,982**	**378**	**332**	**0**	**897**	**134**	**0**	**702**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	378	332	0	0	0	0	702	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,982	0	0	0	897	134	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**21,333**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,368**	**782**	**2,901**	**3,519**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Venezuela	5,164	0	0	0	2,368	782	2,901	3,366	0	0
Non OPEC	**9,767**	**144**	**3,797**	**716**	**7,258**	**961**	**2,850**	**8,407**	**187**	**83**
Angola	2,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	318	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,205	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,960	144	0	0	1,841	56	1,421	996	4	21
China, People's Republic of	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	744	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	619	0	213	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	88	209	0	0	599	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	613	0	242	0	0	1,359	183	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	206	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	325	0	736	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	352	0	461	0	0	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,888	129	1,117	724	1,429	1,730	0	0
Zaire	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**39,082**	**522**	**4,129**	**716**	**10,523**	**1,877**	**5,751**	**12,628**	**187**	**83**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,443**	**10,425**	**266**	**81**	**348**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,412	1,412	0	47	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	9,013	266	34	300
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**583**	**41**	**10,194**	**31,527**	**711**	**340**	**1,051**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	13	0	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,193	40	0	40
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	39	0	39
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	153	13,587	448	5	453
Venezuela	0	0	0	583	41	10,041	15,205	172	335	507
Non OPEC	**200**	**0**	**164**	**154**	**255**	**25,176**	**34,943**	**326**	**839**	**1,165**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,830	94	0	94
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	30	30
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,205	1,205	0	40	40
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	28	0	28
Canada	2	0	19	154	19	4,677	6,637	65	156	221
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	1,343	0	45	45
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	5	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	988	988	0	33	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	832	832	0	28	28
Japan	7	0	0	0	1	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	8	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	202	202	3,262	102	7	109
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	958	958	0	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,397	2,397	0	80	80
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	191	0	145	0	31	548	548	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,061	1,061	0	35	35
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	814	814	0	27	27
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,017	7,017	0	234	234
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**200**	**0**	**164**	**737**	**296**	**37,813**	**76,895**	**1,303**	**1,260**	**2,563**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,437**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	7,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,090**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**27,999**	**1,674**	**0**	**84**	**204**	**34**	**341**	**140**	**0**	**34**
Angola	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19,735	1,674	0	84	204	34	341	140	0	34
Colombia	904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**38,526**	**1,674**	**0**	**84**	**204**	**34**	**341**	**140**	**0**	**34**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,437**	**248**	**0**	**248**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,437	248	0	248
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,090**	**103**	**0**	**103**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,687	90	0	90
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	13	0	13
Non OPEC	**81**	**0**	**20**	**15**	**45**	**2,672**	**30,671**	**933**	**89**	**1,022**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	33	0	33
Canada	58	0	20	15	45	2,649	22,384	658	88	746
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	904	30	0	30
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,724	91	0	91
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	17	0	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,687	56	0	56
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	14	0	14
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17	0	17
Total	**81**	**0**	**20**	**15**	**45**	**2,672**	**41,198**	**1,284**	**89**	**1,373**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**39,565**	**350**	**1,196**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**361**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,098	350	846	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,467	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**24,077**	**91**	**1,936**	**239**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**816**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	10,940	91	1,936	239	0	0	0	816	0	0
Non OPEC	**38,274**	**1,422**	**1,278**	**58**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**805**	**0**	**132**
Angola	2,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Australia	438	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Canada	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
China, People's Republic of	3,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	20,362	1,074	0	58	4	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
United Kingdom	1,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**101,916**	**1,863**	**4,410**	**297**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1,982**	**0**	**132**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**4,053**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,960**	**45,525**	**1,319**	**199**	**1,518**
Algeria	0	4,053	0	0	0	5,610	7,708	70	187	257
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	350	37,817	1,249	12	1,261
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**3,117**	**27,194**	**803**	**104**	**906**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,306	77	0	77
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	921	31	0	31
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	41	0	41
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,682	289	0	289
Venezuela	0	0	0	35	0	3,117	14,057	365	104	469
Non OPEC	**1,014**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**15**	**4,906**	**43,180**	**1,276**	**164**	**1,439**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,349	78	0	78
Argentina	0	0	0	0	13	51	51	0	2	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	786	15	12	26
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	6	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	0	3	3
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444	115	0	115
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,818	94	0	94
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	69	0	69
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	242	242	0	8	8
France	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7	0	7
India	622	0	0	0	0	622	622	0	21	21
Italy	20	0	0	0	0	549	549	0	18	18
Japan	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	7	0	1,143	21,505	679	38	717
Netherlands	164	0	0	0	0	496	496	0	17	17
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,002	67	0	67
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	17	17
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	171	0	171	171	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	56	1,484	48	2	49
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,695	57	0	57
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	32	0	32
Other	0	0	0	0	1	174	174	0	6	6
Total	**1,014**	**4,053**	**0**	**213**	**15**	**13,983**	**115,899**	**3,397**	**466**	**3,863**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,268**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**69**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,268	178	0	0	40	0	69	0	0	0
Total	**2,268**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**69**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**952**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,217**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**91**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0
Indonesia	3,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,556**	**50**	**12**	**0**	**367**	**8**	**95**	**135**	**0**	**7**
Australia	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	205	50	12	0	203	8	95	0	0	7
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7,725**	**50**	**12**	**0**	**367**	**8**	**95**	**226**	**0**	**7**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**103**	**390**	**2,658**	**76**	**13**	**89**
Canada	0	0	0	0	103	390	2,658	76	13	89
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**103**	**390**	**2,658**	**76**	**13**	**89**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**952**	**32**	**0**	**32**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	952	32	0	32
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**91**	**5,308**	**174**	**3**	**177**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	91	1,178	36	3	39
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,217	107	0	107
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	30	0	30
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**97**	**75**	**846**	**2,402**	**52**	**28**	**80**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	17	0	17
Canada	0	0	0	8	73	456	661	7	15	22
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	89	2	91	91	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	5	5
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	8	0	8
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**97**	**75**	**937**	**8,662**	**258**	**31**	**289**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**328,904**	**3,350**	**13,638**	**51**	**6,146**	**629**	**85**	**7,422**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	12,858	3,253	5,318	0	0	0	0	6,641	0	0
Saudi Arabia	316,046	97	8,320	51	6,146	629	85	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**273,939**	**1,187**	**17,256**	**1,042**	**5,892**	**4,876**	**14,684**	**21,827**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	11,213	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,226	0	0
Gabon	12,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	19,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	121,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,499	0	0
Venezuela	109,643	1,187	17,092	1,042	5,892	4,876	14,684	17,864	0	0
Non OPEC	**427,697**	**18,295**	**34,672**	**7,451**	**43,874**	**6,642**	**21,081**	**45,296**	**944**	**1,477**
Angola	41,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	19	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	74
Australia	5,014	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	4,316	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	0
Benin	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	2,088	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	141,004	14,568	980	456	13,080	1,152	10,813	5,082	148	1,176
China, People's Republic of	18,652	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	23,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,897	0	0
Congo	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	383	24	5,810	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	736	0	4,155	0	1,671	0	75	374	0	41
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	140,391	3,283	241	899	5	546	159	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	56	1,701	766	1,704	0	0	599	0	171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,650	51	724	0	321	8,723	796	0
Norway	10,956	0	631	0	779	0	0	206	0	0
Oman	157	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,716	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,373	286	3,293	0	0	277	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,304	0	0	0	442	218	0	945	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,847	0	1,728	0	2,408	0	0	1	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	3,894	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	12,825	812	8,833	3,010	9,117	8,854	0	0
Yemen	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	4,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	348	0	229	0	0	267	0	0
Total	**1,030,540**	**22,832**	**65,566**	**8,544**	**55,912**	**12,147**	**35,850**	**74,545**	**944**	**1,477**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**22,692**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**54,386**	**383,290**	**1,817**	**300**	**2,118**
Algeria	263	22,692	0	0	0	38,167	51,025	71	211	282
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	16,219	332,265	1,746	90	1,836
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**2,714**	**255**	**69,987**	**343,926**	**1,513**	**387**	**1,900**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,390	12,603	62	8	70
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,054	67	0	67
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	20,170	110	1	111
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,499	123,596	669	14	683
Venezuela	254	0	0	2,714	255	65,860	175,503	606	364	970
Non OPEC	**4,104**	**0**	**1,111**	**1,119**	**2,673**	**188,739**	**616,436**	**2,363**	**1,043**	**3,406**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,707	230	0	230
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	3,300	4,127	5	18	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	5,362	28	2	30
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,444	4,444	0	25	25
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	3,775	3,775	0	21	21
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	3,937	3,937	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	4	0	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	2,032	9	2	11
Canada	620	0	340	465	987	49,867	190,871	779	276	1,055
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	686	19,338	103	4	107
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	6,897	30,105	128	38	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	2,942	11	5	16
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	8	489	3,329	16	3	18
France	146	0	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	37	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	56	56	56	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	4	0	4
India	942	0	0	0	0	1,831	1,831	0	10	10
Italy	26	0	0	0	247	6,589	7,325	4	36	40
Japan	106	0	0	0	29	135	135	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,420	24	0	24
Mexico	0	0	0	153	899	6,783	147,174	776	37	813
Netherlands	236	0	0	0	108	5,341	5,341	0	30	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	13,425	13,425	0	74	74
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,616	12,572	61	9	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	854	1	4	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,257	1,257	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	1,508	0	771	0	157	4,221	4,221	0	23	23
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	6,570	6,570	0	36	36
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	6	0	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,605	14,909	74	9	82
Turkey	98	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	4,183	15,030	60	23	83
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	4,043	4,043	0	22	22
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	43,451	43,451	0	240	240
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,472	8	0	8
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,859	27	0	27
Other	0	0	0	0	9	853	853	0	5	5
Total	**4,621**	**22,692**	**1,111**	**3,833**	**3,038**	**313,112**	**1,343,652**	**5,694**	**1,730**	**7,423**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**51,728**	**1,241**	**3,123**	**0**	**6,146**	**554**	**85**	**4,500**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,144	3,047	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0
Saudi Arabia	51,728	97	76	0	6,146	554	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**102,996**	**721**	**3,681**	**317**	**5,892**	**4,646**	**14,684**	**17,538**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	3,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	0	0
Gabon	9,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	68,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,689	0	0
Venezuela	19,759	721	3,681	317	5,892	4,646	14,684	15,175	0	0
Non OPEC	**63,279**	**1,099**	**17,501**	**6,550**	**39,635**	**5,696**	**17,825**	**40,711**	**944**	**269**
Angola	16,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	4,021	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2,088	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	9,609	1,078	479	55	10,253	850	7,642	4,461	148	176
China, People's Republic of	4,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,897	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	234	24	5,810	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	677	0	2,143	0	1,671	0	75	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,595	0	0	410	0	0	159	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	21	542	766	1,704	0	0	599	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,786	51	724	0	321	8,375	796	0
Norway	4,116	0	631	0	779	0	0	206	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,716	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,703	286	3,293	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	971	0	0	0	442	218	0	889	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,728	0	2,408	0	0	1	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,420	812	8,082	2,912	9,117	8,617	0	0
Zaire	3,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**218,003**	**3,061**	**24,305**	**6,867**	**51,673**	**10,896**	**32,594**	**62,749**	**944**	**269**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,649**	**67,377**	**286**	**86**	**372**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,691	8,691	0	48	48
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	6,958	58,686	286	38	324
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,609**	**131**	**50,219**	**153,215**	**569**	**277**	**846**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	674	4,211	20	4	23
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,054	50	0	50
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,982	11	0	11
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,689	70,353	379	9	389
Venezuela	0	0	0	2,609	131	47,856	67,615	109	264	374
Non OPEC	**1,398**	**0**	**994**	**560**	**1,448**	**134,630**	**197,909**	**350**	**744**	**1,093**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,177	89	0	89
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	2	12	15
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,137	4,137	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,416	3,416	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	3,918	3,918	0	22	22
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,830	9	1	10
Canada	285	0	223	400	86	26,136	35,745	53	144	197
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,001	27	(s)	28
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	6,897	7,870	5	38	43
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	875	0	5	5
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,842	16	(s)	16
France	22	0	0	0	0	6,334	6,334	0	35	35
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	49	49	49	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	8	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	4,231	4,908	4	23	27
Japan	7	0	0	0	11	18	18	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	890	1,459	18,054	92	8	100
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	3,799	3,799	0	21	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	12,213	12,213	0	67	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,616	5,732	23	9	32
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,080	0	771	0	157	3,793	3,793	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	5,282	5,282	0	29	29
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,549	2,520	5	9	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	4,137	4,137	0	23	23
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	36,960	36,960	0	204	204
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,555	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	7	411	411	0	2	2
Total	**1,398**	**0**	**994**	**3,169**	**1,579**	**200,498**	**418,501**	**1,204**	**1,108**	**2,312**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**32,044**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**25,758**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	17,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**143,700**	**11,949**	**0**	**341**	**1,800**	**275**	**2,325**	**532**	**0**	**660**
Angola	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	114,847	11,949	0	341	1,800	275	2,325	532	0	660
Colombia	1,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	15,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**201,502**	**11,949**	**0**	**341**	**1,800**	**275**	**2,325**	**532**	**0**	**660**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32,044**	**177**	**0**	**177**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	7	0	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,864	171	0	171
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25,758**	**142**	**0**	**142**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,731	43	0	43
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,486	97	0	97
Non OPEC	**230**	**0**	**117**	**25**	**290**	**18,544**	**162,244**	**794**	**102**	**896**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	13	0	13
Canada	207	0	117	25	288	18,519	133,366	635	102	737
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	10	0	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	3	0	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,050	83	0	83
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,933	27	0	27
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,938	11	0	11
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	3	0	3
Total	**230**	**0**	**117**	**25**	**290**	**18,544**	**220,046**	**1,113**	**102**	**1,216**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**243,099**	**2,109**	**10,515**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,922**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	11,678	2,109	2,271	0	0	0	0	2,141	0	0
Saudi Arabia	231,421	0	8,244	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**126,433**	**466**	**13,158**	**725**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,469**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	6,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	44,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0
Venezuela	70,881	466	13,158	725	0	0	0	2,659	0	0
Non OPEC	**195,230**	**3,706**	**15,896**	**500**	**756**	**98**	**0**	**3,015**	**0**	**503**
Angola	23,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	19	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	74
Australia	438	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,729	0	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
China, People's Republic of	11,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	20,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	59	0	2,012	0	0	0	0	139	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	108,746	3,283	241	489	5	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	35	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	277	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	3,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,405	0	751	98	0	237	0	0
Yemen	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	**564,762**	**6,281**	**39,569**	**1,225**	**756**	**98**	**0**	**9,406**	**0**	**503**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**22,692**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38,501**	**281,600**	**1,343**	**213**	**1,556**
Algeria	263	22,692	0	0	0	29,476	41,154	65	163	227
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	9,025	240,446	1,279	50	1,328
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**105**	**24**	**18,201**	**144,634**	**699**	**101**	**799**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,243	34	0	34
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	17	0	17
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,607	9	0	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	810	45,512	247	4	251
Venezuela	254	0	0	105	24	17,391	88,272	392	96	488
Non OPEC	**2,313**	**0**	**0**	**401**	**313**	**27,501**	**222,731**	**1,079**	**152**	**1,231**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,182	128	0	128
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	832	1,245	2	5	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	786	2	2	4
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	307	307	0	2	2
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	2	2
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	838	2,567	10	5	14
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,900	66	0	66
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,404	113	0	113
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	11	0	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	6	487	487	0	3	3
France	124	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	4	0	4
India	942	0	0	0	0	1,527	1,527	0	8	8
Italy	26	0	0	0	171	2,358	2,417	(s)	13	13
Japan	39	0	0	0	18	57	57	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	6	0	6
Mexico	0	0	0	60	0	4,676	113,422	601	26	627
Netherlands	209	0	0	0	7	1,519	1,519	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,131	28	0	28
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	697	0	4	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	723	723	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	428	0	0	0	0	428	428	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	892	892	0	5	5
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	6	0	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	56	7,456	41	(s)	41
Turkey	98	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	46	8,955	49	(s)	49
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	3,807	3,807	0	21	21
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,491	6,491	0	36	36
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	5	0	5
Other	0	0	0	0	2	184	184	0	1	1
Total	**2,830**	**22,692**	**0**	**506**	**337**	**84,203**	**648,965**	**3,120**	**465**	**3,585**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**13,173**	**967**	**0**	**0**	**199**	**0**	**432**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	13,173	967	0	0	199	0	432	30	0	0
Total	**13,173**	**967**	**0**	**0**	**199**	**0**	**432**	**30**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**2,033**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	2,033	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**18,752**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**0**	**820**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,433	0	164	0	0	0	0	552	0	0
Indonesia	15,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Venezuela	1,517	0	253	0	0	230	0	30	0	0
Non OPEC	**12,315**	**574**	**1,275**	**60**	**1,484**	**573**	**499**	**1,008**	**0**	**45**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	4,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,646	574	86	60	828	27	414	59	0	45
China, People's Republic of	1,781	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**33,100**	**574**	**1,692**	**111**	**1,484**	**878**	**499**	**1,828**	**0**	**45**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**325**	**1,953**	**15,126**	**73**	**11**	**84**
Canada	0	0	0	0	325	1,953	15,126	73	11	84
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**325**	**1,953**	**15,126**	**73**	**11**	**84**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**2,269**	**11**	**1**	**13**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	2,269	11	1	13
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**1,567**	**20,319**	**104**	**9**	**112**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	716	2,149	8	4	12
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	16,040	87	1	89
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	100	613	2,130	8	3	12
Non OPEC	**163**	**0**	**0**	**133**	**297**	**6,111**	**18,426**	**68**	**34**	**102**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,576	25	0	25
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	4	0	4
Canada	0	0	0	40	288	2,421	4,067	9	13	22
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	656	2,437	10	4	13
Japan	60	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,854	16	0	16
Mexico	0	0	0	93	9	648	648	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	5	5
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	2	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	1	1
Total	**163**	**0**	**0**	**133**	**507**	**7,914**	**41,014**	**183**	**44**	**227**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	(s)	(s)	0	36	2,316	2,352	78
Natural Gas Liquids	132	228	353	31	268	1,012	34
Pentanes Plus	1	0	37	0	0	38	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	131	228	317	31	268	974	32
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	84	213	155	1	217	669	22
Normal Butane/Butylene	47	15	162	30	50	305	10
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	438	416	11,310	10	12,107	24,280	809
Finished Motor Gasoline	139	84	1,501	4	1,236	2,963	99
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	8	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	32	(s)	19	0	339	391	13
Kerosene	2	14	1	0	(s)	17	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	29	43	3,048	2	1,378	4,500	150
Residual Fuel Oil	1	0	2,055	0	5,281	7,337	245
Special Naphthas	6	4	696	0	2	708	24
Lubricants	166	42	285	4	79	576	19
Waxes	10	6	15	0	19	50	2
Petroleum Coke	11	203	3,687	0	3,743	7,644	255
Asphalt and Road Oil	29	19	3	0	29	81	3
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Total	570	643	11,663	76	14,691	27,644	921

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**1**	**0**	**307**	**21,814**	**22,393**	**124**
Natural Gas Liquids	**604**	**1,056**	**4,710**	**54**	**2,171**	**8,594**	**47**
Pentanes Plus	11	0	120	0	9	140	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	593	1,056	4,590	54	2,162	8,454	47
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	419	827	3,489	6	1,739	6,479	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	174	229	1,101	48	423	1,975	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**8,734**	**2,215**	**86,128**	**86**	**64,021**	**161,184**	**891**
Finished Motor Gasoline	553	335	7,831	26	5,049	13,793	76
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	9	(s)	413	0	111	532	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	775	210	5,506	0	3,560	10,051	56
Kerosene	470	89	489	0	4	1,052	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,840	117	28,326	7	9,838	41,126	227
Residual Fuel Oil	1,816	226	17,462	(s)	25,294	44,799	248
Special Naphthas	176	284	1,534	1	607	2,601	14
Lubricants	1,012	154	1,474	16	522	3,178	18
Waxes	50	25	128	(s)	87	291	2
Petroleum Coke	948	642	22,927	34	18,825	43,375	240
Asphalt and Road Oil	51	133	37	3	125	349	2
Miscellaneous Products	33	(s)	2	0	1	36	(s)
Total	**9,610**	**3,271**	**90,837**	**447**	**88,006**	**192,170**	**1,062**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	20
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	32	19	0	136	357
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	0
Canada	36	0	298	512	131	15	54	74
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	792	0	0	119	1,233
Colombia	0	0	2	0	0	1	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	106	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	52	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	26	32	0	0	19	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	226	0	0	158	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	113
Germany, FR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	27	75	0	0	109	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	140	0	0	(s)	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	19	18	0	0	25	706
Japan	0	0	1	1	249	(s)	158	961
Korea, Republic of	0	0	29	0	0	0	177	1,348
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	35	368	892	0	0	45	1,339
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	236
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	362	0	(s)	0	0	0	24	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	658
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	190
Suriname	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	(s)	1	1	0	0	89	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	93	0	0	0	230	0
Virgin Islands	1,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	11	136	0	0	251	0
Total	**2,352**	**38**	**974**	**2,963**	**399**	**17**	**4,500**	**7,337**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Australia	0	2	1	477	0	0	532	18
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	546	18
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	(s)	66	0	0	66	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	4	1	352	(s)	0	360	12
Brazil	(s)	20	0	24	0	0	493	16
Canada	7	117	14	284	52	2	1,595	53
Chile	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	347	12
China, Taiwan	(s)	24	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	2,170	72
Colombia	(s)	16	1	0	0	(s)	20	1
Costa Rica	(s)	49	1	0	0	(s)	157	5
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	61	2
Ecuador	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	80	3
Finland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	1	1	0	(s)	0	386	13
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	303	10
Germany, FR	2	8	1	350	5	(s)	366	12
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	(s)	(s)	199	0	0	200	7
Guatemala	12	3	1	0	0	0	226	8
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	145	5
Hong Kong	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
India	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	486	16
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	4	(s)	(s)	322	0	0	331	11
Italy	(s)	1	1	986	(s)	0	990	33
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	769	26
Japan	327	32	3	1,318	2	1	3,052	102
Korea, Republic of	0	7	2	407	(s)	0	1,970	66
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	2	145	18	101	16	(s)	2,962	99
Netherlands	245	2	(s)	655	(s)	(s)	1,933	64
Netherlands Antilles	100	1	(s)	0	0	0	102	3
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	34	0	0	34	1
Panama	2	1	0	0	0	0	391	13
Peru	1	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	22	1
Philippines	0	2	(s)	149	0	0	350	12
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	(s)	13	1	0	0	1	400	13
Saudi Arabia	0	3	(s)	36	0	(s)	40	1
Singapore	(s)	5	(s)	0	2	0	723	24
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	5	(s)	612	0	0	872	29
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	29	1
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Thailand	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	20	1
Turkey	0	(s)	0	791	0	0	791	26
United Arab Emirates	0	4	0	58	0	0	61	2
United Kingdom	(s)	14	1	214	1	(s)	321	11
U.S.S.R.	(s)	0	0	75	0	0	75	3
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	2	4	(s)	107	0	0	438	15
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1,954	65
Other	1	17	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	443	15
Total	**708**	**576**	**50**	**7,644**	**81**	**6**	**27,644**	**921**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	481	0
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	1,013	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	86	357	134	0	748	2,687
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	1,406	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	991	0	1,442	1,273	816	109	423	3,195
Chile	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	420	792	0	0	740	3,073
Colombia	0	0	80	0	0	1	1	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	291	36	0	281	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	134	99	0	0	114	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	26	162	0	0	115	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	781	716	419	0	3,379	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	436
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	114	854	100	0	1,460	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	0	389	31	0	2	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	160
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,081	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,358	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632
Israel	0	1	1	0	492	2	21	84
Italy	0	0	254	1	12	1	1,665	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	88	106	0	10	454	3,300
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,591	1	1,214	4,020
Korea, Republic of	0	0	29	(s)	55	(s)	5,248	8,691
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	115	3,281	6,614	(s)	1	208	6,326
Netherlands	0	0	79	219	1,207	0	5,421	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	429	29	1	1,201	828
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	199	29	(s)	1,023	935
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	100	281
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	59	1	94	7	61	188
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	945	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	107	300	1	2,091	3,004
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	731	307
Suriname	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	90	1
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	1,311
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	18	0	0	0	4	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	495	3	2	0	274	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	288	572	0	0	1,246	92
Virgin Islands	19,923	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	140	254	1,333	217	2,093	372
Total	**22,393**	**140**	**8,454**	**13,793**	**10,583**	**1,052**	**41,126**	**44,799**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	35	1	(s)	0	(s)	518	3
Australia	(s)	65	4	1,855	(s)	(s)	3,727	21
Bahama Islands	0	12	0	0	5	0	4,028	22
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	194	0	0	200	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	31	7	3,325	3	(s)	3,379	19
Brazil	(s)	51	(s)	264	(s)	(s)	2,153	12
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	(s)
Canada	529	525	55	1,858	178	7	11,403	63
Chile	(s)	23	2	1	1	(s)	291	2
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	351	2
China, Taiwan	(s)	122	4	11	3	(s)	5,165	29
Colombia	2	34	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	121	1
Costa Rica	4	98	2	0	0	(s)	713	4
Denmark	0	1	1	358	(s)	0	363	2
Dominican Republic	3	28	1	0	1	1	460	3
Ecuador	1	11	1	0	(s)	(s)	22	(s)
Egypt	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	3	11	(s)	0	0	0	317	2
Finland	0	10	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
France	6	6	13	395	7	(s)	5,721	32
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	921	5
Germany, FR	3	27	20	726	36	2	827	5
Ghana	0	1	(s)	113	0	0	114	1
Greece	(s)	4	(s)	556	0	0	741	4
Guatemala	21	41	3	1	0	(s)	2,622	14
Guinea	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Honduras	2	25	1	0	0	(s)	451	2
Hong Kong	1	8	2	0	0	(s)	1,004	6
India	(s)	49	2	89	1	(s)	6,301	35
Indonesia	0	8	3	91	1	0	1,803	10
Ireland	(s)	2	(s)	121	(s)	0	756	4
Israel	4	17	(s)	680	0	(s)	1,302	7
Italy	(s)	4	4	5,717	2	(s)	10,155	56
Jamaica	1	10	1	30	0	1	4,002	22
Japan	833	262	20	10,797	11	8	19,794	109
Korea, Republic of	9	83	11	695	1	(s)	14,823	82
Malaysia	0	5	4	0	0	1	11	(s)
Mexico	8	771	86	387	52	2	17,851	99
Netherlands	800	10	4	5,790	6	(s)	13,536	75
Netherlands Antilles	100	73	(s)	0	0	0	2,662	15
New Zealand	0	4	2	146	(s)	0	153	1
Nigeria	(s)	5	(s)	0	3	3	11	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	621	(s)	0	624	3
Panama	4	14	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2,206	12
Peru	1	74	1	0	0	(s)	637	4
Philippines	(s)	33	(s)	149	(s)	1	564	3
Poland	0	4	2	0	0	0	5	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	239	68	6	0	(s)	2	2,212	12
Saudi Arabia	(s)	92	(s)	41	0	2	1,923	11
Singapore	4	46	1	22	4	(s)	5,580	31
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	182	(s)	(s)	185	1
Spain	1	12	8	3,398	2	(s)	4,733	26
Suriname	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	105	1
Sweden	0	5	1	4	0	(s)	11	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	97	1
Thailand	0	31	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,349	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	26	(s)
Turkey	0	3	(s)	1,714	0	0	1,718	9
United Arab Emirates	(s)	18	0	230	0	(s)	251	1
United Kingdom	(s)	50	8	1,202	6	(s)	2,443	13
U.S.S.R.	1	108	0	319	0	0	431	2
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	12	(s)
Venezuela	6	13	2	575	17	1	2,811	16
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	20,213	112
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	468	2	0	470	3
Other	6	103	1	165	5	1	4,690	26
Total	**2,601**	**3,178**	**291**	**43,375**	**349**	**36**	**192,170**	**1,062**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,865**	**24**	**30**	**4**	**0**	**35**	**-3**	**(s)**	**186**	**277**	**2,141**
Algeria	70	24	0	0	0	35	0	0	174	234	304
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,795	0	30	4	0	0	-1	(s)	12	45	1,839
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,791**	**(s)**	**79**	**26**	**89**	**148**	**-4**	**(s)**	**93**	**432**	**2,222**
Ecuador	126	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	129
Gabon	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Indonesia	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	187
Nigeria	827	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	832
Venezuela	581	(s)	79	26	89	139	-4	(s)	93	424	1,005
Non OPEC	**2,584**	**86**	**164**	**20**	**-30**	**72**	**-246**	**-12**	**255**	**308**	**2,892**
Angola	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	205
Argentina	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	2	2
Australia	31	12	0	0	-1	-1	-16	(s)	(s)	-6	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	-1	-1	-5	18	0	(s)	0	12	12
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	-12	(s)	14	13	13
Brazil	0	0	40	0	-15	0	-1	-1	(s)	24	24
Cameroon	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Canada	804	58	59	-1	62	35	-7	-3	19	223	1,028
China, People's Republic of	139	0	5	0	-12	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	133
China, Taiwan	0	0	-26	0	-4	-41	(s)	-1	(s)	-72	-72
Colombia	124	(s)	0	0	(s)	45	0	-1	(s)	44	168
Congo	69	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	7	76
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
France	0	0	17	0	-5	8	0	(s)	(s)	21	21
Greece	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	(s)	1	1
Guatemala	7	-1	-2	0	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-8	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	-16	0	0	(s)	21	5	5
Italy	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	-33	(s)	39	13	13
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-24	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-5	-32	-44	-1	-10	-101	-101
Korea, Republic of	0	-1	0	0	-6	-45	-14	(s)	8	-58	-58
Malaysia	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	49
Mexico	872	24	-30	0	-2	-45	-3	-5	10	-51	821
Netherlands	0	0	7	0	-34	20	-22	(s)	14	-15	-15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8	0	(s)	50	0	(s)	23	81	81
Norway	84	0	8	0	0	7	-1	(s)	0	14	98
Oman	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	0	17	22
Panama	0	0	0	0	-5	-8	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-1	(s)	2	2
Puerto Rico	-12	(s)	0	6	-1	(s)	0	4	8	18	6
Spain	0	0	25	0	-2	-6	-20	(s)	17	12	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	8
Trinidad and Tobago	104	-1	0	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	(s)	9	113
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-26	(s)	0	-26	-26
United Kingdom	70	(s)	15	0	-3	(s)	-7	(s)	12	16	87
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	(s)	-3	-3
Virgin Islands	-65	0	37	24	48	58	0	(s)	67	234	169
Yemen	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	49
Zaire	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12
Other	0	-4	-14	0	-21	-15	-30	-3	5	-83	-83
Total	**6,239**	**110**	**272**	**51**	**59**	**255**	**-253**	**-13**	**534**	**1,017**	**7,256**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-June 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,817**	**19**	**34**	**-1**	**-5**	**41**	**-1**	**-1**	**202**	**288**	**2,106**
Algeria	71	18	0	0	0	37	0	(s)	156	211	282
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,746	1	34	-1	-5	4	(s)	-1	46	79	1,825
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,513**	**5**	**29**	**25**	**64**	**118**	**-4**	**(s)**	**117**	**355**	**1,869**
Ecuador	62	0	(s)	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	1	8	70
Gabon	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	67
Indonesia	110	0	0	0	-8	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	-9	101
Iran	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-6	-6
Nigeria	669	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	683
Venezuela	606	5	29	27	74	98	-3	(s)	117	348	954
Non OPEC	**2,239**	**56**	**169**	**-15**	**-89**	**5**	**-233**	**-11**	**264**	**148**	**2,388**
Angola	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	230
Argentina	5	(s)	1	0	-2	8	(s)	(s)	8	15	20
Australia	28	2	0	-1	-6	-4	-10	(s)	(s)	-19	9
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-3	9	0	(s)	(s)	2	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	(s)	2	-18	(s)	16	2	2
Brazil	0	-1	11	0	-7	8	-1	(s)	(s)	10	10
Brunei	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4
Cameroon	9	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	2	11
Canada	774	73	65	2	57	10	-9	-1	20	218	992
China, People's Republic of	103	0	4	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	105
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-4	0	-4	-17	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	128	(s)	0	0	(s)	38	(s)	(s)	(s)	37	166
Congo	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	5	16
Egypt	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	18
France	0	-4	28	-2	-19	1	-2	(s)	3	5	5
Greece	0	0	8	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	4	4
Guatemala	4	-1	-5	-1	-8	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-11
India	0	0	0	-11	-17	-3	(s)	(s)	6	-25	-25
Italy	4	-1	9	(s)	-9	-12	-32	(s)	25	-20	-16
Jamaica	0	(s)	-1	0	-3	-18	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-7	-22	-60	-1	-4	-109	-109
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-29	-48	-4	(s)	2	-80	-80
Malaysia	24	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	24
Mexico	776	(s)	-37	3	(s)	-32	-2	-4	11	-61	714
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	-7	-30	3	-32	(s)	11	-45	-45
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	(s)	-5	44	0	(s)	20	59	59
Norway	61	0	4	0	(s)	1	-3	(s)	3	5	66
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	1	4	5
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	3	(s)	0	0	-3	7	0	(s)	(s)	3	6
Puerto Rico	-8	(s)	(s)	9	(s)	-1	0	4	8	19	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Spain	0	-2	18	0	-4	(s)	-19	(s)	17	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	1	1
Syria	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	5
Thailand	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	74	(s)	2	1	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	82
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	1	-9	-9
United Kingdom	60	-3	13	(s)	-2	-2	-7	(s)	10	10	70
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-1	22	20	20
Virgin Islands	-110	0	47	17	50	49	0	(s)	75	238	128
Yemen	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8
Zaire	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	27
Other	3	-2	-6	-10	-33	-18	-18	-2	3	-87	-85
Total	**5,570**	**79**	**233**	**9**	**-29**	**164**	**-238**	**-11**	**583**	**792**	**6,362**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**17,518**	**71,798**	**740,084**	**11,937**	**74,739**	**916,076**
Refinery	16,245	13,373	50,596	2,016	24,398	106,628
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,252	56,977	105,339	8,918	34,695	207,181
Leases	21	1,448	15,661	1,003	909	19,042
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,488	0	0	568,488
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	14,737	14,737
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**165,906**	**176,086**	**261,356**	**18,825**	**95,339**	**717,512**
Refinery	47,075	66,114	146,746	13,278	65,293	338,506
Bulk Terminal	91,148	71,152	68,998	2,869	24,410	258,577
Pipeline	27,491	35,852	39,643	2,472	5,548	111,006
Natural Gas Processing Plant	192	2,968	5,969	206	88	9,423
Pentanes Plus	**68**	**3,121**	**6,173**	**136**	**65**	**9,563**
Refinery	14	303	746	1	26	1,090
Bulk Terminal	35	1,514	2,954	0	11	4,514
Pipeline	0	968	1,184	75	13	2,240
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	336	1,289	60	15	1,719
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**5,912**	**35,644**	**60,460**	**1,069**	**2,928**	**106,013**
Refinery	1,739	3,548	12,258	420	1,281	19,246
Bulk Terminal	1,755	22,548	37,282	68	1,574	63,227
Pipeline	2,245	6,916	6,240	435	0	15,836
Natural Gas Processing Plant	173	2,632	4,680	146	73	7,704
Ethane/Ethylene	**0**	**6,063**	**14,814**	**171**	**0**	**21,048**
Refinery	0	1	1,529	0	0	1,530
Bulk Terminal	0	3,845	9,460	0	0	13,305
Pipeline	0	1,515	2,677	167	0	4,359
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	702	1,148	4	0	1,854
Propane/Propylene	**4,197**	**20,136**	**22,463**	**432**	**777**	**48,005**
Refinery	713	1,606	4,037	126	127	6,609
Bulk Terminal	1,225	13,890	14,217	67	593	29,992
Pipeline	2,150	3,453	2,308	144	0	8,055
Natural Gas Processing Plant	109	1,187	1,901	95	57	3,349
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,521**	**7,204**	**16,820**	**331**	**1,661**	**27,537**
Refinery	838	1,566	4,911	211	700	8,226
Bulk Terminal	528	3,765	10,024	1	951	15,269
Pipeline	95	1,310	768	83	0	2,256
Natural Gas Processing Plant	60	563	1,117	36	10	1,786
Isobutane	**194**	**2,241**	**6,363**	**135**	**490**	**9,423**
Refinery	188	375	1,781	83	454	2,881
Bulk Terminal	2	1,048	3,581	0	30	4,661
Pipeline	0	638	487	41	0	1,166
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	180	514	11	6	715
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**377**	**212**	**668**	**75**	**1,497**	**2,829**
Refinery	377	212	668	75	1,497	2,829
Unfinished Oils	**12,648**	**18,830**	**52,264**	**2,493**	**24,445**	**110,680**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,388	5,826	14,397	485	3,750	27,846
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,842	2,006	10,111	502	4,094	19,555
Heavy Gas Oils	5,310	7,041	18,501	971	12,316	44,139
Residuum	1,108	3,957	9,255	535	4,285	19,140
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,443**	**7,208**	**16,480**	**2,096**	**7,611**	**37,838**
Refinery	3,903	6,040	14,938	2,054	7,591	34,526
Bulk Terminal	535	839	1,542	42	14	2,972
Pipeline	5	329	0	0	6	340

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**29**	**89**	**0**	**3**	**121**
Refinery	0	29	89	0	3	121
Finished Motor Gasoline	**56,188**	**45,427**	**47,009**	**4,515**	**23,638**	**176,777**
Refinery	9,353	8,485	18,205	1,864	8,672	46,579
Bulk Terminal	32,339	20,709	10,865	1,587	11,929	77,429
Pipeline	14,496	16,233	17,939	1,064	3,037	52,769
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**110**	**1,037**	**525**	**1,070**	**4,691**	**7,433**
Refinery	15	161	240	488	1,742	2,646
Bulk Terminal	95	564	121	400	2,634	3,814
Pipeline	0	312	164	182	315	973
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**56,078**	**44,390**	**46,484**	**3,445**	**18,947**	**169,344**
Refinery	9,338	8,324	17,965	1,376	6,930	43,933
Bulk Terminal	32,244	20,145	10,744	1,187	9,295	73,615
Pipeline	14,496	15,921	17,775	882	2,722	51,796
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**161**	**474**	**585**	**42**	**474**	**1,736**
Refinery	5	142	542	30	183	902
Bulk Terminal	156	267	38	12	291	764
Pipeline	0	65	5	0	0	70
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**408**	**875**	**2,060**	**310**	**1,856**	**5,509**
Refinery	58	456	1,399	217	803	2,933
Bulk Terminal	281	155	205	0	594	1,235
Pipeline	69	264	456	93	459	1,341
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,294**	**9,400**	**14,617**	**886**	**6,888**	**43,085**
Refinery	2,203	3,300	6,824	425	3,949	16,701
Bulk Terminal	5,133	3,132	1,812	267	2,233	12,577
Pipeline	3,958	2,968	5,981	194	706	13,807
Kerosene	**1,815**	**1,399**	**1,375**	**43**	**44**	**4,676**
Refinery	222	821	761	22	39	1,865
Bulk Terminal	1,552	465	335	21	0	2,373
Pipeline	41	113	279	0	5	438
Distillate Fuel Oil	**43,290**	**31,283**	**24,666**	**3,315**	**10,920**	**113,474**
Refinery	8,425	9,027	12,546	1,930	5,073	37,001
Bulk Terminal	28,188	14,297	4,582	774	4,714	52,555
Pipeline	6,677	7,959	7,538	611	1,133	23,918
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**17,998**	**3,766**	**13,798**	**559**	**7,354**	**43,475**
Refinery	2,731	2,354	6,829	559	5,187	17,660
Bulk Terminal	15,267	1,412	6,969	0	1,978	25,626
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	189	189
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**4,622**	**323**	**1,575**	**61**	**895**	**7,476**
Refinery	859	56	1,564	61	790	3,330
Bulk Terminal	3,763	267	11	0	105	4,146
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**6,864**	**764**	**3,750**	**187**	**638**	**12,203**
Refinery	1,439	409	1,013	187	465	3,513
Bulk Terminal	5,425	355	2,737	0	173	8,690
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**6,512**	**2,679**	**8,473**	**311**	**5,632**	**23,607**
Refinery	433	1,889	4,252	311	3,932	10,817
Bulk Terminal	6,079	790	4,221	0	1,700	12,790
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**101**	**324**	**1,098**	**0**	**70**	**1,593**
Refinery	101	324	1,098	0	70	1,593

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**5**	**11**	**1,877**	**8**	**110**	**2,011**
Refinery	5	11	1,877	8	110	2,011
Special Naphthas	**598**	**404**	**1,303**	**2**	**68**	**2,375**
Refinery	69	264	1,120	2	66	1,521
Bulk Terminal	529	140	183	0	2	854
Lubricants	**2,569**	**1,740**	**6,725**	**6**	**2,129**	**13,169**
Refinery	768	1,046	6,058	6	1,286	9,164
Bulk Terminal	1,801	694	667	0	843	4,005
Waxes	**168**	**146**	**549**	**64**	**210**	**1,137**
Refinery	168	146	549	64	210	1,137
Petroleum Coke	**718**	**2,120**	**3,513**	**4**	**2,357**	**8,712**
Refinery	718	2,120	3,513	4	2,357	8,712
Asphalt and Road Oil	**6,472**	**13,420**	**4,730**	**3,194**	**2,562**	**30,378**
Refinery	3,406	8,456	3,717	3,096	2,351	21,026
Bulk Terminal	3,066	4,964	1,013	98	211	9,352
Miscellaneous Products	**673**	**253**	**1,317**	**8**	**110**	**2,361**
Refinery	162	200	745	8	94	1,209
Bulk Terminal	511	16	551	0	16	1,094
Pipeline	0	37	21	0	0	58
Total Stocks, All Oils	**183,424**	**247,884**	**1,001,440**	**30,762**	**170,078**	**1,633,588**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Produc Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**110**	**41,582**	**1,774**	**36,613**	**17,998**	**2,047**
Connecticut	0	1,883	6	1,667	103	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	71	2,370	66	2,806	2,886	W
Florida	0	6,592	152	2,243	1,041	177
Georgia	0	2,508	100	1,217	135	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	909	212	1,774	607	W
Massachusetts	0	1,375	73	2,022	1,175	W
New Jersey	1	8,712	148	9,338	5,818	W
New York	2	4,424	253	6,497	3,874	W
North Carolina	2	2,390	201	1,440	410	W
Pennsylvania	4	5,175	337	3,852	1,050	W
Rhode Island	0	747	W	1,015	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,249	110	576	W	W
Virginia	15	3,115	99	2,070	376	W
West Virginia	15	133	W	96	W	W
PAD District II	**725**	**28,469**	**1,286**	**23,324**	**3,766**	**16,683**
Illinois	105	5,845	208	4,236	1,449	1,306
Indiana	242	3,399	90	2,989	441	W
Iowa	8	1,060	W	1,425	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	78	1,929	12	1,950	98	10,624
Kentucky	10	1,292	28	805	W	W
Michigan	62	3,193	202	1,974	122	1,510
Minnesota	68	1,405	W	1,682	247	W
Missouri	14	1,138	W	749	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	64	669	W	795	W	W
Ohio	4	3,758	405	2,261	350	W
Oklahoma	68	1,423	W	1,644	374	1,294
Tennessee	0	1,948	67	991	338	W
Wisconsin	2	1,410	W	1,823	93	W
PAD District III	**361**	**28,709**	**1,096**	**17,128**	**13,798**	**20,155**
Alabama	0	1,607	67	975	382	92
Arkansas	0	643	W	262	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,490	216	3,325	6,401	2,677
Mississippi	0	2,638	8	1,202	W	1,185
New Mexico	118	388	W	207	19	W
Texas	243	17,943	801	11,157	6,780	16,103
PAD District IV	**888**	**2,563**	**43**	**2,704**	**559**	**288**
Colorado	144	806	W	453	W	W
Idaho	119	266	W	213	W	W
Montana	363	785	W	730	52	20
Utah	124	284	W	497	140	146
Wyoming	138	422	W	811	W	60
PAD District V	**4,376**	**16,225**	**39**	**9,787**	**7,165**	**777**
Alaska	160	461	W	792	W	W
Arizona	277	639	W	233	W	W
California	2,185	10,694	39	5,601	4,611	136
Hawaii	66	829	W	554	W	W
Nevada	64	208	W	70	W	W
Oregon	441	1,244	W	826	119	W
Washington	1,183	2,150	W	1,711	1,399	47
U.S. Total	**6,460**	**117,548**	**4,238**	**89,556**	**43,286**	**39,950**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**74**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**2,155**	**512**	**0**	**0**	**54,078**
Petroleum Products	**7,566**	**371**	**0**	**3,600**	**5,811**	**1,860**	**0**	**74,256**	**22,888**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	149	1	0	0	519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	600	2,526	27	0	924	2,995
Unfinished Oils	10	0	0	28	0	0	0	166	180
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	24	46	0	117	0	0	0	393	131
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,248	187	0	1,631	1,639	1,117	0	45,091	12,082
Leaded	0	187	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Unleaded	5,248	0	0	1,631	1,638	1,117	0	45,091	12,075
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	114	66
Jet Fuel	330	0	0	210	264	529	0	8,831	3,159
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	135	0
Kerosene-Type	330	0	0	210	197	529	0	8,696	3,159
Kerosene	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,954	30	0	743	642	171	0	16,813	3,154
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	37	580	0	0	1,119	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	33
Lubricants	0	17	0	51	0	0	0	290	316
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	51	0	168	0	0	0	251	224
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	50	0
Total	**7,640**	**371**	**0**	**3,687**	**7,966**	**2,372**	**0**	**74,256**	**76,966**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,862**	**1,556**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,220**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,744**	**1,954**	**1,383**	**1,439**	**0**	**0**	**99**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	174	197	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	884	1,186	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	851	504	0	901	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	120	83	0	246	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	731	421	0	655	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	465	95	0	154	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	204	95	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	261	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	337	297	0	384	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,744**	**4,816**	**2,939**	**1,439**	**0**	**0**	**7,319**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**74**	**0**	**0**	**2,155**	**512**	**0**	**54,078**
Petroleum Products	**7,532**	**0**	**1,779**	**5,231**	**1,860**	**60,630**	**19,657**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	149	1	0	519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	600	2,526	27	729	2,970
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	117	0	0	163	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,248	0	640	1,639	1,117	37,454	10,780
Leaded	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Unleaded	5,248	0	640	1,638	1,117	37,454	10,773
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	66
Jet Fuel	330	0	109	264	529	7,814	2,897
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	67	0	135	0
Kerosene-Type	330	0	109	197	529	7,679	2,897
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,954	0	313	642	171	14,460	2,425
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	**7,606**	**0**	**1,779**	**7,386**	**2,372**	**60,630**	**73,735**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,862**	**1,556**	**0**	**3,447**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,653**	**1,954**	**1,383**	**1,439**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	174	197	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	884	1,186	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	851	504	0	901	0	0
Leaded	0	120	83	0	246	0	0
Unleaded	0	731	421	0	655	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	465	95	0	154	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	204	95	0	75	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	261	0	0	79	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	337	297	0	384	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,653**	**4,816**	**2,939**	**1,439**	**3,447**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	34	371	0	1,821	580	0	13,626	305
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	0
Unfinished Oils	10	0	0	28	0	0	166	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	24	46	0	0	0	0	230	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	187	0	991	0	0	7,637	244
Leaded	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	991	0	0	7,637	244
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	101	0	0	1,017	46
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	101	0	0	1,017	46
Kerosene	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	30	0	430	0	0	2,353	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	37	580	0	1,119	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	37	580	0	1,119	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0
Lubricants	0	17	0	51	0	0	290	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	51	0	168	0	0	251	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	50	0
Total	34	371	0	1,908	580	0	13,626	305

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,773
Petroleum Products	1,187	12,134	3,231	91	0	0	99
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	195	25	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	29	137	180	91	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	230	0	131	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,393	1,302	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	7,393	1,302	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	79	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	70	901	262	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	70	901	262	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	570	1,783	729	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,119	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,119	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	198	33	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	204	86	316	0	0	0	99
Waxes	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	8	243	224	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,187	12,134	3,231	91	0	0	3,872

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	87	74	13	57,014	2,754	54,260
Petroleum Products	77,856	7,937	69,919	32,408	11,271	21,137
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	693	150	543
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,524	0	1,524	3,879	3,153	726
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	624	1,418	-794
Propane/Propylene	1,438	0	1,438	1,927	1,256	671
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	0	86	689	410	279
Isobutane	0	0	0	639	69	570
Unfinished Oils	194	10	184	190	28	162
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	510	70	440	155	117	38
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,722	5,435	41,287	17,834	4,387	13,447
Leaded	0	187	-187	90	1	89
Unleaded	46,722	5,248	41,474	17,744	4,386	13,358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	114	0	114	66	15	51
Jet Fuel	9,041	330	8,711	3,584	1,003	2,581
Naphtha-Type	135	0	135	95	67	28
Kerosene-Type	8,906	330	8,576	3,489	936	2,553
Kerosene	15	0	15	0	5	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,556	1,984	15,572	5,405	1,556	3,849
Residual Fuel Oil	1,156	0	1,156	0	617	-617
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	40	-40	29	0	29
Special Naphthas	198	0	198	33	0	33
Lubricants	341	17	324	316	51	265
Waxes	6	0	6	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	419	51	368	224	168	56
Miscellaneous Products	60	0	60	0	21	-21
Total	77,943	8,011	69,932	89,422	14,025	75,397

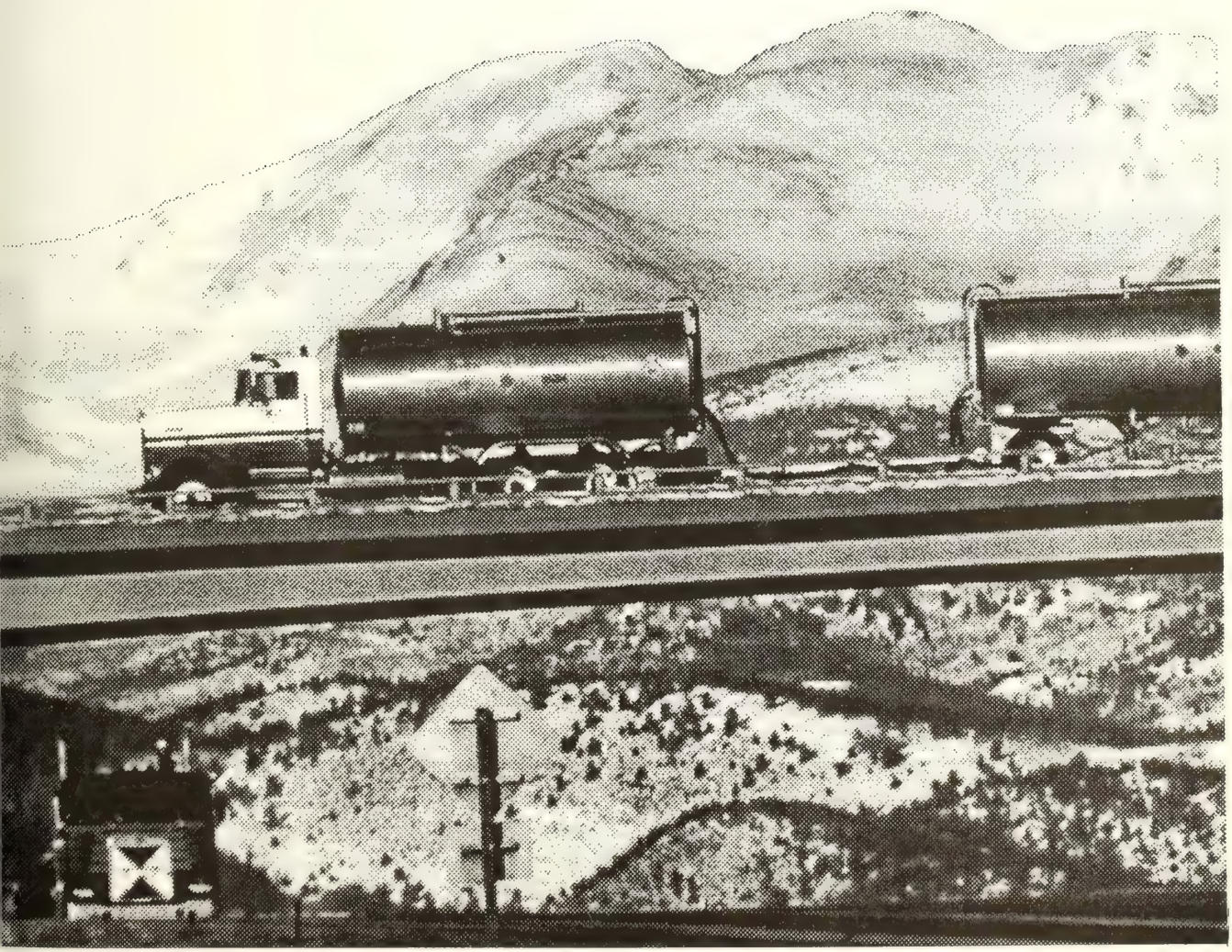
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	10,931	54,078	-43,147	512	4,418	-3,906	0	7,220	-7,220
Petroleum Products	7,664	98,888	-91,224	1,860	4,776	-2,916	3,183	99	3,084
Pentanes Plus	346	519	-173	1	371	-370	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,712	3,919	-207	27	2,070	-2,043	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,012	354	1,658	0	864	-864	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,057	2,537	-1,480	26	655	-629	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	474	497	-23	1	343	-342	0	0	0
Isobutane	169	531	-362	0	208	-208	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	437	-437	0	0	0	91	0	91
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	46	524	-478	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,826	58,024	-56,198	1,117	1,405	-288	1,752	0	1,752
Leaded	188	127	61	0	329	-329	366	0	366
Unleaded	1,638	57,897	-56,259	1,117	1,076	41	1,386	0	1,386
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	180	-180	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	264	12,455	-12,191	529	249	280	619	0	619
Naphtha-Type	67	339	-272	0	170	-170	279	0	279
Kerosene-Type	197	12,116	-11,919	529	79	450	340	0	340
Kerosene	0	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	672	20,304	-19,632	171	681	-510	721	0	721
Residual Fuel Oil	580	1,119	-539	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	40	29	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	231	-231	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	116	606	-490	0	0	0	0	99	-99
Waxes	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	51	475	-424	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	50	-39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,595	152,966	-134,371	2,372	9,194	-6,822	3,183	7,319	-4,136

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ık trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

***Central Atlantic*:** The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

***Lower Atlantic*:** The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

***Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky*:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

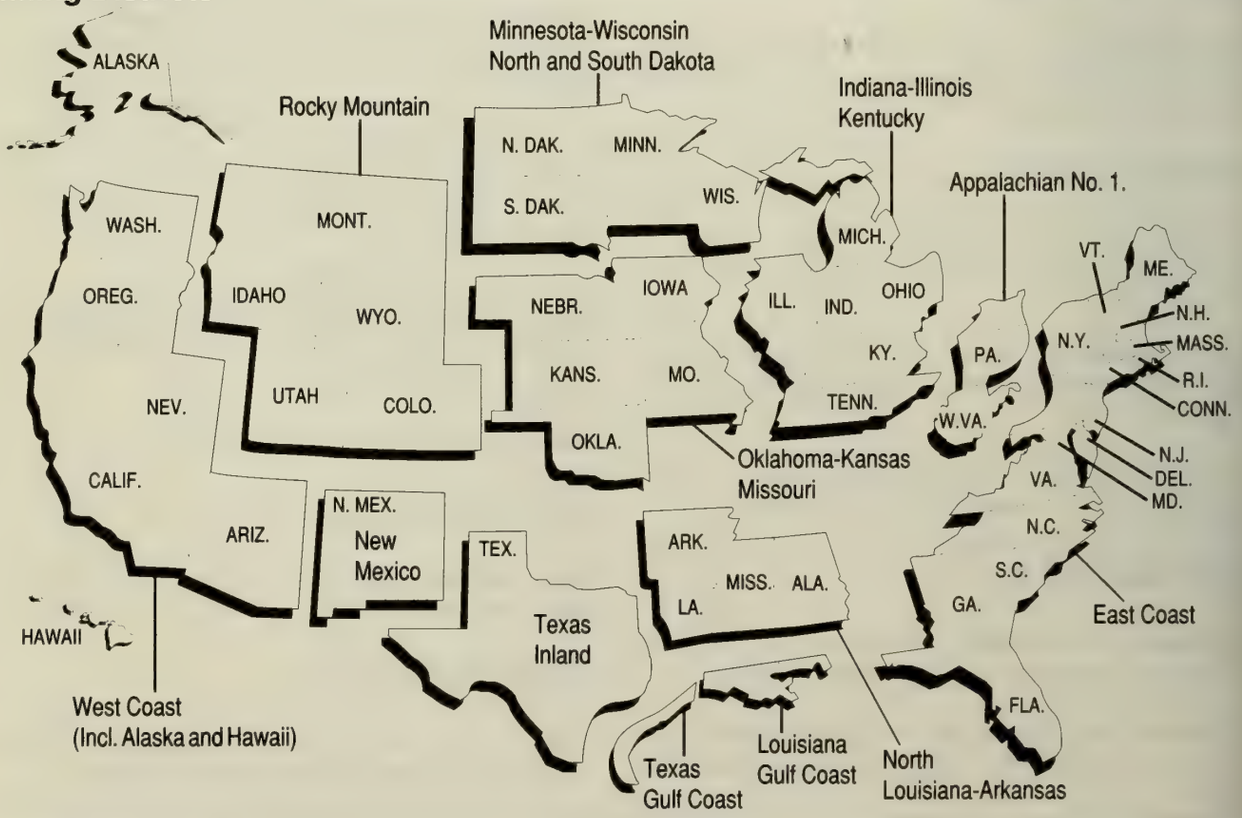
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

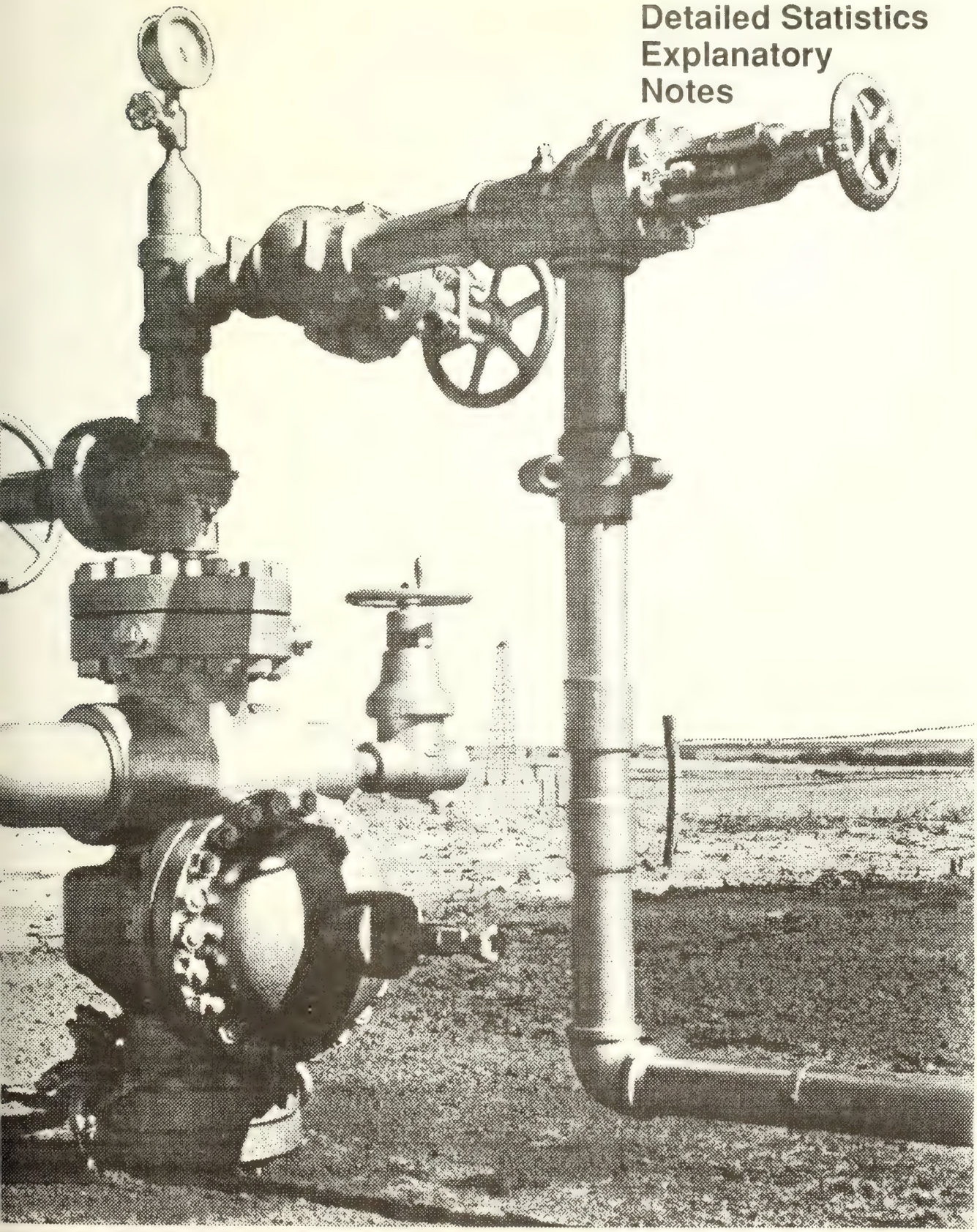


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a ristmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report.

Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order to a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
4-14-90	1912	0																
5-14-90	4598	1893	0															
6-14-90	7274	4337	1977	0														
7-14-90	7320	6820	4705	1841	0													
8-14-90	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0												
9-14-90	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0											
10-14-90	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0										
11-14-90	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0									
12-14-90	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0								
1-14-91	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0							
2-14-91	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0						
3-14-91	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0					
4-14-91	7490	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0				
5-14-91	7499	7434	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0			
6-14-91	7505	7437	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0		
7-14-91	7504	7436	7409	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0	
8-14-91	7504	7436	7415	7337	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
8-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	6	20	28	33
	Month of Production																	
	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360
Interim[f]	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	
Revised	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396		
Final[g]	7497	7433	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338							

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, s and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having reported monthly data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90/2)

timates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.

- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.

- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.
  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.
- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.
- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

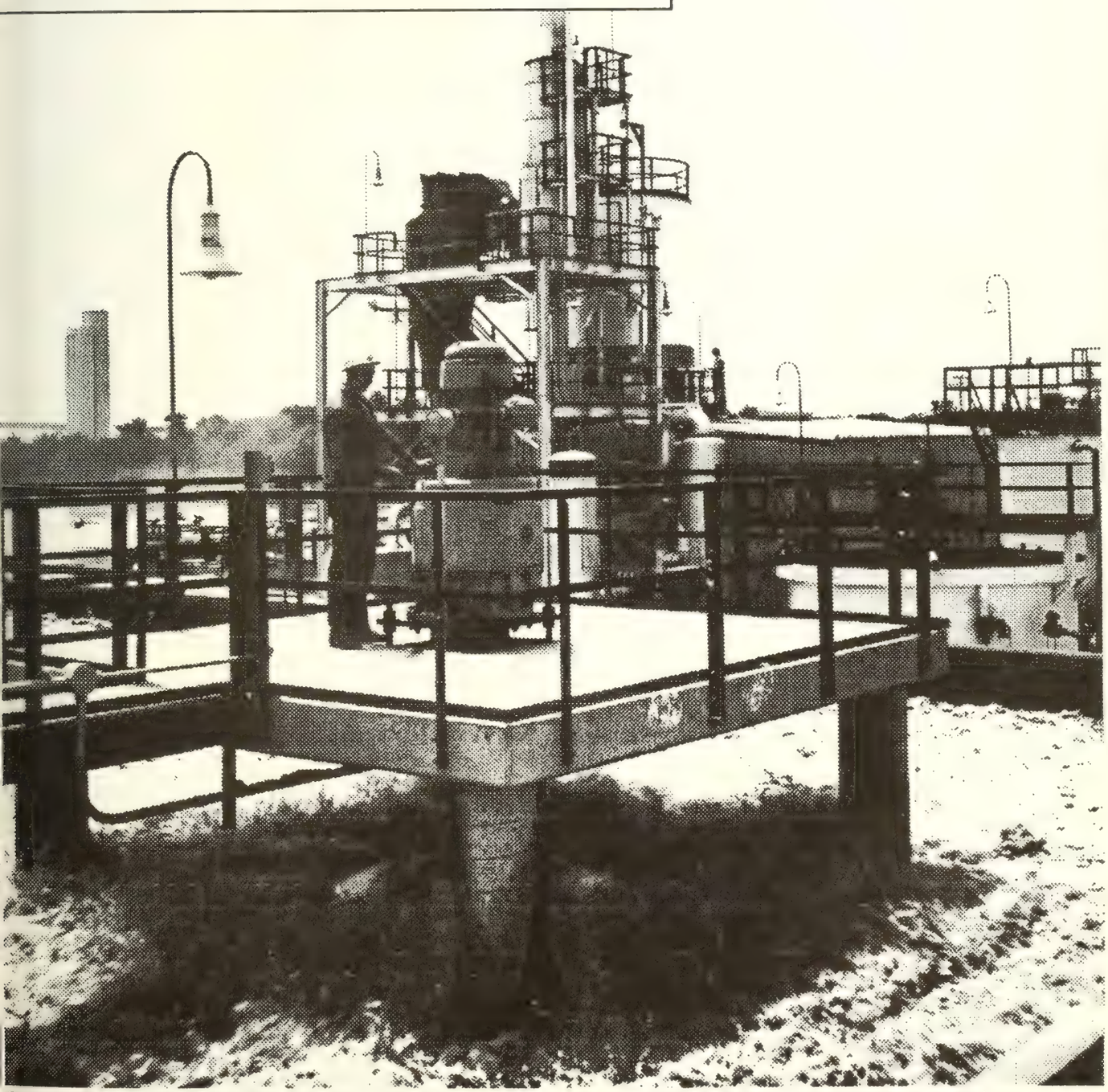
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**8**	**14,078**	**-3**	**13,898**	**2**	**14,050**	**(s)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-3	12,832	4	13,037	0	—	—	—	—	1
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs	359	-1	304	(s)	234	1	224	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	-1	166	(s)	88	1	60	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	129	(s)	138	(s)	146	(s)	164	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	0	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	1	422	-3	399	1	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	-1	22	-2	164	(s)	151	-1	—	—	—	—	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0
Production	**16,344**	**5**	**16,549**	**3**	**16,273**	**7**	**16,380**	**-5**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs	1,716	6	1,829	(s)	1,887	3	1,881	(s)	—	—	—	—	2
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	547	-2	—	—	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene	905	2	916	2	900	1	889	1	—	—	—	—	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	2	185	(s)	261	(s)	285	1	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	145	1	157	1	162	1	160	(s)	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-6	96	2	73	1	82	-5	—	—	—	—	-2
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	2,862	1	2,822	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	0	148	(s)	133	0	138	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	0	241	0	231	0	242	0	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	—	—	—	—	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	—	—	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	—	—	—	—	-1
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	**7,066**	**15**	**6,844**	**16**	**6,550**	**77**	**7,374**	**39**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**37**
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	—	—	—	—	22
Pentanes Plus	3	0	11	0	9	0	9	0	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs	137	3	119	1	81	2	149	(s)	—	—	—	—	2
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	97	2	88	0	54	(s)	99	(s)	—	—	—	—	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	1	15	1	9	2	29	0	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	8	0	6	0	8	0	11	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	—	—	—	—	3
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	0	342	6	—	—	—	—	3
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	9	—	—	—	—	5
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	9	—	—	—	—	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	0	73	0	—	—	—	—	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	0	61	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	0	258	(s)	—	—	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	—	—	—	—	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

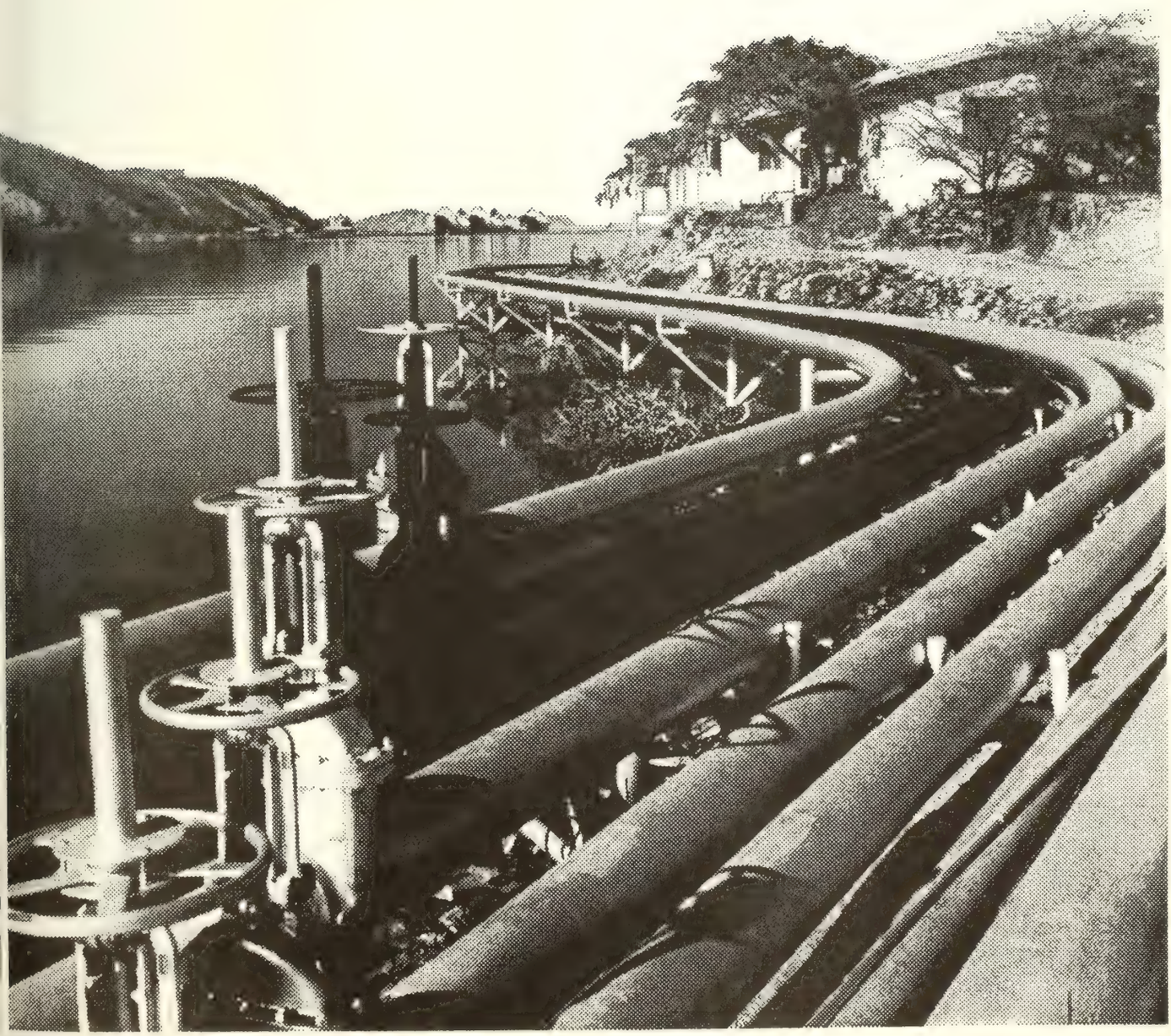
Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,114**	**992,910**	**148**	**990,395**	**-1,426**	**1,009,127**	**278**	—	—	—	—	**-529**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	336,772	45	338,716	-180	—	—	—	—	145
Pentanes Plus	5,862	45	6,162	58	6,550	7	7,174	-19	—	—	—	—	23
LPGs	76,268	412	68,798	319	72,551	-53	83,126	-35	—	—	—	—	161
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	—	—	—	—	127
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-160	29,874	115	29,529	2	35,035	1	—	—	—	—	-11
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	183	11,793	56	15,636	4	19,821	0	—	—	—	—	61
Isobutane	9,125	-42	9,050	25	9,036	-46	8,546	-1	—	—	—	—	-16
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	1,799	515	—	—	—	—	351
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-88	104,511	5	106,699	54	112,091	-1	—	—	—	—	-8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-384	41,023	-240	38,723	-261	36,382	-403	—	—	—	—	-322
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,766	180,837	-1,060	172,564	-1,346	170,258	-1,072	—	—	—	—	-1,311
Leaded	10,038	-27	10,487	-22	8,010	-95	7,420	-1	—	—	—	—	-36
Unleaded	177,198	-1,739	170,350	-1,038	164,554	-1,251	162,838	-1,071	—	—	—	—	-1,275
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	50,491	-12	47,957	-498	44,576	-127	43,696	503	—	—	—	—	-34
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	0	5,869	-1	5,866	0	5,714	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	—	—	—	—	-33
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	—	—	—	—	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-428	101,256	317	98,273	-67	102,177	725	—	—	—	—	137
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	39	44,645	604	42,941	75	44,690	78	—	—	—	—	199
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	-1	1,560	-7	1,723	0	1,477	0	—	—	—	—	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	0	1,660	0	1,518	0	1,773	0	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3,075	-2	3,147	0	2,929	1	2,521	-13	—	—	—	—	-4
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	—	—	—	—	-5
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	—	—	—	—	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	393	26,436	-80	30,925	0	32,132	164	—	—	—	—	119
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	—	—	—	—	28
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**67**	**16,284**	**-20**	**16,100**	**52**	**16,103**	**-48**	—	—	—	—	**13**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	—	—	—	—	3
LPGs	2,139	-3	1,850	5	1,556	16	1,423	(s)	—	—	—	—	4
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-14	593	9	565	5	511	-2	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,393	9	1,141	-8	921	5	780	1	—	—	—	—	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	-2	90	6	47	3	109	1	—	—	—	—	2
Isobutane	47	3	26	-2	24	3	23	-1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-6	0	2	0	1	0	-5	—	—	—	—	-2
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	1	-236	7	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	14	-20	-3	-46	1	-13	6	—	—	—	—	4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	58	6,806	-17	7,047	10	7,137	(s)	—	—	—	—	13
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	2	278	-3	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,361	58	6,592	-16	6,737	8	6,860	3	—	—	—	—	13
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,548	2	1,523	18	1,433	-12	1,350	-21	—	—	—	—	-3
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	0	181	0	154	(s)	156	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-12	1,195	-21	—	—	—	—	-3
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	14	3,000	-25	2,966	13	2,869	-26	—	—	—	—	-6
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	3	1,239	-19	1,206	15	1,128	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	(s)	163	(s)	137	(s)	179	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	0	395	0	349	0	334	0	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	-13	182	13	239	-2	375	-5	—	—	—	—	-2
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases

are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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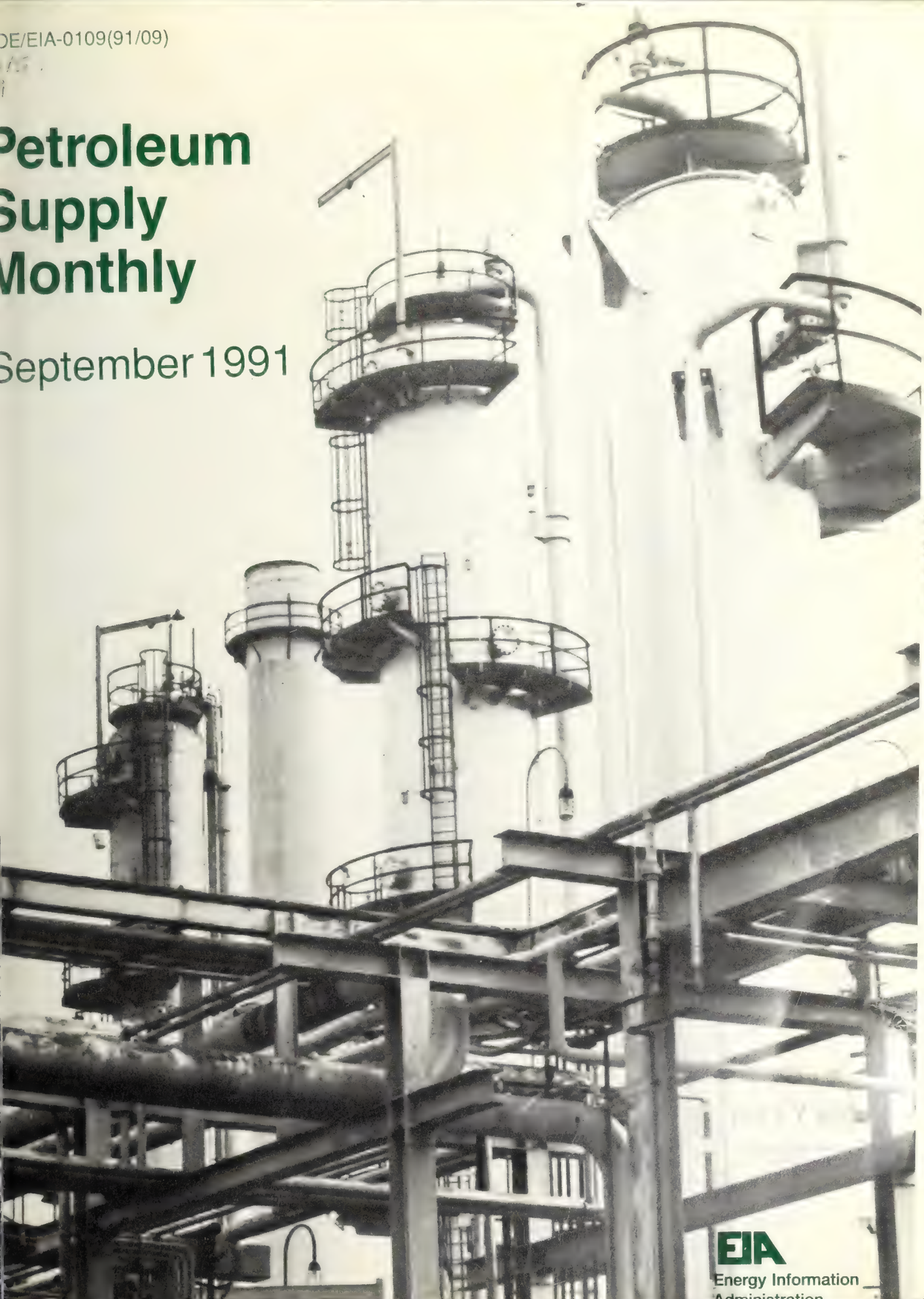
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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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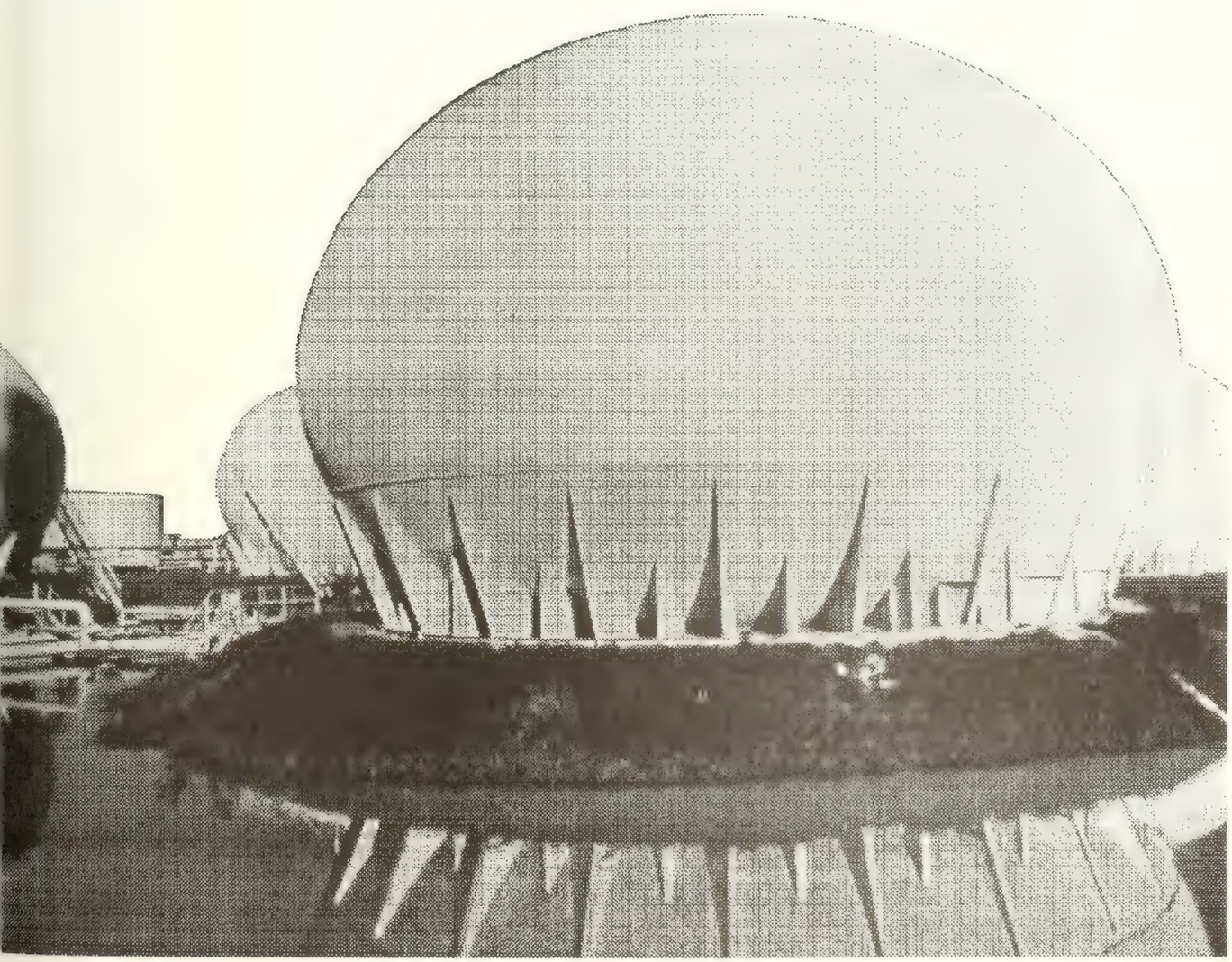
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U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
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U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991

Highlights



herical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

PROPANE SITUATION AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

As a result of lower-than-expected propane inventories at the end of August 1991, the Energy Information Administration has expressed concern about the availability of propane this coming winter. Monitoring of weekly propane production, imports, and stocks will begin with the week ending September 27, 1991, and data will be available in the *Winter Fuels Report,* which will begin publication on October 4, 1991.

As of August 31, 1991, propane inventories at the primary level recorded an unexpected lull from the traditional stockbuild for this time of year. U.S. propane inventories at the end of August were 51.4 million barrels, the lowest end-of-August level since 1972. Compared with recent years, the August 1991 level is 3 million barrels below the same month last year and 9 million barrels below the August 1989 level.

On a regional basis, East Coast and Midwest inventories of propane were near the average range of the last 3 years. However, Gulf Coast inventories, at 24.1 million barrels, were 6 to 11 million barrels below the levels recorded in August for the last 3 years. The Gulf Coast region, which normally holds approximately one-half of the Nation's propane stocks, provides much of the Nation's supplemental propane supply. Roughly one-fourth of the propane produced on the Gulf Coast is transported to other areas of the United States, most notably the East Coast and Midwest regions.

Demand for propane as a petrochemical feedstock in the Gulf Coast region has been very strong this summer. The strong petrochemical demand is the result of the collapse of natural gas prices, which in turn brought downward pressure on the prices of extracted natural gas liquids. Diversion of propane to the petrochemical market has severely impacted the normal seasonal buildup of propane inventories.

Even though a strengthening of natural gas prices is not expected in the short term, industry analysts believe that higher propane prices this fall are inevitable. The belief is that low inventory levels this close to the beginning of the heating season will put upward pressure on propane prices. This in turn will shift a portion of propane demand away from the petrochemical market into the heating market. If this scenario proves to be accurate, the propane stock level at the primary level may peak in October instead of the normal August/September time frame. Barring this late-season build, supplies may be tenuous if the winter is unusually cold.

Total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) increased slightly to 16.9 million barrels per day in July (Table H1). For the first time since September 1990, demand was within the normal range for the month, as use of transportation fuels increased. Effects of the recessionary economy kept year-to-date demand 3 percent below the comparable 1990 level.

Exports of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil were high in July, as they had been for much of the past year. In fact, motor gasoline exports were at a record high level in July. The changes in export patterns over the past year were partially due to effects of the loss of refined products from Kuwait since last August and unexpected cold weather in Europe in the spring of 1991.

Information about the United Nations resolution to allow limited sale of Iraqi oil and the oil workers' strike in Brazil begin on page xvi.

Other July 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline reached the highest level for July since 1987, but year-to-date demand remained slightly below the year-earlier level. Record high exports and low imports contributed to a decline in stocks.
- Distillate fuel oil demand was at a normal level for July, and stocks were in line with year-earlier levels despite the continuation of very low imports and high exports.
- Even though electric utility needs increased because of hot July weather, residual fuel oil demand declined because of competition with natural gas.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) increased in response to high demand at petrochemical plants, while stocks grew at a slower rate than normal.
- Crude oil imports and stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), declined moderately.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January— July	
	July	June	Difference[a]	July	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.9**	**16.8**	**0.1**	**17.1**	**16.5**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.6	7.5	0.1	7.5	7.2	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.8	-0.1	2.7	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.3	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	4.0	3.8	0.2	4.2	3.6	3.9
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.7**	**13.9**	**-0.2**	**14.2**	**13.3**	**13.5**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**91.7**	**92.9**	**-1.2**	**95.5**	**89.1**	**91.3**
Imports	**7.7**	**8.2**	**-0.5**	**9.0**	**7.5**	**8.6**
Crude Oil	**5.9**	**6.3**	**-0.4**	**6.9**	**5.7**	**6.3**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.9	6.3	-0.4	6.9	5.7	6.2
Products	**1.8**	**1.9**	**-0.1**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**2.3**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Exports	**1.0**	**0.9**	**(s)**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**6.8**	**7.3**	**-0.5**	**8.4**	**6.4**	**7.8**
Stock Change[c]	**(s)**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**0.8**	**(s)**	**0.6**
Crude Oil	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	(s)	0.2
Products	0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.9	(s)	0.4
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,634**	**1,634**	**(s)**	**1,709**	—	—
Crude Oil	**911**	**916**	**-5**	**966**	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	568	(s)	587	—	—
Other	343	348	-5	379	—	—
Products	**723**	**718**	**5**	**743**	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	171	177	-5	180	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	124	113	11	125	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	43	43	(s)	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	112	106	6	114	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	272	278	-6	275	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* see Explanatory Note 5.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline increased slightly to 7.6 million barrels per day and, despite the sluggish economy, was the highest July level since 1987. For the year to date, the effects of ongoing fuel efficiency improvements as older cars were replaced and little change in highway travel from the previous year kept demand slightly below the year-earlier level.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline at the end of July of 171 million barrels were well below the average July level of the last 3 years, primarily because net imports (gross imports minus exports) remained very low. Net imports have been unusually low for most of the last year, as the loss of Kuwaiti supplies combined with increased demand for unleaded gasoline in Europe and Latin America tightened supplies from these areas. At the same time, sluggish U.S. demand contributed to comparatively soft U.S. spot prices, which stimulated exports. In July, exports were at a record high level, while imports remained well below normal.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil declined seasonally and was at a normal level for July at 2.6 million barrels per day. Demand had been lower than normal during most months since October 1990, primarily because of a decline in industrial production, which affected both transportation and industrial use of distillate fuel oil.

Despite continued high exports and unusually low imports in July, stocks continued to grow in preparation for the winter heating season. At the end of July, stocks of 124 million barrels were slightly below the year-earlier level but well within the average range of the last 3 years.

Residual Fuel Oil

Unusually hot summer weather, particularly in the East where most of the residual fuel oil electric generation capacity is located, failed to stimulate residual fuel oil demand in July. Demand of 1.1 million barrels per day was well below normal, as it had been during most of the last 10 months. The low July demand was due to the continuation of more favorable natural gas prices at dual-fuel utilities.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

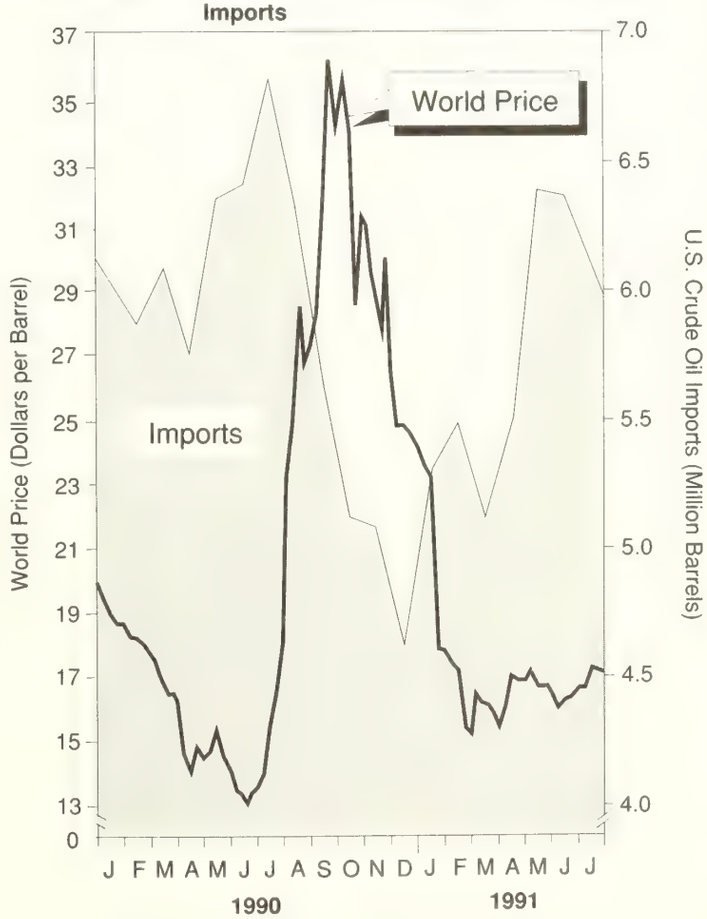
The increase in LPG demand to 1.5 million barrels per day in July was primarily due to higher demand for propane at petrochemical plants. Demand for ethane as a petrochemical feedstock also remained high in July.

Although total stocks of LPG's increased to 112 million barrels, the buildup was not as large as ordinarily occurs in July. Stocks of both propane and butane increased at a slower rate than in July of recent years. Despite slightly higher production during the first 7 months of 1991 than during the comparable period of 1990, the high demand this year combined with much lower imports from Canada, Mexico, and Algeria contributed to the smaller increases in stocks.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) declined somewhat to 5.9 million barrels per day in July, but remained well above the levels imported during the Persian Gulf crisis. One reason for the increase in imports in recent months is the relatively low world price of crude oil. The world price shot upward in August and September 1990, then fell dramatically between October 1990 and March 1991 (Figure H1). The price was relatively low between February and July this year, and stayed around $17.00 per barrel in July.

Figure H1. World Price of Crude Oil and U.S. Crude Oil Imports



Sources: *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, data issue for August 2, 1991, Figure 9; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1991 data issue, Table S2.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**724**	**642**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

The lower imports in July contributed to a decline in crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR), which were withdrawn to accommodate refinery inputs of crude oil. Stocks of 343 million barrels were within the average range for July.

Refinery Utilization

The operating refinery utilization rate declined slightly in July to 91.7 percent, which is slightly below the average rate for this time of year. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units declined slightly to 13.9 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, declined to 88.7 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

U.N. Security Council Approves A Limited Sale of Iraqi Oil

For the first time since the United Nations imposed economic sanctions against Iraq more than 13 months ago, the U.N. Security Council agreed on September 19, 1991, to allow Iraq to sell a limited amount of oil. The $1.6 billion in oil sales was approved in order to pay for food and humanitarian needs in Iraq during a 6-month period, possibly beginning the fourth quarter of 1991. Sale of the oil will be in three stages. After the first portion of oil is sold, the resolution allows for revision of the final amount of oil that can be sold to buy food.

Iraq could sell between 500,000 and 1 million barrels of oil a day, depending on the price of oil. Currently, about 300,000

barrels a day are being produced to satisfy domestic needs and for shipment to Jordan. Moving the Iraqi crude oil into the market could be a slow process because each transaction would have to be approved by a committee set up by the United Nations. [1]

If the U.N. resolution is accepted by Iraq's Saddam Hussein, about one-third of the money from the oil sales will go to a special fund for war reparations. The rest will go to U.N.-mandated activities, including food and humanitarian needs, scrapping Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, and drawing up a permanent border with Kuwait. [2] The economic sanctions against Iraq that have been in effect since August 1990 will continue, despite the allowed oil sale, until Iraq complies with all the provisions of the February 1991 cease-fire.

Early indications are that Iraq is not ready to accept the terms of the resolution. An additional problem is that Turkey is demanding $264 million in royalties from the proposed oil sale for the use of its twin pipelines to transport Iraqi crude oil. [3]

Oil Workers in Brazil Go On Strike

The second Brazilian oil worker strike this year began on September 11, 1991, after negotiations failed to resolve a wage dispute. Petrobras workers asked for a 370 percent wage increase, in the face of Brazil's 150 percent annual inflation rate. Petrobras, the Brazilian national oil company that oversees all oil exploration, production, refining, imports, and exports in Brazil, offered an increase of 35 percent, then raised the offer to 80 percent just before the strike was scheduled to begin.

The United States regularly imports motor gasoline and residual fuel oil from Brazil. Motor gasoline imports fell in recent years because of Brazil's increased demand after problems developed with its alcohol fuel program.[4] Brazil supplied 7 percent of the U.S. motor gasoline imports in 1990 and 4 percent during the first 7 months of 1991. The decline this year was related to the strike in March. After recovering from the strike, Brazil provided considerably more motor gasoline to the United States. In July, 8 percent of U.S. imports of motor gasoline were from Brazil.

The earlier strike began on February 26, 1991, and lasted 23 days, resulting in the disruption of all oil operations in Brazil. During the February/March 1991 strike, U.S. exports of petroleum products to Brazil increased to 40,000 barrels per day from an average of about 3,000 barrels per day. Exports were primarily distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, LPG's, and residual fuel oil.

In the days leading up to the latest strike, Petrobras increased production from about 670,000 barrels per day to about 1.4 million barrels per day by running its 10 refineries at full capacity.[5] While disruption of motor gasoline imports from Brazil will have a minimal effect on gasoline supplies in the United States, additional exports of products to Brazil may be required.

[1] "U.N. Approves $1.6 Billion Sale Of Oil by Iraq," *Wall Street Journal*, September 20, 1991, p. A2.
[2] "U.N. Approves Sale of Iraqi Oil," *The Washington Post*, September 19, 1991, p. A23.
[3] "Bush Scheduled to Address U.N.," *The Oil Daily*, September 23, 1991, p. 8.
[4] Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1990 data issue, pp. xviii and xix.
[5] "Gasoline Futures Steady As Brazil Strike Approaches," *The Oil Daily*, September 11, 1991, p. 1.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[RE] 9,019	[RE] 7,326	[R] 1,608	[R] -163	[R] 174	[R] 16,910	[R] 1,634
August*	[PE] 8,971	[PE] 7,251	[E] 1,631	[E] *140*	[E] *506*	[E] *16,749*	[E] *1,663*
8-Mo. Average	[PE] **9,120**	[PE] **7,391**	[E] **1,644**	[E] **28**	[E] **98**	[E] **16,489**	—
1990 8-Mo. Average	**8,945**	**7,346**	**1,518**	**156**	**326**	**17,153**	—
1989 8-Mo. Average	**9,343**	**7,686**	**1,596**	**109**	**126**	**17,200**	—

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	R 7,714	R 5,949	R 1,765	R 963	R 139	R 824	R 6,752
August*	E *8,360*	E *6,598*	E *1,762*	E 866	E 123	E 744	E 7,493
8-Mo. Average	E **7,580**	E **5,842**	E **1,738**	E **1,024**	E **125**	E **899**	E **6,556**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**8,591**	**6,284**	**2,307**	**776**	**104**	**672**	**7,815**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**8,064**	**5,785**	**2,279**	**852**	**155**	**697**	**7,212**

Footnotes continued.

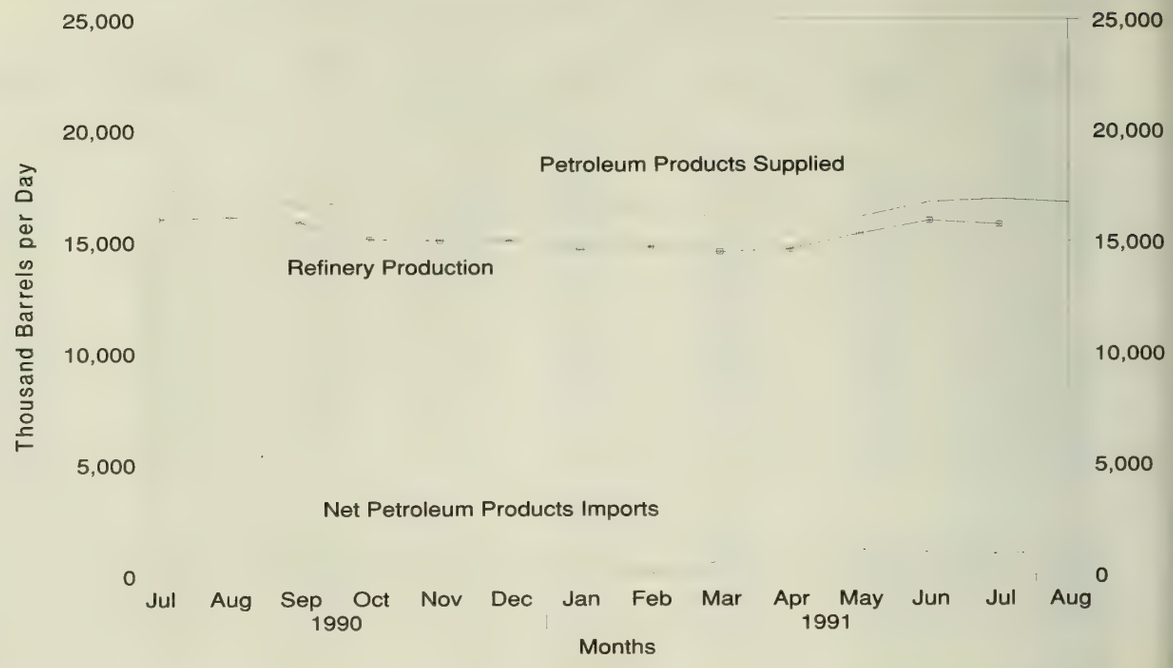
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

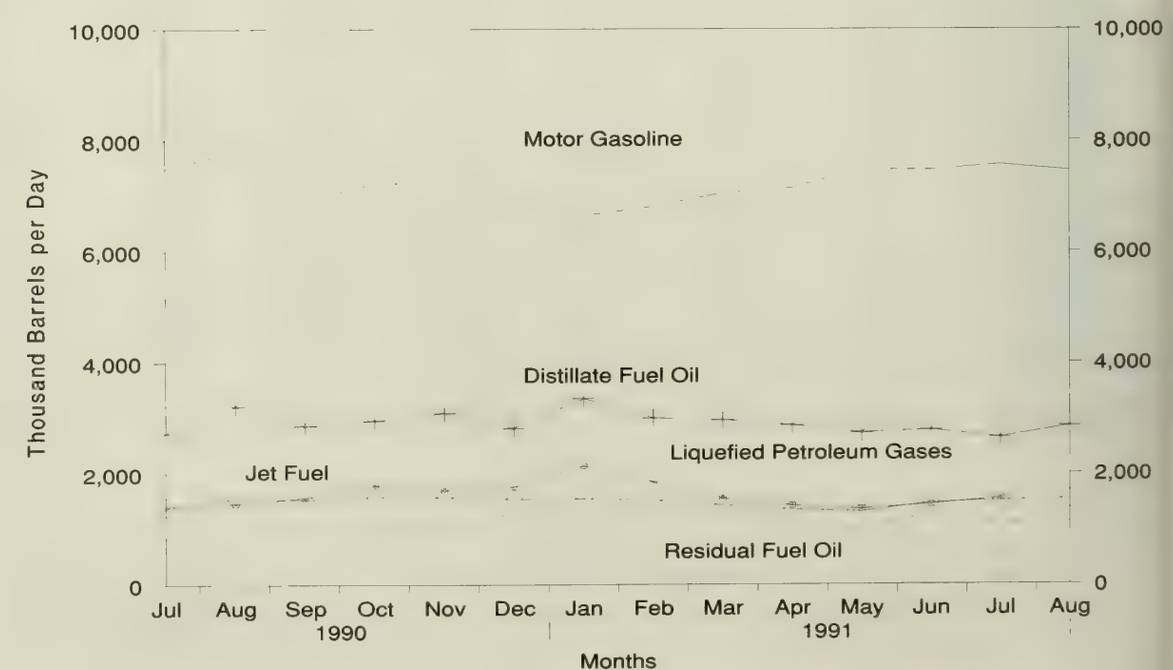
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, July 1990 - Present



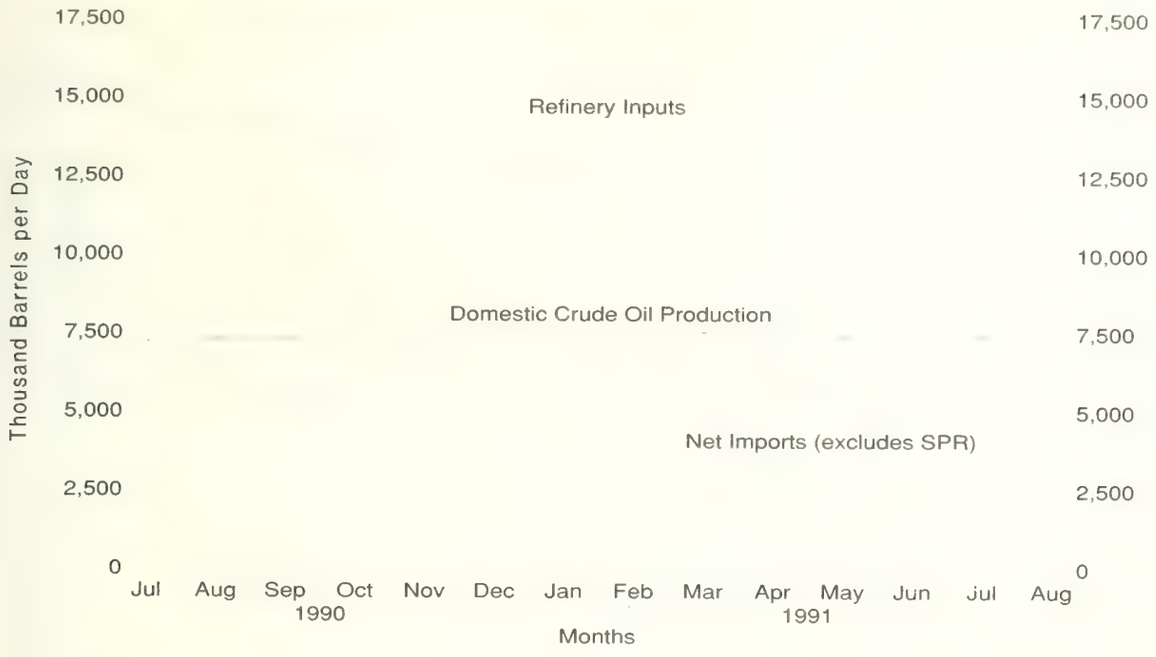
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1990 - Present



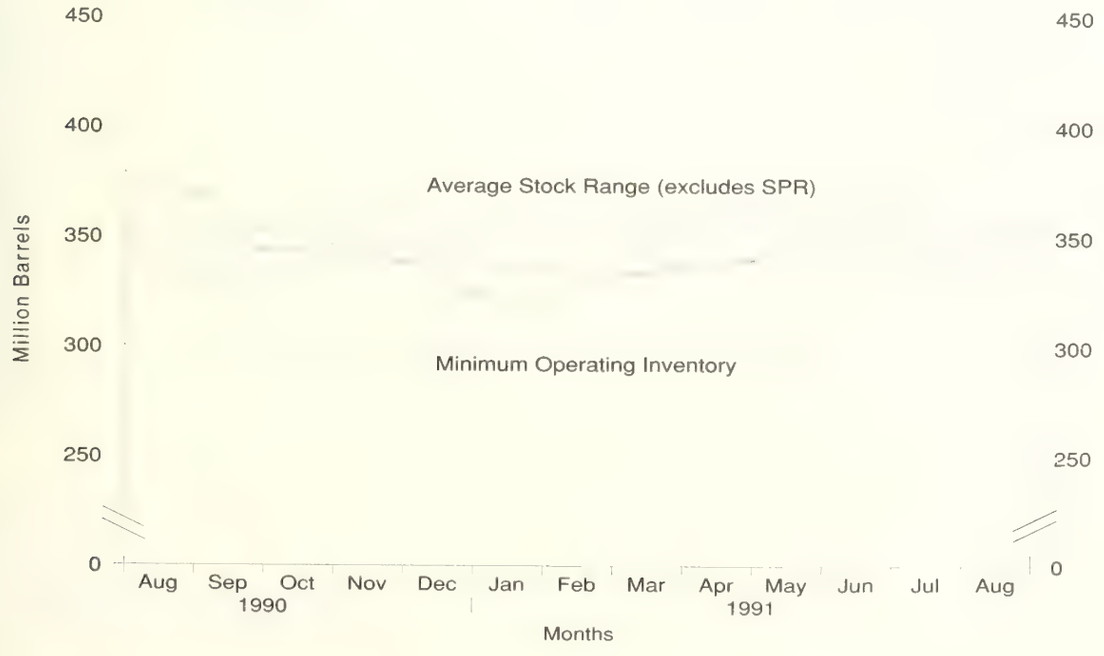
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], July 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	RE 7,326	RE 1,775	R 5,949	0	R 5,949	R 418	—	R 0
August*	PE 7,251	PE 1,733	E *6,598*	E *0*	E *6,598*	E *254*	—	E (s)
8-Mo. Average	PE **7,391**	PE **1,809**	E **5,842**	E **0**	E **5,842**	E **268**	**—**	E **(s)**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**7,346**	**1,763**	**6,284**	**40**	**6,243**	**203**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**7,686**	**1,864**	**5,785**	**65**	**5,719**	**208**	**—**	**(s)**

a Includes lease condensate.
b Stocks are totals as of end of period.
c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**—**	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	**—**	**242**	**—**	**242**
1974 Average	**—**	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	**—**	**265**	**—**	**265**
1975 Average	**—**	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	**—**	**271**	**—**	**271**
1976 Average	**—**	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	**—**	**285**	**—**	**285**
1977 Average	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	**—**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	**—**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	**—**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	**—**	[f]**466**	**108**	[f]**358**
1981 Average	**336**	[f]**-46**	**12,470**	**228**	**—**	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	**—**	[f]**644**	**294**	[f]**350**
1983 Average	**234**	[f]**-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 Average	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987 Average	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	[R]-163	[R]13,701	[R]139	[R]15	[R]911	[R]569	[R]343
August*	[E]*(s)*	[E]*140*	[E]*13,824*	[E]123	[E]16	[E]*921*	[E]*569*	[E]*352*
8-Mo. Average	[E]**-71**	[E]**98**	[E]**13,330**	[E]**125**	[E]**18**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**40**	**116**	**13,544**	**104**	**29**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**65**	**44**	**13,386**	**155**	**29**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974	**Average**	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975	**Average**	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976	**Average**	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977	**Average**	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978	**Average**	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979	**Average**	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980	**Average**	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981	**Average**	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982	**Average**	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983	**Average**	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	**270**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1990	**7-Mo. Average**	**305**	**65**	**706**	**698**	**109**	**102**	**0**	**0**
1989	**7-Mo. Average**	**270**	**54**	**432**	**425**	**117**	**113**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
7-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**1,731**	**0**	**0**	**2,090**	**1,798**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**6**	**6**	**1,257**	**1,111**	**27**	**16**	**2,410**	**1,998**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,236**	**1,130**	**33**	**33**	**2,089**	**1,755**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974 Average	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975 Average	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976 Average	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977 Average	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978 Average	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979 Average	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980 Average	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981 Average	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982 Average	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983 Average	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984 Average	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985 Average	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986 Average	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987 Average	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988 Average	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989 January	52	46	0	0	218	201	**0**	0
February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
7-Mo. Average	**68**	**60**	**77**	**77**	**108**	**107**	**12**	**12**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**52**	**40**	**63**	**63**	**141**	**117**	**0**	**0**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**90**	**83**	**35**	**33**	**187**	**164**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	2,993	2,095
1974	**Average**	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	3,280	2,540
1975	**Average**	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	3,601	3,211
1976	**Average**	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	5,066	4,545
1977	**Average**	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	6,193	5,643
1978	**Average**	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	5,751	5,184
1979	**Average**	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	5,637	5,112
1980	**Average**	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	4,300	3,864
1981	**Average**	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	3,323	2,922
1982	**Average**	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	2,146	1,734
1983	**Average**	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	1,862	1,477
1984	**Average**	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	2,049	1,512
1985	**Average**	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	1,830	1,312
1986	**Average**	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	2,837	2,113
1987	**Average**	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	3,060	2,400
1988	**Average**	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
	June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
	July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
	7-Mo. Average	**705**	**691**	**986**	**616**	**1,957**	**1,563**	**4,047**	**3,361**
1990	**7-Mo. Average**	**906**	**891**	**1,018**	**653**	**2,180**	**1,765**	**4,590**	**3,763**
1989	**7-Mo. Average**	**795**	**785**	**842**	**454**	**1,949**	**1,519**	**4,038**	**3,274**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983	**Average**	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	7-Mo. Average	**235**	**235**	**27**	**25**	**24**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,022**	**754**	**104**	**101**
1990	**7-Mo. Average**	**282**	**282**	**58**	**53**	**48**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**932**	**629**	**84**	**80**
1989	**7-Mo. Average**	**259**	**255**	**25**	**21**	**37**	**0**	**93**	**0**	**939**	**641**	**77**	**70**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
7-Mo. Average	**166**	**126**	**42**	**3**	**22**	**22**	**816**	**772**	**32**	**0**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**190**	**144**	**79**	**3**	**21**	**21**	**742**	**670**	**69**	**0**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**162**	**121**	**31**	**3**	**40**	**40**	**784**	**732**	**56**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	7-Mo. Average	**76**	**0**	**69**	**61**	**24**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**84**	**73**	**104**	**75**
1990	**7-Mo. Average**	**22**	**0**	**116**	**110**	**33**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**104**	**78**	**244**	**201**
1989	**7-Mo. Average**	**41**	**0**	**146**	**141**	**33**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**99**	**74**	**210**	**143**

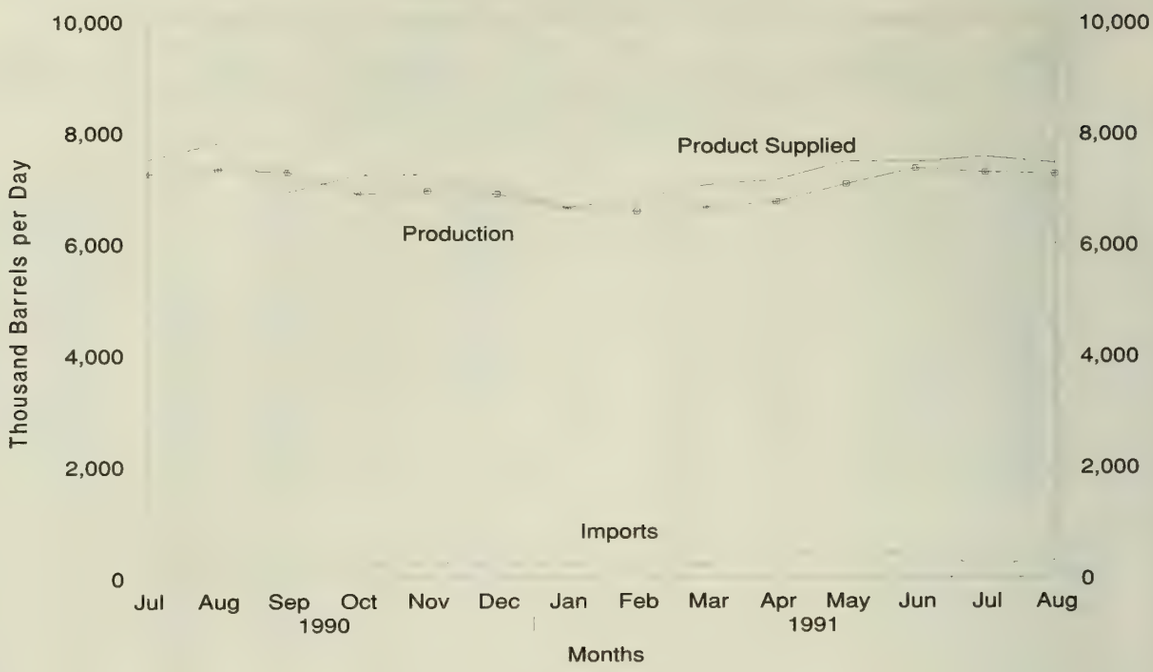
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
7-Mo. Average	**28**	**0**	**233**	**0**	**255**	**123**	**3,419**	**2,370**	**7,466**	**5,731**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**33**	**0**	**302**	**0**	**514**	**225**	**3,994**	**2,496**	**8,583**	**6,259**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**50**	**0**	**370**	**0**	**434**	**155**	**3,953**	**2,396**	**7,991**	**5,670**

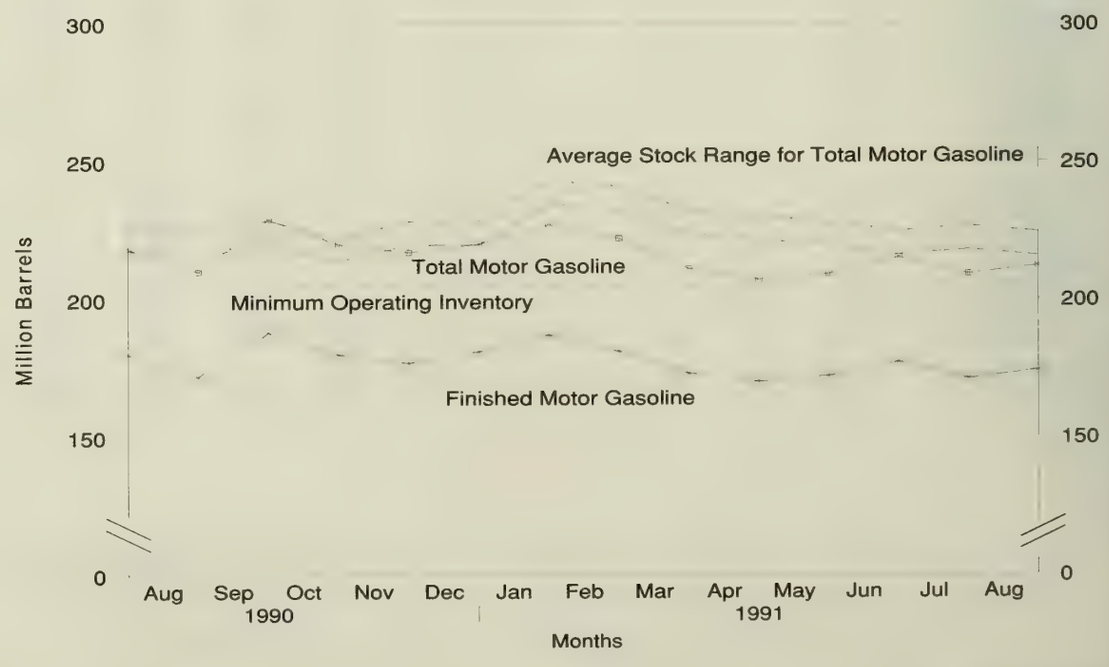
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

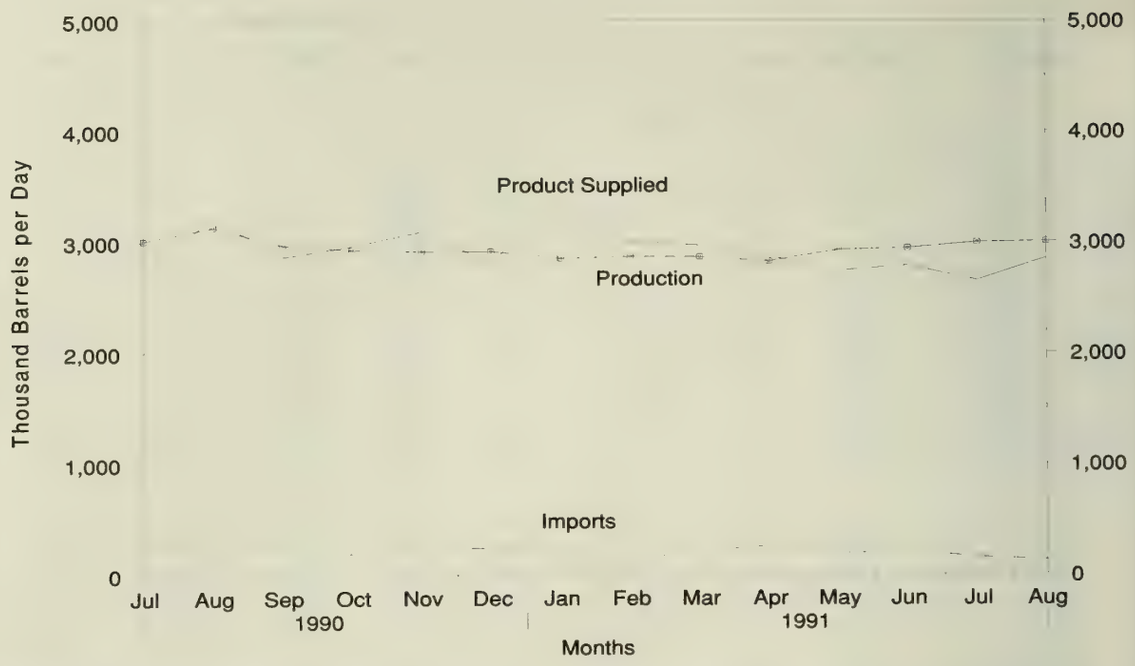
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	—	—	209	—
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	—	—	[f] 218	—
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	[f] **28**	**2**	**6,675**	—	—	235	—
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	—	—	231	—
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	—
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	—
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	—
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**56**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f] **261**	—
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	—
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f] **235**	—
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**5**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	R 7,278	R 232	R -173	R 122	R 7,561	R 7,271	96.2	R 209	R 171
August*	E *7,256*	E *309*	E *63*	E *50*	E *7,452*	E *7,160*	E *96.1*	E *212*	E *174*
8-Mo. Average	E **6,946**	E **299**	E **-36**	E **79**	E **7,202**	E **6,924**	E **96.1**	—	—
1990 8-Mo. Average	**6,941**	**392**	**-19**	**44**	**7,308**	**6,884**	**94.2**	—	—
1989 8-Mo. Average	**6,965**	**376**	**-32**	**44**	**7,328**	**6,413**	**87.5**	—	—

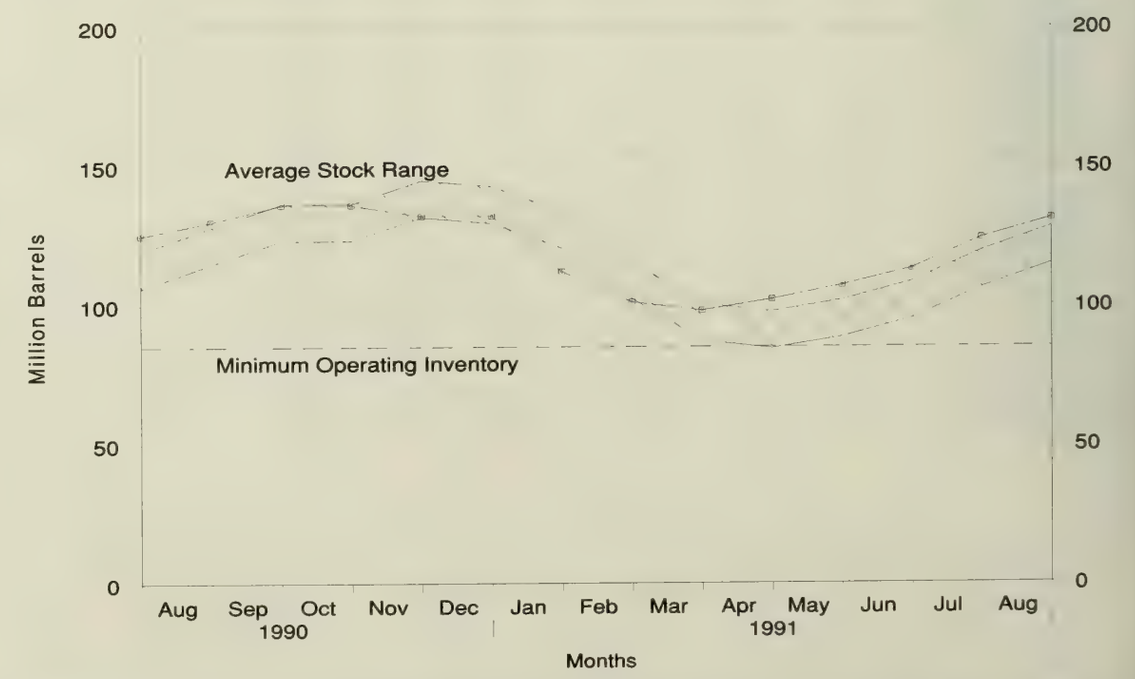
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

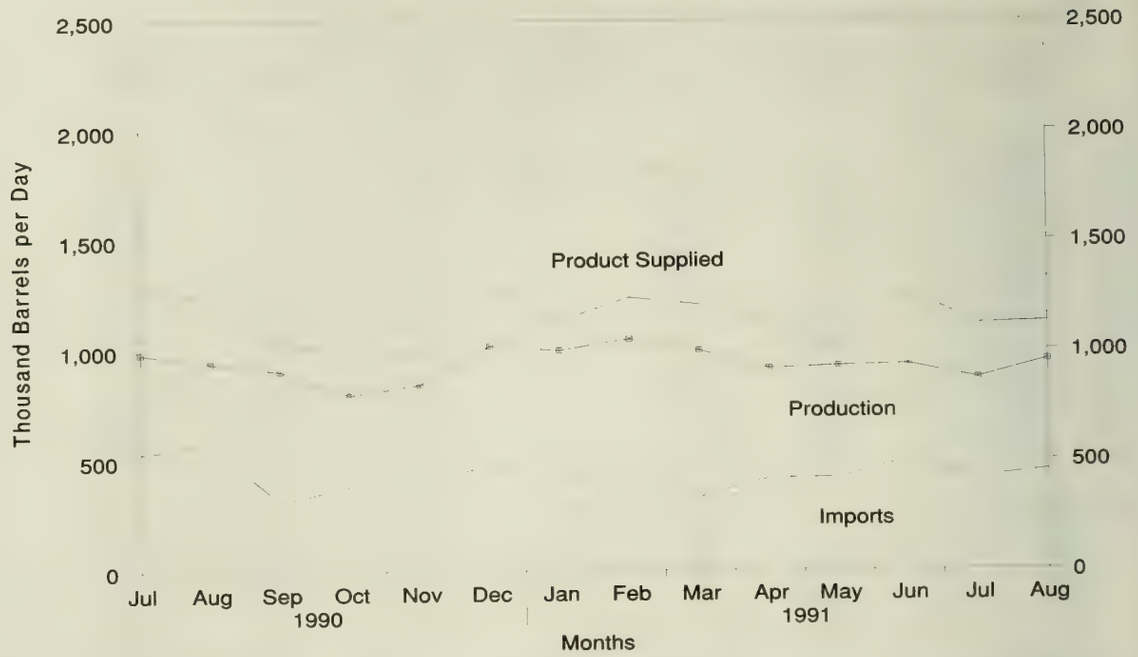
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] **200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] **205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	[R] 2,992	[R] 153	—	[R] 348	[R] 149	[R] 2,649	[R] 124
August*	[E] *3,002*	[E] *128*	—	[E] *188*	[E] 92	[E] *2,850*	[E] *131*
8-Mo. Average	[E] **2,908**	[E] **183**	**—**	[E] **-9**	[E] **200**	[E] **2,900**	**—**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**2,921**	**305**	**—**	**99**	**63**	**3,065**	**—**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**2,824**	**316**	**—**	**-30**	**92**	**3,078**	**—**

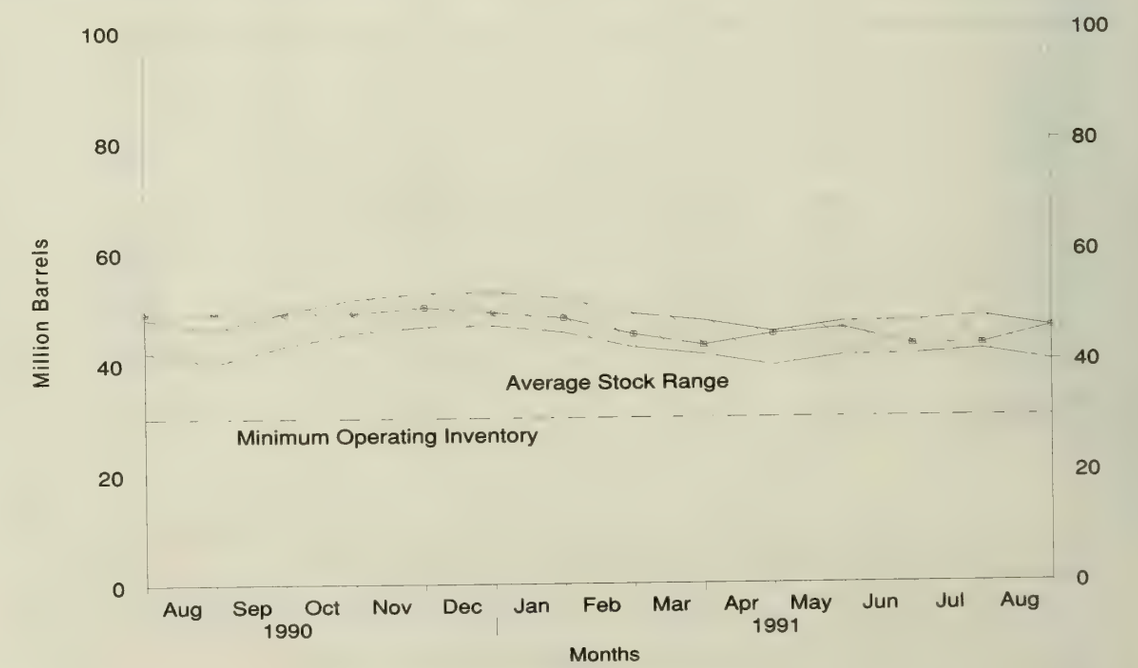
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operatin problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level fo residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

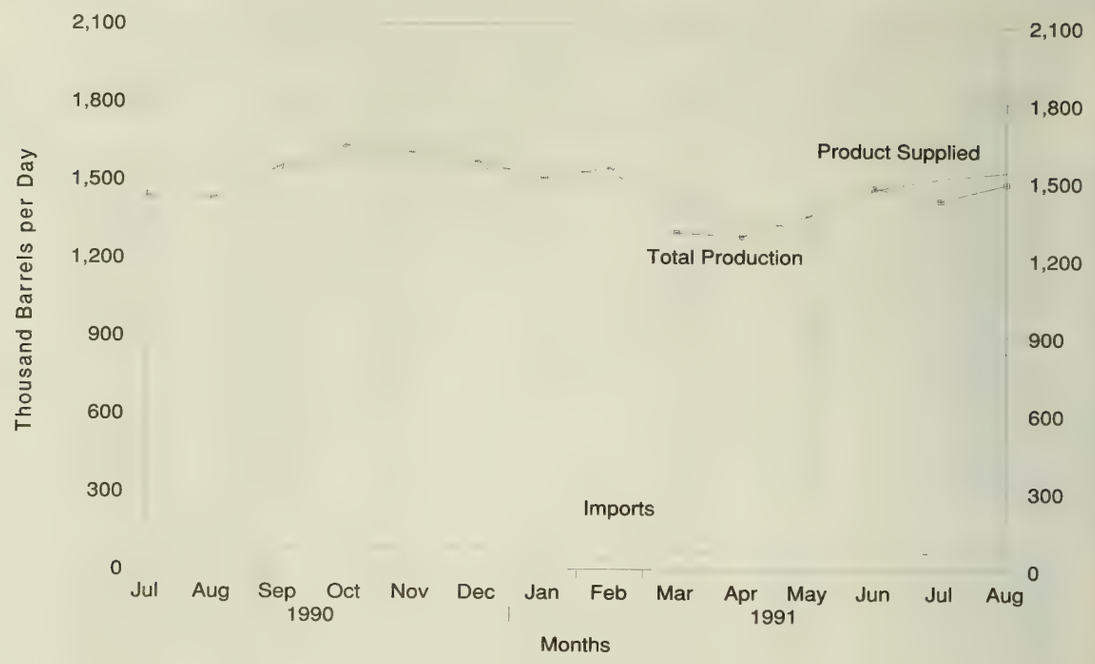
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**—**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	R 870	R 419	—	R -4	R 176	R 1,118	R 43
August*	E *952*	E *453*	—	E *41*	E 237	E *1,127*	E *46*
8-Mo. Average	E **954**	E **418**	**—**	E **-16**	E **237**	E **1,152**	**—**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**977**	**559**	**—**	**21**	**209**	**1,306**	**—**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**921**	**661**	**—**	**(s)**	**205**	**1,377**	**—**

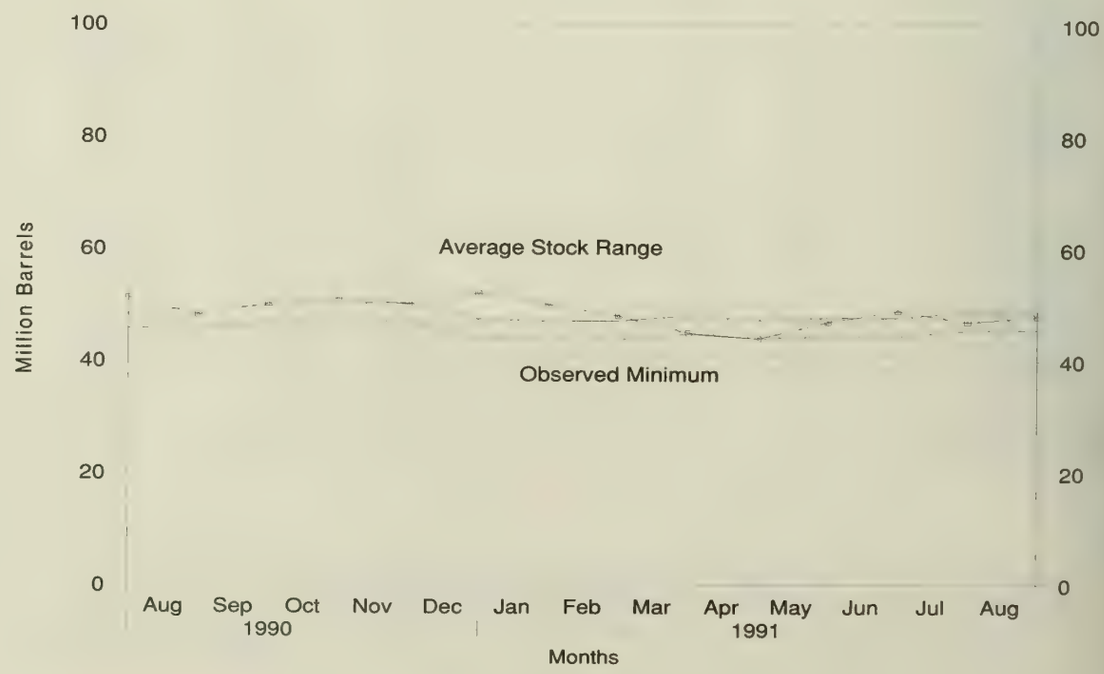
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present



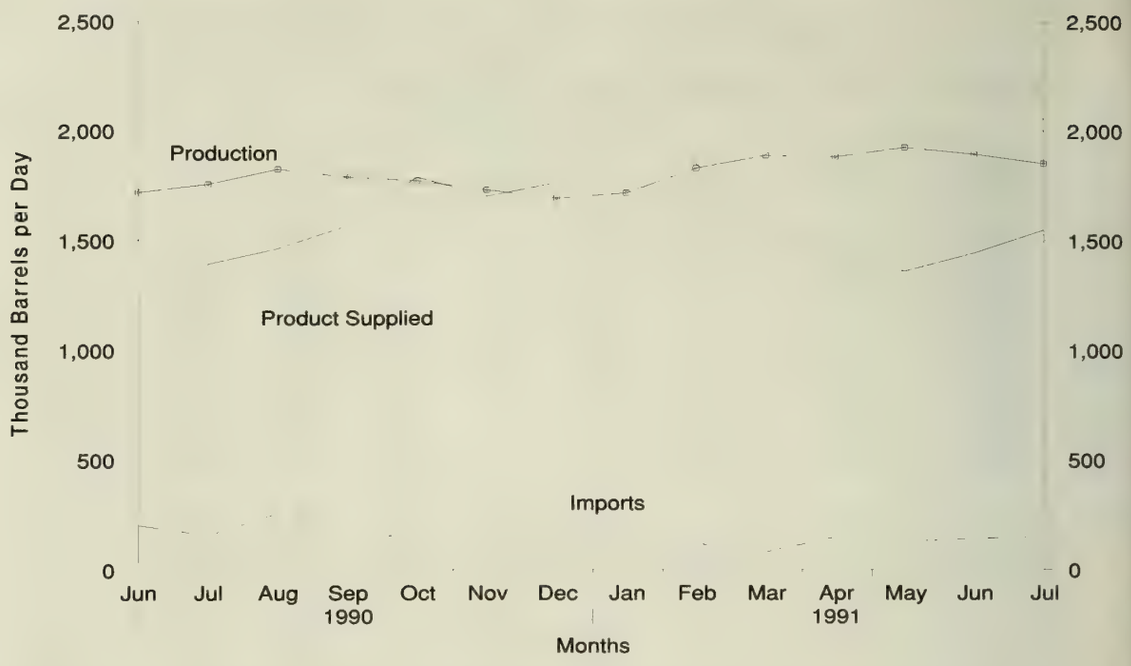
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**5**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	R 1,426	R 1,255	R 67	R -49	R 31	R 1,511	R 1,344	47	R 41
August*	E *1,491*	E *1,316*	E *90*	E *23*	E *23*	E *1,536*	E *1,347*	E *48*	E *43*
8-Mo. Average	E **1,423**	E **1,260**	E **70**	E **-17**	E **50**	E **1,460**	E **1,285**	—	—
1990 8-Mo. Average	**1,438**	**1,258**	**121**	**31**	**24**	**1,504**	**1,325**	—	—
1989 8-Mo. Average	**1,378**	**1,174**	**112**	**19**	**19**	**1,452**	**1,245**	—	—

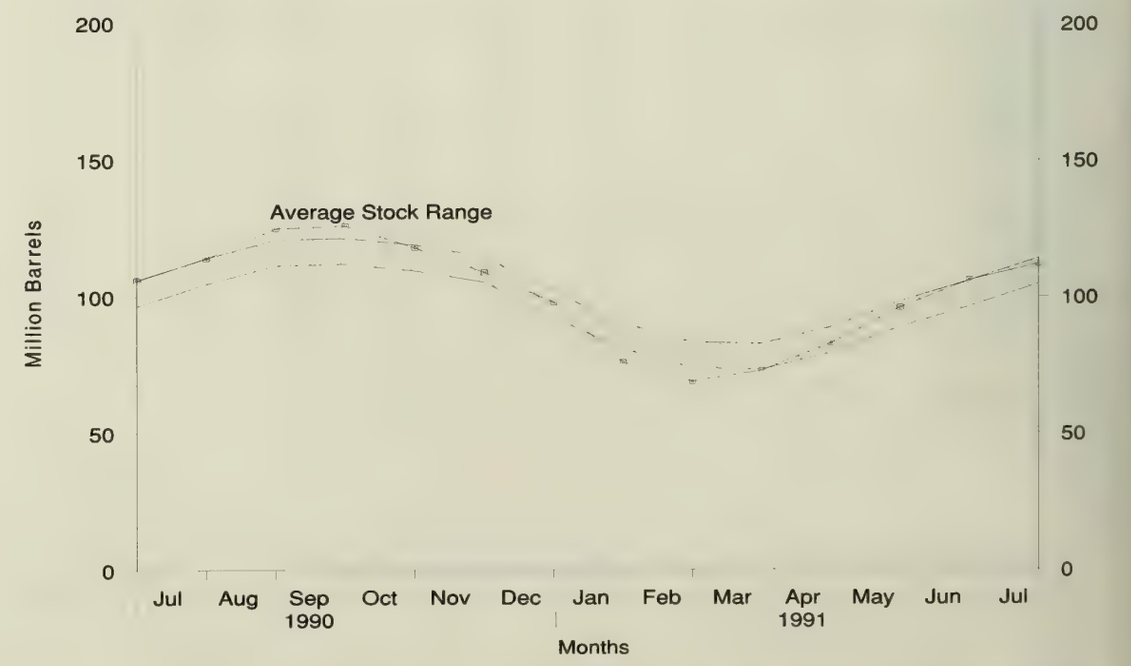
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d]113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d]35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d]120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d]18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d]94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d]-4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d]101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d]-19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**—**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
7-Mo. Average	**1,855**	**129**	**64**	**260**	**43**	**1,616**	**—**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**1,740**	**195**	**160**	**254**	**37**	**1,483**	**—**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**1,881**	**175**	**96**	**284**	**35**	**1,640**	**—**

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
7-Mo. Average	**2,800**	**637**	**109**	**900**	**288**	**2,140**	**—**
1990 7-Mo. Average	**2,813**	**736**	**55**	**783**	**294**	**2,417**	**—**
1989 7-Mo. Average	**2,796**	**644**	**94**	**769**	**299**	**2,278**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through July 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (August 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through August 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assum to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of t day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the followi method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure f a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in t month based on the number of days in that week that are the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in t month may have a weight of less than seven, according to t number of days of the week that are in the month.) T weight for each week is then multiplied by the average da volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-week figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volum The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figu by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporti week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-week figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the tw weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are use Average daily stock change and the number of interpolat days are determined. The average daily stock change defined as one-seventh of the difference between the sto level at the end of the last full week of the month and t stock level at the end of the week containing the last day the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as t number of days between the end of the preceding week reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of t monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels a then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported t last full week of the month, plus (b) the number interpolation days multiplied by the average daily sto change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by usi the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleu Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net imp estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizi these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, August 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	123	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	50
Petroleum Products Exports	744	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	92
Total Exports	866	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	237
Net Imports	7,493	Jet Fuel Exports	23

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

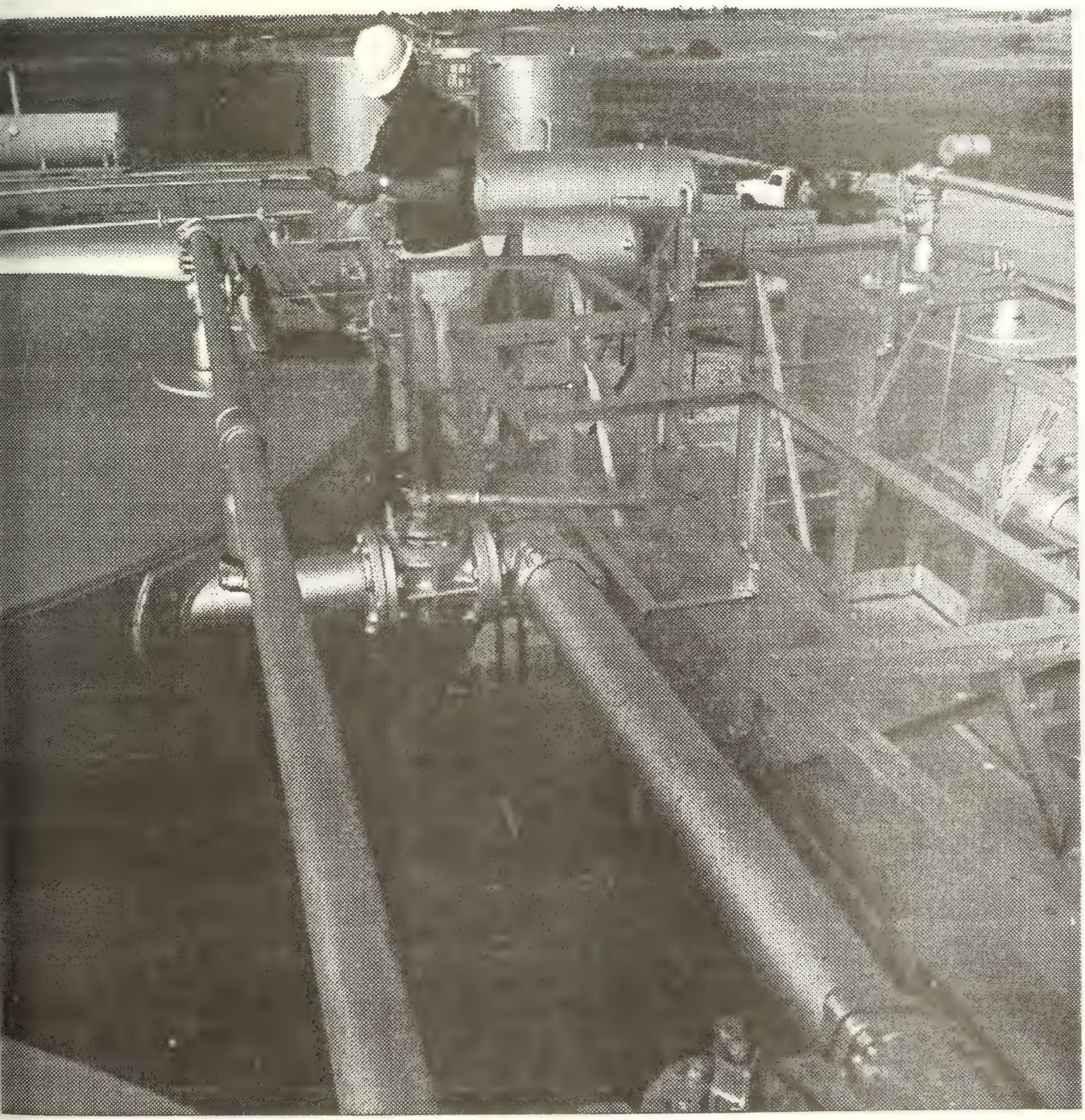
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the ıde oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 55,037	E 1,775	E 385,750	E 1,820
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 172,056	E 5,550	E 1,185,478	E 5,592
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 227,093**	**E 7,326**	**E 1,571,228**	**E 7,411**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	184,427	5,949	1,214,967	5,731
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	4,303	139	26,696	126
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**180,124**	**5,810**	**1,188,271**	**5,605**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-14	(s)	17,190	81
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5,059	163	-19,550	-92
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-468	-15	-3,783	-18
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	12,951	418	57,238	270
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**17,528**	**565**	**51,095**	**241**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**424,745**	**13,701**	**2,810,594**	**13,258**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	49,847	1,608	348,836	1,645
(15)	Net Imports[b]	104	3	1,418	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	892	29	-2,513	-12
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**50,843**	**1,640**	**347,741**	**1,640**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	904	29	-10,641	-50
(19)	Imports	16,944	547	91,548	432
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,641	85	18,082	85
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	22,742	734	141,874	669
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	468	15	3,772	18
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**43,699**	**1,410**	**244,635**	**1,154**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**519,287**	**16,751**	**3,402,970**	**16,052**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	37,633	1,214	274,687	1,296
(26)	Exports	25,504	823	195,142	920
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**12,129**	**391**	**79,545**	**375**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**531,416**	**17,142**	**3,482,515**	**16,427**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-7,202	-232	5,132	24
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**524,214**	**16,910**	**3,487,647**	**16,451**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	234,390	7,561	1,519,090	7,166
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	82,109	2,649	616,420	2,908
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	34,647	1,118	244,944	1,155
(34)	Jet Fuel	46,843	1,511	307,167	1,449
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,996	1,548	342,495	1,616
(36)	Other[c]	77,761	2,508	453,759	2,140
(37)	Crude Oil	468	15	3,772	18
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**524,214**	**16,910**	**3,487,647**	**16,451**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	342,529	—	342,529	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,502	—	568,502	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	—	171,411	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	—	124,256	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	—	43,357	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	47,078	—	47,078	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111,624	—	111,624	—
(46)	Other[c]	225,192	—	225,192	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,633,949**	**—**	**1,633,949**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 227,093	—	184,427	12,951	-5,045	0	424,745	4,303	468	911,03
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,847	17,884	4,676	—	4,719	—	12,818	784	54,086	120,29
Pentanes Plus	10,339	—	138	—	-892	—	5,245	34	6,090	8,67
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,508	17,884	4,538	—	5,611	—	7,573	750	47,996	111,62
Ethane/Ethylene	15,628	480	0	—	-225	—	0	0	16,333	20,82
Propane/Propylene	14,357	13,162	2,762	—	2,429	—	0	467	27,385	50,43
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,072	3,867	1,338	—	3,819	—	2,055	284	3,119	31,35
Isobutane	5,451	375	438	—	-412	—	5,518	0	1,158	9,01
Other Liquids	2,641	—	16,944	—	-904	—	28,305	0	-7,816	150,56
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,641	—	106	—	439	—	2,308	0	0	3,26
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15,971	—	-742	—	24,671	0	-7,958	109,93
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	867	—	-563	—	1,288	0	142	37,27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-38	—	38	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	—	470,726	33,095	—	1,591	—	—	24,754	477,476	452,05
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	225,623	7,195	—	-5,366	—	—	3,794	234,390	171,41
Leaded	—	9,004	4	—	-148	—	—	160	8,996	7,28
Unleaded	—	216,619	7,191	—	-5,218	—	—	3,634	225,394	164,12
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,043	12	—	389	—	—	0	666	2,12
Jet Fuel	—	44,218	2,084	—	-1,516	—	—	975	46,843	47,07
Naphtha-Type	—	5,324	211	—	219	—	—	134	5,182	5,72
Kerosene-Type	—	38,894	1,873	—	-1,735	—	—	840	41,662	41,35
Kerosene	—	756	98	—	383	—	—	22	449	5,05
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	92,762	4,747	—	10,782	—	—	4,618	82,109	124,25
Residual Fuel Oil	—	26,977	13,002	—	-118	—	—	5,450	34,647	43,35
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,920	1,085	—	-197	—	—	0	6,202	1,39
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	9,128	3,038	—	365	—	—	0	11,801	2,37
Special Naphthas	—	1,613	105	—	-54	—	—	1,359	413	2,32
Lubricants	—	4,787	357	—	-544	—	—	539	5,149	12,62
Waxes	—	529	41	—	-39	—	—	65	544	1,09
Petroleum Coke	—	17,687	52	—	-312	—	—	7,767	10,284	8,40
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,990	1,201	—	-2,249	—	—	158	20,282	28,12
Still Gas	—	21,681	0	—	0	—	—	0	21,681	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,012	78	—	67	—	—	7	2,016	2,42
Total	279,581	488,610	239,142	12,951	361	0	465,868	29,842	524,214	1,633,94

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National leve have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minu refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	[E] **1,571,228**	—	**1,214,967**	**57,238**	**2,360**	**11**	**2,810,594**	**26,696**	**3,772**	**911,031**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**348,836**	**112,315**	**28,962**	—	**16,184**	—	**91,484**	**9,378**	**373,067**	**120,295**
Pentanes Plus	67,960	—	1,592	—	2,513	—	36,293	174	30,572	8,671
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	280,876	112,315	27,370	—	13,671	—	55,191	9,204	342,495	111,624
Ethane/Ethylene	112,222	3,184	1,850	—	777	—	0	0	116,479	20,823
Propane/Propylene	102,762	88,051	18,010	—	1,918	—	9	6,945	199,951	50,434
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,320	19,138	5,234	—	11,790	—	22,188	2,259	20,455	31,356
Isobutane	33,572	1,942	2,276	—	-814	—	32,994	0	5,610	9,011
Other Liquids	**18,082**	—	**91,548**	—	**10,641**	—	**154,476**	**0**	**-55,487**	**150,564**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18,082	—	600	—	2,031	—	16,651	0	0	3,268
Unfinished Oils	—	—	81,537	—	10,664	—	122,019	0	-51,146	109,938
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	9,411	—	-1,982	—	15,736	0	-4,343	37,275
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-72	—	70	0	2	83
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**3,086,113**	**247,317**	—	**-18,803**	—	—	**185,938**	**3,166,295**	**452,059**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,462,824	63,107	—	-10,747	—	—	17,588	1,519,090	171,411
Leaded	—	56,892	18	—	-2,702	—	—	1,143	58,469	7,285
Unleaded	—	1,405,932	63,089	—	-8,045	—	—	16,445	1,460,621	164,126
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,907	55	—	376	—	—	0	4,586	2,125
Jet Fuel	—	299,667	14,231	—	-4,827	—	—	11,558	307,167	47,078
Naphtha-Type	—	34,305	2,686	—	-437	—	—	666	36,762	5,728
Kerosene-Type	—	265,362	11,545	—	-4,390	—	—	10,891	270,406	41,350
Kerosene	—	8,185	1,042	—	-857	—	—	1,074	9,010	5,059
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	613,636	40,597	—	-7,931	—	—	45,744	616,420	124,256
Residual Fuel Oil	—	202,409	87,547	—	-5,237	—	—	50,249	244,944	43,357
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	31,003	5,706	—	-65	—	—	0	36,774	1,396
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	55,797	25,730	—	323	—	—	0	81,204	2,376
Special Naphthas	—	11,153	1,582	—	-688	—	—	3,961	9,462	2,321
Lubricants	—	33,927	1,468	—	252	—	—	3,717	31,426	12,625
Waxes	—	3,852	326	—	121	—	—	355	3,702	1,098
Petroleum Coke	—	118,110	405	—	1,004	—	—	51,142	66,369	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	88,136	5,034	—	9,397	—	—	508	83,265	28,129
Still Gas	—	137,817	0	—	0	—	—	0	137,817	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	14,690	487	—	76	—	—	43	15,058	2,428
Total	**1,938,146**	**3,198,428**	**1,582,794**	**57,238**	**10,382**	**11**	**3,056,554**	**222,012**	**3,487,647**	**1,633,949**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,326	—	5,949	418	-163	0	13,701	139	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,608	577	151	—	152	—	413	25	1,745
Pentanes Plus	334	—	4	—	-29	—	169	1	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,274	577	146	—	181	—	244	24	1,548
Ethane/Ethylene	504	15	0	—	-7	—	0	0	527
Propane/Propylene	463	425	89	—	78	—	0	15	883
Normal Butane/Butylene	131	125	43	—	123	—	66	9	101
Isobutane	176	12	14	—	-13	—	178	0	37
Other Liquids	85	—	547	—	-29	—	913	0	-252
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	14	—	74	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	515	—	-24	—	796	0	-257
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	28	—	-18	—	42	0	5
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,185	1,068	—	51	—	—	799	15,402
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,278	232	—	-173	—	—	122	7,561
Leaded	—	290	(s)	—	-5	—	—	5	290
Unleaded	—	6,988	232	—	-168	—	—	117	7,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	34	(s)	—	13	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,426	67	—	-49	—	—	31	1,511
Naphtha-Type	—	172	7	—	7	—	—	4	167
Kerosene-Type	—	1,255	60	—	-56	—	—	27	1,344
Kerosene	—	24	3	—	12	—	—	1	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,992	153	—	348	—	—	149	2,649
Residual Fuel Oil	—	870	419	—	-4	—	—	176	1,118
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	159	35	—	-6	—	—	0	200
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	294	98	—	12	—	—	0	381
Special Naphthas	—	52	3	—	-2	—	—	44	13
Lubricants	—	154	12	—	-18	—	—	17	166
Waxes	—	17	1	—	-1	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	571	2	—	-10	—	—	251	332
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	548	39	—	-73	—	—	5	654
Still Gas	—	699	0	—	0	—	—	0	699
Miscellaneous Products	—	65	3	—	2	—	—	(s)	65
Total	9,019	15,762	7,714	418	12	0	15,028	963	16,910

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,411	—	5,731	270	11	(s)	13,258	126	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,645	530	137	—	76	—	432	44	1,760
Pentanes Plus	321	—	8	—	12	—	171	1	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	530	129	—	64	—	260	43	1,616
Ethane/Ethylene	529	15	9	—	4	—	0	0	549
Propane/Propylene	485	415	85	—	9	—	(s)	33	943
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	90	25	—	56	—	105	11	96
Isobutane	158	9	11	—	-4	—	156	0	26
Other Liquids	85	—	432	—	50	—	729	0	-262
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	10	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	385	—	50	—	576	0	-241
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	44	—	-9	—	74	0	-20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,557	1,167	—	-89	—	—	877	14,935
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,900	298	—	-51	—	—	83	7,166
Leaded	—	268	(s)	—	-13	—	—	5	276
Unleaded	—	6,632	298	—	-38	—	—	78	6,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	2	—	—	0	22
Jet Fuel	—	1,414	67	—	-23	—	—	55	1,449
Naphtha-Type	—	162	13	—	-2	—	—	3	173
Kerosene-Type	—	1,252	54	—	-21	—	—	51	1,275
Kerosene	—	39	5	—	-4	—	—	5	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,895	191	—	-37	—	—	216	2,908
Residual Fuel Oil	—	955	413	—	-25	—	—	237	1,155
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	146	27	—	(s)	—	—	0	173
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	263	121	—	2	—	—	0	383
Special Naphthas	—	53	7	—	-3	—	—	19	45
Lubricants	—	160	7	—	1	—	—	18	148
Waxes	—	18	2	—	1	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	557	2	—	5	—	—	241	313
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	416	24	—	44	—	—	2	393
Still Gas	—	650	0	—	0	—	—	0	650
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	2	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	71
Total	9,142	15,087	7,466	270	49	(s)	14,418	1,047	16,451

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 673	—	39,938	452	41	-259	0	41,363	0	0	17,25
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	468	1,784	150	—	2,131	158	—	44	50	4,281	6,13
Pentanes Plus	65	—	0	—	0	-19	—	0	1	83	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	403	1,784	150	—	2,131	177	—	44	48	4,199	6,08
Ethane/Ethylene	104	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	103	
Propane/Propylene	204	1,340	82	—	2,041	-264	—	0	15	3,916	3,93
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	522	13	—	79	427	—	4	33	216	1,94
Isobutane	29	-78	55	—	11	13	—	40	0	-36	20
Other Liquids	307	—	5,230	—	464	1,643	—	7,282	0	-2,924	19,11
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	307	—	0	—	0	55	—	252	0	0	43
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,746	—	137	1,500	—	6,513	0	-3,130	14,14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	484	—	327	88	—	517	0	206	4,53
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	49,348	25,349	—	70,143	-190	—	—	1,325	143,705	142,26
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	22,248	6,676	—	42,861	-6,319	—	—	87	78,017	49,86
Leaded	—	404	0	—	10	-4	—	—	6	412	10
Unleaded	—	21,844	6,676	—	42,851	-6,315	—	—	81	77,605	49,76
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	45	0	—	95	26	—	—	0	114	18
Jet Fuel	—	2,625	2,045	—	10,133	-1,179	—	—	166	15,816	10,52
Naphtha-Type	—	134	185	—	86	92	—	—	6	307	50
Kerosene-Type	—	2,491	1,860	—	10,047	-1,271	—	—	160	15,509	10,02
Kerosene	—	62	11	—	168	334	—	—	1	-94	2,14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,392	4,373	—	14,716	7,296	—	—	167	23,018	50,58
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,156	10,434	—	855	-701	—	—	264	15,882	17,29
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	440	383	—	-81	20	—	—	0	722	12
Special Naphthas	—	123	28	—	165	-53	—	—	228	141	54
Lubricants	—	491	338	—	488	-92	—	—	168	1,241	2,47
Waxes	—	57	32	—	5	-6	—	—	10	90	16
Petroleum Coke	—	1,426	0	—	0	15	—	—	176	1,235	73
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,586	960	—	653	243	—	—	51	4,905	6,71
Still Gas	—	2,354	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,354	
Miscellaneous Products	—	343	69	—	85	226	—	—	6	265	89
Total	1,448	51,132	70,667	452	72,779	1,352	0	48,689	1,374	145,063	184,77

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

able 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
ude Oil	E 5,287	—	257,941	4,710	644	2,739	0	265,571	272	0	17,259
tural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,902	10,384	4,101	—	16,225	-303	—	341	654	34,920	6,138
Pentanes Plus	647	—	890	—	0	4	—	0	12	1,521	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,255	10,384	3,211	—	16,225	-307	—	341	641	33,400	6,089
Ethane/Ethylene	1,346	154	0	—	0	-15	—	0	0	1,515	1
Propane/Propylene	1,964	9,171	2,968	—	15,863	-1,056	—	0	434	30,588	3,933
Normal Butane/Butylene	689	1,453	88	—	174	783	—	122	207	1,292	1,948
Isobutane	256	-394	155	—	188	-19	—	219	0	5	207
her Liquids	1,571	—	36,666	—	3,393	2,709	—	44,196	0	-5,275	19,111
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,571	—	264	—	0	132	—	1,703	0	0	432
Unfinished Oils	—	—	29,051	—	1,171	2,280	—	37,641	0	-9,699	14,148
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7,351	—	2,222	297	—	4,852	0	4,424	4,531
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
nished Petroleum Products	—	313,466	190,460	—	489,967	-19,015	—	—	10,058	1,002,850	142,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	141,784	58,349	—	293,517	-6,164	—	—	639	499,175	49,869
Leaded	—	1,045	0	—	-177	6	—	—	19	843	106
Unleaded	—	140,739	58,349	—	293,694	-6,170	—	—	620	498,332	49,763
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	119	11	—	605	-19	—	—	0	754	187
Jet Fuel	—	16,799	12,941	—	71,453	-3,069	—	—	950	103,312	10,523
Naphtha-Type	—	1,318	2,373	—	1,601	-28	—	—	14	5,306	500
Kerosene-Type	—	15,481	10,568	—	69,852	-3,041	—	—	936	98,006	10,023
Kerosene	—	977	955	—	1,612	-763	—	—	472	3,835	2,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	73,644	36,967	—	109,990	-5,005	—	—	3,007	222,599	50,586
Residual Fuel Oil	—	30,566	73,183	—	5,687	-5,977	—	—	2,080	113,333	17,297
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,432	1,781	—	-486	47	—	—	0	3,680	126
Special Naphthas	—	1,094	297	—	1,225	-62	—	—	404	2,274	545
Lubricants	—	3,699	1,332	—	3,344	-532	—	—	1,180	7,727	2,477
Waxes	—	597	283	—	26	107	—	—	61	738	162
Petroleum Coke	—	9,202	0	—	0	-16	—	—	1,124	8,094	733
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,491	4,129	—	2,486	2,224	—	—	102	21,780	6,715
Still Gas	—	12,929	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	12,929	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,133	232	—	508	214	—	—	39	2,620	899
tal	11,760	323,850	489,168	4,710	510,229	-13,870	0	310,108	10,984	1,032,495	184,776

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, nus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product peline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker d Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management rvice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 22	—	1,288	15	1	-6	0	1,334	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	15	58	5	—	69	5	—	1	2	138
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	58	5	—	69	6	—	1	2	135
Ethane/Ethylene	3	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	7	43	3	—	66	-9	—	0	(s)	126
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	17	(s)	—	3	14	—	(s)	1	7
Isobutane	1	-3	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	1	0	-1
Other Liquids	10	—	169	—	15	53	—	235	0	-94
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10	—	0	—	0	2	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	153	—	4	48	—	210	0	-101
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	16	—	11	3	—	17	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,592	818	—	2,263	-6	—	—	43	4,636
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	718	215	—	1,383	-204	—	—	3	2,517
Leaded	—	13	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	705	215	—	1,382	-204	—	—	3	2,503
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	85	66	—	327	-38	—	—	5	510
Naphtha-Type	—	4	6	—	3	3	—	—	(s)	10
Kerosene-Type	—	80	60	—	324	-41	—	—	5	500
Kerosene	—	2	(s)	—	5	11	—	—	(s)	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	367	141	—	475	235	—	—	5	743
Residual Fuel Oil	—	134	337	—	28	-23	—	—	9	512
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14	12	—	-3	1	—	—	0	23
Special Naphthas	—	4	1	—	5	-2	—	—	7	5
Lubricants	—	16	11	—	16	-3	—	—	5	40
Waxes	—	2	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	46	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	116	31	—	21	8	—	—	2	158
Still Gas	—	76	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	76
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	2	—	3	7	—	—	(s)	9
Total	47	1,649	2,280	15	2,348	44	0	1,571	44	4,679

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consume
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 25	—	1,217	22	3	13	0	1,253	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	49	19	—	77	-1	—	2	3	165
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	49	15	—	77	-1	—	2	3	158
Ethane/Ethylene	6	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	43	14	—	75	-5	—	0	2	144
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	7	(s)	—	1	4	—	1	1	6
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	—	173	—	16	13	—	208	0	-25
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	—	1	—	0	1	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	137	—	6	11	—	178	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	35	—	10	1	—	23	0	21
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,479	898	—	2,311	-90	—	—	47	4,730
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	669	275	—	1,385	-29	—	—	3	2,355
Leaded	—	5	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Unleaded	—	664	275	—	1,385	-29	—	—	3	2,351
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	79	61	—	337	-14	—	—	4	487
Naphtha-Type	—	6	11	—	8	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Kerosene-Type	—	73	50	—	329	-14	—	—	4	462
Kerosene	—	5	5	—	8	-4	—	—	2	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	347	174	—	519	-24	—	—	14	1,050
Residual Fuel Oil	—	144	345	—	27	-28	—	—	10	535
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	8	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	17
Special Naphthas	—	5	1	—	6	(s)	—	—	2	11
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-3	—	—	6	36
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	83	19	—	12	10	—	—	(s)	103
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	12
Total	55	1,528	2,307	22	2,407	-65	0	1,463	52	4,870

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 22,227	—	14,208	784	60,169	-2,518	0	99,887	19	0	69,28
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,271	3,778	1,497	—	941	2,642	—	2,804	94	9,947	41,40
Pentanes Plus	1,460	—	38	—	442	-273	—	1,052	0	1,161	2,84
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,811	3,778	1,459	—	499	2,915	—	1,752	94	8,786	38,55
Ethane/Ethylene	2,808	4	0	—	-1,051	-17	—	0	0	1,778	6,04
Propane/Propylene	3,235	3,242	1,034	—	750	1,535	—	0	69	6,657	21,67
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,045	514	414	—	151	1,284	—	259	25	556	8,48
Isobutane	723	18	11	—	649	113	—	1,493	0	-205	2,39
Other Liquids	176	—	27	—	496	-847	—	3,619	0	-2,073	25,43
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	176	—	0	—	0	52	—	124	0	0	26
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	441	-895	—	2,620	0	-1,284	17,93
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	27	—	55	-5	—	876	0	-789	7,20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	106,634	627	—	25,299	4,270	—	—	431	127,859	115,31
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,659	219	—	17,482	3,773	—	—	31	70,556	49,20
Leaded	—	518	0	—	73	-6	—	—	(s)	597	1,03
Unleaded	—	56,141	219	—	17,409	3,779	—	—	31	69,959	48,16
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	147	3	—	144	52	—	—	0	242	52
Jet Fuel	—	6,316	20	—	3,144	-92	—	—	52	9,520	10,18
Naphtha-Type	—	702	20	—	96	94	—	—	(s)	724	96
Kerosene-Type	—	5,614	0	—	3,048	-186	—	—	51	8,797	9,21
Kerosene	—	281	0	—	-35	226	—	—	18	2	1,62
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	23,831	228	—	4,604	1,895	—	—	46	26,722	33,17
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,480	46	—	-696	126	—	—	0	1,704	3,89
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,256	0	—	123	-54	—	—	0	1,433	28
Special Naphthas	—	442	54	—	17	-16	—	—	3	526	39
Lubricants	—	704	19	—	272	22	—	—	39	934	1,76
Waxes	—	67	2	—	0	-12	—	—	6	75	19
Petroleum Coke	—	3,688	0	—	0	-307	—	—	167	3,828	1,8
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,051	27	—	255	-1,422	—	—	70	7,685	11,9
Still Gas	—	4,429	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,429	
Miscellaneous Products	—	283	9	—	-11	79	—	—	(s)	202	3
Total	31,674	110,412	16,359	784	86,905	3,547	0	106,310	543	135,733	251,4

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

ble 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
ıde Oil	E 155,393	—	129,055	2,114	359,767	910	1	645,399	19	0	69,280
tural Gas Liquids and LRGs	66,523	22,831	13,685	—	4,863	8,079	—	22,443	1,150	76,230	41,407
Pentanes Plus	9,876	—	277	—	3,053	698	—	6,808	0	5,700	2,848
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56,647	22,831	13,408	—	1,810	7,381	—	15,635	1,150	70,530	38,559
Ethane/Ethylene	19,962	83	1,850	—	-7,408	419	—	0	0	14,068	6,046
Propane/Propylene	23,886	21,419	9,189	—	3,966	3,792	—	0	896	53,772	21,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,816	1,561	1,879	—	1,319	3,313	—	5,483	254	3,525	8,488
Isobutane	4,983	-232	490	—	3,933	-143	—	10,152	0	-835	2,354
ıer Liquids	976	—	368	—	1,039	2,982	—	8,812	0	-9,411	25,432
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	976	—	0	—	0	77	—	899	0	0	264
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,181	3,396	—	1,463	0	-3,678	17,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	368	—	-142	-436	—	6,395	0	-5,733	7,203
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-55	—	55	0	0	30
ished Petroleum Products	—	680,989	6,642	—	124,818	7,507	—	—	2,645	802,297	115,312
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	364,862	2,019	—	85,189	1,148	—	—	366	450,556	49,200
Leaded	—	3,694	0	—	392	-1,369	—	—	4	5,451	1,031
Unleaded	—	361,168	2,019	—	84,797	2,517	—	—	362	445,105	48,169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	657	11	—	495	-31	—	—	0	1,194	526
Jet Fuel	—	41,733	295	—	16,002	-549	—	—	262	58,317	10,183
Naphtha-Type	—	3,889	295	—	411	-15	—	—	(s)	4,610	969
Kerosene-Type	—	37,844	0	—	15,591	-534	—	—	261	53,708	9,214
Kerosene	—	2,885	0	—	-52	55	—	—	107	2,671	1,625
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	149,356	2,553	—	26,020	471	—	—	163	177,295	33,178
Residual Fuel Oil	—	16,053	578	—	-5,233	577	—	—	226	10,595	3,892
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	7,866	230	—	283	-17	—	—	0	8,396	281
Special Naphthas	—	3,095	714	—	172	-96	—	—	287	3,790	388
Lubricants	—	4,956	136	—	1,491	4	—	—	193	6,386	1,762
Waxes	—	400	14	—	0	-8	—	—	30	392	134
Petroleum Coke	—	25,394	0	—	0	799	—	—	809	23,786	1,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32,339	52	—	546	5,139	—	—	202	27,596	11,998
Still Gas	—	28,954	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	28,954	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,439	40	—	-95	15	—	—	(s)	2,369	332
al	222,892	703,820	149,750	2,114	490,487	19,478	1	676,654	3,814	869,116	251,431

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, ius crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product eline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker d Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management rvice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 717	—	458	25	1,941	-81	0	3,222	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	299	122	48	—	30	85	—	90	3	321
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	14	-9	—	34	0	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	252	122	47	—	16	94	—	57	3	283
Ethane/Ethylene	91	(s)	0	—	-34	-1	—	0	0	57
Propane/Propylene	104	105	33	—	24	50	—	0	2	215
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	17	13	—	5	41	—	8	1	18
Isobutane	23	1	(s)	—	21	4	—	48	0	-7
Other Liquids	6	—	1	—	16	-27	—	117	0	-67
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	—	0	—	0	2	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	14	-29	—	85	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	2	(s)	—	28	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,440	20	—	816	138	—	—	14	4,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,828	7	—	564	122	—	—	1	2,276
Leaded	—	17	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	19
Unleaded	—	1,811	7	—	562	122	—	—	1	2,257
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	5	2	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	204	1	—	101	-3	—	—	2	307
Naphtha-Type	—	23	1	—	3	3	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	181	0	—	98	-6	—	—	2	284
Kerosene	—	9	0	—	-1	7	—	—	1	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	769	7	—	149	61	—	—	1	862
Residual Fuel Oil	—	80	1	—	-22	4	—	—	0	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	41	0	—	4	-2	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	14	2	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	9	1	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	119	0	—	0	-10	—	—	5	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	195	1	—	8	-46	—	—	2	248
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	(s)	—	(s)	3	—	—	(s)	7
Total	1,022	3,562	528	25	2,803	114	0	3,429	18	4,378

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]733	—	609	10	1,697	4	(s)	3,044	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	314	108	65	—	23	38	—	106	5	360
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	14	3	—	32	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	267	108	63	—	9	35	—	74	5	333
Ethane/Ethylene	94	(s)	9	—	-35	2	—	0	0	66
Propane/Propylene	113	101	43	—	19	18	—	0	4	254
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	7	9	—	6	16	—	26	1	17
Isobutane	24	-1	2	—	19	-1	—	48	0	-4
Other Liquids	5	—	2	—	5	14	—	42	0	-44
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	6	16	—	7	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	-1	-2	—	30	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,212	31	—	589	35	—	—	12	3,784
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,721	10	—	402	5	—	—	2	2,125
Leaded	—	17	0	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	26
Unleaded	—	1,704	10	—	400	12	—	—	2	2,100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	197	1	—	75	-3	—	—	1	275
Naphtha-Type	—	18	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	—	179	0	—	74	-3	—	—	1	253
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	705	12	—	123	2	—	—	1	836
Residual Fuel Oil	—	76	3	—	-25	3	—	—	1	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	37	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	15	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	4	—	—	4	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	153	(s)	—	3	24	—	—	1	130
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	1,051	3,320	706	10	2,314	92	(s)	3,192	18	4,100

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	End Stoc
Crude Oil	[E] 104,321	—	121,399	8,280	-49,904	-3,909	0	188,005	0	0	736
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,215	9,847	2,755	—	-630	1,442	—	6,933	453	36,359	68
Pentanes Plus	6,312	—	0	—	-68	-595	—	2,837	28	3,974	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,903	9,847	2,755	—	-562	2,037	—	4,096	424	32,386	62
Ethane/Ethylene	11,629	476	0	—	1,892	-212	—	0	0	14,209	14
Propane/Propylene	9,344	7,136	1,567	—	-2,208	926	—	0	235	14,678	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,833	1,779	827	—	189	1,816	—	807	189	1,816	18
Isobutane	4,097	456	361	—	-435	-493	—	3,289	0	1,683	5
Other Liquids	1,533	—	11,589	—	-960	-393	—	15,383	0	-2,828	69
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,533	—	8	—	0	236	—	1,305	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,225	—	-578	-616	—	14,286	0	-3,023	51
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	356	—	-382	32	—	-253	0	195	16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-45	—	45	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	210,875	5,511	—	-97,554	2,243	—	—	12,737	103,852	127
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	98,827	0	—	-61,579	-681	—	—	1,706	36,223	46
Leaded	—	1,287	0	—	-123	4	—	—	139	1,021	
Unleaded	—	97,540	0	—	-61,456	-685	—	—	1,567	35,202	45
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	643	0	—	-255	333	—	—	0	55	
Jet Fuel	—	21,829	0	—	-14,063	682	—	—	548	6,536	17
Naphtha-Type	—	2,676	0	—	-251	170	—	—	128	2,127	2
Kerosene-Type	—	19,153	0	—	-13,812	512	—	—	419	4,410	15
Kerosene	—	298	87	—	-133	-208	—	—	2	458	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	40,083	23	—	-19,411	2,622	—	—	2,739	15,334	27
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,060	1,427	—	-159	333	—	—	1,370	10,625	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11,928	3,740	—	-42	205	—	—	0	15,421	3
Special Naphthas	—	1,027	17	—	-182	28	—	—	922	-88	1
Lubricants	—	2,916	0	—	-743	-259	—	—	226	2,206	6
Waxes	—	315	5	—	-5	-21	—	—	20	316	
Petroleum Coke	—	7,670	9	—	0	-124	—	—	5,199	2,604	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,669	203	—	-908	-422	—	—	5	3,381	4
Still Gas	—	9,494	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,494	
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,116	0	—	-74	-245	—	—	(s)	1,287	
Total	139,069	220,722	141,254	8,280	-149,048	-617	0	210,321	13,190	137,383	1,000

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
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Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 718,185	—	772,816	40,096	-273,674	-965	0	1,258,388	0	0	736,175
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	230,232	63,427	9,036	—	-5,770	7,762	—	48,418	5,162	235,583	68,075
Pentanes Plus	40,982	—	0	—	-713	1,816	—	20,258	148	18,047	5,578
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	189,250	63,427	9,036	—	-5,057	5,946	—	28,160	5,014	217,536	62,497
Ethane/Ethylene	83,134	2,846	0	—	13,241	373	—	0	0	98,848	14,602
Propane/Propylene	65,694	47,567	4,986	—	-16,186	-1,046	—	0	3,724	99,383	23,389
Normal Butane/Butylene	15,433	10,675	2,723	—	716	7,458	—	9,610	1,291	11,188	18,636
Isobutane	24,989	2,339	1,327	—	-2,828	-839	—	18,550	0	8,116	5,870
Other Liquids	10,726	—	52,403	—	-4,741	5,260	—	91,021	0	-37,893	69,108
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10,726	—	28	—	0	451	—	10,303	0	0	904
Unfinished Oils	—	—	50,794	—	-2,661	5,303	—	77,190	0	-34,360	51,648
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,581	—	-2,080	-470	—	3,506	0	-3,535	16,512
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-24	—	22	0	2	44
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,400,701	42,619	—	-632,413	-3,733	—	—	98,865	715,775	127,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	645,203	756	—	-389,264	-3,133	—	—	9,537	250,291	46,328
Leaded	—	9,625	1	—	-711	-322	—	—	1,077	8,160	529
Unleaded	—	635,578	755	—	-388,553	-2,811	—	—	8,460	242,131	45,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,715	0	—	-1,212	339	—	—	0	1,164	918
Jet Fuel	—	148,950	98	—	-93,253	-352	—	—	6,466	49,681	17,359
Naphtha-Type	—	18,709	0	—	-2,915	-15	—	—	541	15,268	2,230
Kerosene-Type	—	130,241	98	—	-90,338	-337	—	—	5,925	34,413	15,129
Kerosene	—	3,567	87	—	-1,560	-162	—	—	491	1,765	1,167
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	274,145	23	—	-137,272	-840	—	—	31,065	106,671	27,288
Residual Fuel Oil	—	79,996	10,833	—	-454	-252	—	—	18,832	71,795	14,131
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	73,872	29,262	—	203	380	—	—	0	102,957	3,180
Special Naphthas	—	6,721	520	—	-1,397	-475	—	—	2,456	3,863	1,331
Lubricants	—	20,858	0	—	-4,733	604	—	—	1,701	13,820	6,466
Waxes	—	2,260	18	—	-26	53	—	—	148	2,051	528
Petroleum Coke	—	51,960	98	—	0	-204	—	—	28,126	24,136	3,389
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,435	709	—	-3,032	440	—	—	42	17,630	4,308
Still Gas	—	61,517	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61,517	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,502	215	—	-413	-131	—	—	2	8,433	1,072
Total	959,143	1,464,128	876,874	40,096	-916,598	8,324	0	1,397,827	104,027	913,465	1,000,823

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 3,365	—	3,916	267	-1,610	-126	0	6,065	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,071	318	89	—	-20	47	—	224	15	1,173
Pentanes Plus	204	—	0	—	-2	-19	—	92	1	128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	868	318	89	—	-18	66	—	132	14	1,045
Ethane/Ethylene	375	15	0	—	61	-7	—	0	0	458
Propane/Propylene	301	230	51	—	-71	30	—	0	8	473
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	57	27	—	6	59	—	26	6	59
Isobutane	132	15	12	—	-14	-16	—	106	0	54
Other Liquids	49	—	374	—	-31	-13	—	496	0	-91
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	—	(s)	—	0	8	—	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	362	—	-19	-20	—	461	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	11	—	-12	1	—	-8	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,802	178	—	-3,147	72	—	—	411	3,350
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,188	0	—	-1,986	-22	—	—	55	1,168
Leaded	—	42	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	4	33
Unleaded	—	3,146	0	—	-1,982	-22	—	—	51	1,136
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	0	—	-8	11	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	704	0	—	-454	22	—	—	18	211
Naphtha-Type	—	86	0	—	-8	5	—	—	4	69
Kerosene-Type	—	618	0	—	-446	17	—	—	14	142
Kerosene	—	10	3	—	-4	-7	—	—	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,293	1	—	-626	85	—	—	88	495
Residual Fuel Oil	—	357	46	—	-5	11	—	—	44	343
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	385	121	—	-1	7	—	—	0	497
Special Naphthas	—	33	1	—	-6	1	—	—	30	-3
Lubricants	—	94	0	—	-24	-8	—	—	7	71
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	247	(s)	—	0	-4	—	—	168	84
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	118	7	—	-29	-14	—	—	(s)	109
Still Gas	—	306	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	306
Miscellaneous Products	—	36	0	—	-2	-8	—	—	(s)	42
Total	4,486	7,120	4,557	267	-4,808	-20	0	6,785	425	4,432

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,388	—	3,645	189	-1,291	-5	0	5,936	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,086	299	43	—	-27	37	—	228	24	1,111
Pentanes Plus	193	—	0	—	-3	9	—	96	1	85
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	893	299	43	—	-24	28	—	133	24	1,026
Ethane/Ethylene	392	13	0	—	62	2	—	0	0	466
Propane/Propylene	310	224	24	—	-76	-5	—	0	18	469
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	50	13	—	3	35	—	45	6	53
Isobutane	118	11	6	—	-13	-4	—	88	0	38
Other Liquids	51	—	247	—	-22	25	—	429	0	-179
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	240	—	-13	25	—	364	0	-162
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-10	-2	—	17	0	-17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,607	201	—	-2,983	-18	—	—	466	3,376
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,043	4	—	-1,836	-15	—	—	45	1,181
Leaded	—	45	(s)	—	-3	-2	—	—	5	38
Unleaded	—	2,998	4	—	-1,833	-13	—	—	40	1,142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	703	(s)	—	-440	-2	—	—	31	234
Naphtha-Type	—	88	0	—	-14	(s)	—	—	3	72
Kerosene-Type	—	614	(s)	—	-426	-2	—	—	28	162
Kerosene	—	17	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	—	2	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,293	(s)	—	-648	-4	—	—	147	503
Residual Fuel Oil	—	377	51	—	-2	-1	—	—	89	339
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	348	138	—	1	2	—	—	0	486
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-7	-2	—	—	12	18
Lubricants	—	98	0	—	-22	3	—	—	8	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	245	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	133	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	96	3	—	-14	2	—	—	(s)	83
Still Gas	—	290	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	290
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-2	-1	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,524	6,906	4,136	189	-4,324	39	0	6,594	491	4,309

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stock
Crude Oil	E 14,827	—	2,607	1,068	-3,526	-182	0	15,157	1	0	11,7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,978	262	255	—	-2,442	38	—	596	32	1,387	1,2
Pentanes Plus	844	—	100	—	-374	2	—	207	0	361	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,134	262	155	—	-2,068	36	—	389	32	1,026	1,1
Ethane/Ethylene	1,085	0	0	—	-841	3	—	0	0	241	1
Propane/Propylene	1,293	223	78	—	-583	10	—	0	0	1,001	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	528	32	66	—	-419	15	—	245	32	-85	3
Isobutane	228	7	11	—	-225	8	—	144	0	-131	1
Other Liquids	5	—	0	—	0	-511	—	484	0	32	4,1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	-1	—	6	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-279	—	244	0	35	2,2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-231	—	234	0	-3	1,8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	16,373	98	—	-641	-1,278	—	—	9	17,099	11,6
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,997	50	—	-342	-528	—	—	1	8,232	3,9
Leaded	—	1,472	4	—	-333	-89	—	—	0	1,232	9
Unleaded	—	6,525	46	—	-9	-439	—	—	1	7,000	3,0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	29	0	—	16	-7	—	—	0	52	
Jet Fuel	—	931	0	—	295	-139	—	—	0	1,365	1,0
Naphtha-Type	—	377	0	—	-216	-33	—	—	0	194	2
Kerosene-Type	—	554	0	—	511	-106	—	—	0	1,171	7
Kerosene	—	41	0	—	0	41	—	—	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,564	48	—	-610	-91	—	—	2	4,091	3,2
Residual Fuel Oil	—	312	0	—	0	-20	—	—	0	332	5
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	10	
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	
Lubricants	—	2	0	—	0	2	—	—	5	-5	
Waxes	—	64	0	—	0	29	—	—	0	35	
Petroleum Coke	—	339	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	341	
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,340	0	—	0	-563	—	—	1	1,902	2,6
Still Gas	—	678	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	678	
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66	
Total	18,810	16,635	2,960	1,068	-6,609	-1,933	0	16,237	42	18,518	28,8

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

ble 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
de Oil	E 102,496	—	15,780	5,899	-28,371	-174	5	95,666	307	0	11,755
ural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27,764	1,295	1,547	—	-15,318	57	—	3,848	86	11,297	1,243
Pentanes Plus	5,601	—	425	—	-2,340	-19	—	1,207	0	2,498	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,163	1,295	1,122	—	-12,978	76	—	2,641	86	8,799	1,105
Ethane/Ethylene	7,765	0	0	—	-5,833	0	—	0	0	1,932	174
Propane/Propylene	9,068	1,412	525	—	-3,643	55	—	0	6	7,301	442
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,753	-24	481	—	-2,209	18	—	1,851	80	52	346
Isobutane	1,577	-93	116	—	-1,293	3	—	790	0	-486	143
er Liquids	164	—	0	—	0	-652	—	721	0	95	4,153
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	164	—	0	—	0	-35	—	199	0	0	74
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	221	—	-366	0	145	2,214
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-838	—	888	0	-50	1,865
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
ished Petroleum Products	—	101,312	759	—	-3,975	442	—	—	95	97,559	11,678
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	50,099	249	—	-2,514	-857	—	—	27	48,664	3,987
Leaded	—	9,206	17	—	-2,366	-270	—	—	1	7,126	981
Unleaded	—	40,893	232	—	-148	-587	—	—	26	41,538	3,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	157	0	—	82	-20	—	—	0	259	35
Jet Fuel	—	7,339	0	—	1,845	38	—	—	0	9,146	1,057
Naphtha-Type	—	2,275	0	—	-1,035	-97	—	—	0	1,337	277
Kerosene-Type	—	5,064	0	—	2,880	135	—	—	0	7,809	780
Kerosene	—	104	0	—	0	59	—	—	0	45	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	27,408	480	—	-3,388	-50	—	—	8	24,542	3,224
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,159	30	—	0	43	—	—	(s)	2,146	539
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	114	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	125	8
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	21	-21	8
Waxes	—	201	0	—	0	-37	—	—	(s)	238	93
Petroleum Coke	—	2,289	0	—	0	0	—	—	34	2,255	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,811	0	—	0	1,296	—	—	4	5,511	2,631
Still Gas	—	4,221	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,221	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	412	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	429	8
tal	130,424	102,607	18,086	5,899	-47,664	-327	5	100,235	488	108,951	28,829

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, nus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product peline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker d Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management rvice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]478	—	84	34	-114	-6	0	489	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	8	8	—	-79	1	—	19	1	45
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-12	(s)	—	7	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	101	8	5	—	-67	1	—	13	1	33
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	—	-19	(s)	—	0	0	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	1	2	—	-14	(s)	—	8	1	-3
Isobutane	7	(s)	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	5	0	-4
Other Liquids	(s)	—	0	—	0	-16	—	16	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	8	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-7	—	8	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	528	3	—	-21	-41	—	—	(s)	552
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	258	2	—	-11	-17	—	—	(s)	266
Leaded	—	47	(s)	—	-11	-3	—	—	0	40
Unleaded	—	210	1	—	(s)	-14	—	—	(s)	226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	10	-4	—	—	0	44
Naphtha-Type	—	12	0	—	-7	-1	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	18	0	—	16	-3	—	—	0	38
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	147	2	—	-20	-3	—	—	(s)	132
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	43	0	—	0	-18	—	—	(s)	61
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Total	607	537	95	34	-213	-62	0	524	1	597

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 483	—	74	28	-134	-1	(s)	451	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	6	7	—	-72	(s)	—	18	(s)	53
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105	6	5	—	-61	(s)	—	12	(s)	42
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	—	-28	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	43	7	2	—	-17	(s)	—	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	2	—	-10	(s)	—	9	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-2	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	4	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	478	4	—	-19	2	—	—	(s)	460
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	236	1	—	-12	-4	—	—	(s)	230
Leaded	—	43	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Unleaded	—	193	1	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	43
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	14	1	—	—	0	37
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	129	2	—	-16	(s)	—	—	(s)	116
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	6	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	615	484	85	28	-225	-2	(s)	473	2	514

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 85,045	—	6,275	2,368	-6,780	1,823	0	80,333	4,284	468	76,5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,915	2,213	19	—	0	439	—	2,441	156	2,111	3,4
Pentanes Plus	1,658	—	0	—	0	-7	—	1,149	5	511	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,257	2,213	19	—	0	446	—	1,292	152	1,599	3,3
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	
Propane/Propylene	281	1,221	1	—	0	222	—	0	147	1,134	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	600	1,020	18	—	0	277	—	740	5	616	1,9
Isobutane	374	-28	0	—	0	-53	—	552	0	-153	4
Other Liquids	620	—	98	—	0	-796	—	1,537	0	-23	32,7
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	620	—	98	—	0	97	—	621	0	0	1,3
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-452	—	1,008	0	-556	23,9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-447	—	-86	0	533	7,
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	87,496	1,510	—	2,753	-3,454	—	—	10,252	84,961	55,3
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	39,892	250	—	1,578	-1,611	—	—	1,969	41,362	22,
Leaded	—	5,323	0	—	373	-53	—	—	15	5,734	4,3
Unleaded	—	34,569	250	—	1,205	-1,558	—	—	1,954	35,628	17,
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	179	9	—	0	-15	—	—	0	203	
Jet Fuel	—	12,517	19	—	491	-788	—	—	209	13,606	7,
Naphtha-Type	—	1,435	6	—	285	-104	—	—	0	1,830	1,
Kerosene-Type	—	11,082	13	—	206	-684	—	—	209	11,776	6,
Kerosene	—	74	0	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	84	
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,892	75	—	701	-940	—	—	1,664	12,944	9,
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,969	1,095	—	0	144	—	—	3,816	6,104	7,
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	414	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	417	
Special Naphthas	—	21	6	—	0	-13	—	—	207	-167	
Lubricants	—	674	0	—	-17	-217	—	—	100	774	1,
Waxes	—	26	2	—	0	-29	—	—	29	28	
Petroleum Coke	—	4,564	43	—	0	106	—	—	2,226	2,275	2,
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,344	11	—	0	-85	—	—	32	2,408	2,
Still Gas	—	4,726	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,726	
Miscellaneous Products	—	204	0	—	0	7	—	—	(s)	197	
Total	88,580	89,709	7,902	2,368	-4,027	-1,988	0	84,311	14,693	87,516	168,

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Produc Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tank and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Manageme Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

le 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
e Oil	E 589,867	—	39,375	4,419	-58,366	-150	5	545,570	26,098	3,772	76,562
ral Gas Liquids and LRGs	19,415	14,378	593	—	0	589	—	16,434	2,327	15,036	3,432
entanes Plus	10,854	—	0	—	0	14	—	8,020	14	2,806	58
quefied Petroleum Gases	8,561	14,378	593	—	0	575	—	8,414	2,313	12,230	3,374
Ethane/Ethylene	15	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	116	0
Propane/Propylene	2,150	8,482	342	—	0	173	—	9	1,886	8,906	999
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,629	5,473	63	—	0	218	—	5,122	427	4,398	1,938
Isobutane	1,767	322	188	—	0	184	—	3,283	0	-1,190	437
r Liquids	4,645	—	2,111	—	309	342	—	9,726	0	-3,003	32,760
ther Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,645	—	308	—	0	1,406	—	3,547	0	0	1,594
nfinished Oils	—	—	1,692	—	309	-536	—	6,091	0	-3,554	23,993
otor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	-535	—	95	0	551	7,164
viation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	7	—	-7	0	0	9
shed Petroleum Products	—	589,645	6,837	—	21,603	-4,004	—	—	74,273	547,816	55,336
nished Motor Gasoline	—	260,876	1,734	—	13,072	-1,741	—	—	7,018	270,405	22,027
Leaded	—	33,322	0	—	2,862	-747	—	—	42	36,889	4,638
Unleaded	—	227,554	1,734	—	10,210	-994	—	—	6,976	233,516	17,389
nished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,259	33	—	30	107	—	—	0	1,215	459
et Fuel	—	84,846	897	—	3,953	-895	—	—	3,880	86,711	7,956
Naphtha-Type	—	8,114	18	—	1,938	-282	—	—	111	10,241	1,752
Kerosene-Type	—	76,732	879	—	2,015	-613	—	—	3,770	76,469	6,204
erosene	—	652	0	—	0	-46	—	—	4	694	34
istillate Fuel Oil	—	89,083	574	—	4,650	-2,507	—	—	11,501	85,313	9,980
esidual Fuel Oil	—	73,635	2,923	—	0	372	—	—	29,110	47,076	7,498
etrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,516	163	—	0	-141	—	—	0	2,820	177
pecial Naphthas	—	245	51	—	0	-53	—	—	814	-465	55
ubricants	—	4,414	0	—	-102	176	—	—	622	3,514	1,912
Waxes	—	394	11	—	0	6	—	—	116	283	181
etroleum Coke	—	29,265	307	—	0	425	—	—	21,050	8,097	2,463
sphalt and Road Oil	—	11,060	144	—	0	298	—	—	156	10,750	2,477
till Gas	—	30,196	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	30,196	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,204	0	—	0	-5	—	—	1	1,208	117
al	613,927	604,023	48,916	4,419	-36,454	-3,223	5	571,730	102,698	563,621	168,090

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, us crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product eline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management vice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,743	—	202	76	-219	59	0	2,591	138	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	94	71	1	—	0	14	—	79	5	68
Pentanes Plus	53	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	71	1	—	0	14	—	42	5	52
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	39	(s)	—	0	7	—	0	5	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	33	1	—	0	9	—	24	(s)	20
Isobutane	12	-1	0	—	0	-2	—	18	0	-5
Other Liquids	20	—	3	—	0	-26	—	50	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	20	—	3	—	0	3	—	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-15	—	33	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-14	—	-3	0	17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,822	49	—	89	-111	—	—	331	2,741
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,287	8	—	51	-52	—	—	64	1,334
Leaded	—	172	0	—	12	-2	—	—	(s)	185
Unleaded	—	1,115	8	—	39	-50	—	—	63	1,149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	404	1	—	16	-25	—	—	7	439
Naphtha-Type	—	46	(s)	—	9	-3	—	—	0	59
Kerosene-Type	—	357	(s)	—	7	-22	—	—	7	380
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	2	—	23	-30	—	—	54	418
Residual Fuel Oil	—	289	35	—	0	5	—	—	123	197
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	7	-5
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-1	-7	—	—	3	25
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	3	—	—	72	73
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	1	78
Still Gas	—	152	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	152
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,857	2,894	255	76	-130	-64	0	2,720	474	2,823

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Pro Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,782	—	186	21	-275	-1	(s)	2,573	123	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	92	68	3	—	0	3	—	78	11	71
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	68	3	—	0	3	—	40	11	58
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	40	2	—	0	1	—	(s)	9	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	26	(s)	—	0	1	—	24	2	21
Isobutane	8	2	1	—	0	1	—	15	0	-6
Other Liquids	22	—	10	—	1	2	—	46	0	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	1	—	0	7	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	1	-3	—	29	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	0	-3	—	(s)	0	3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,781	32	—	102	-19	—	—	350	2,584
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,231	8	—	62	-8	—	—	33	1,275
Leaded	—	157	0	—	14	-4	—	—	(s)	174
Unleaded	—	1,073	8	—	48	-5	—	—	33	1,101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	400	4	—	19	-4	—	—	18	409
Naphtha-Type	—	38	(s)	—	9	-1	—	—	1	48
Kerosene-Type	—	362	4	—	10	-3	—	—	18	361
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	420	3	—	22	-12	—	—	54	402
Residual Fuel Oil	—	347	14	—	0	2	—	—	137	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	138	1	—	0	2	—	—	99	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	52	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	51
Still Gas	—	142	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,896	2,849	231	21	-172	-15	(s)	2,697	484	2,659

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	May 1991		January-May 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 809**	**E 26**	**E 3,984**	**E 26**
Florida	383	12	1,942	13
New York	E 34	E 1	E 173	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 220	E 7	E 1,092	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	6	(s)
West Virginia	180	6	842	6
Adjustment[a]	-9	(s)	-71	(s)
PAD District II	**E 22,875**	**E 738**	**E 111,746**	**E 740**
Illinois	1,520	49	7,895	52
Indiana	246	8	1,256	8
Kansas	4,959	160	24,007	159
Kentucky	417	13	2,209	15
Michigan	E 1,572	E 51	E 7,966	E 53
Missouri	13	(s)	59	(s)
Nebraska	493	16	2,399	16
North Dakota	3,139	101	15,282	101
Ohio	E 797	E 26	E 3,861	E 26
Oklahoma	9,368	302	E 45,802	E 303
South Dakota	139	4	694	5
Tennessee	42	1	194	1
Adjustment[a]	170	5	122	1
PAD District III	**E 105,254**	**E 3,395**	**E 513,745**	**E 3,402**
Alabama	1,496	48	7,709	51
Arkansas	E 846	E 27	E 4,296	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,551	E 405	E 61,256	E 406
Mississippi	2,274	73	10,945	72
New Mexico	5,912	191	28,982	192
Texas[b]	57,544	1,856	284,337	1,883
Federal Offshore PAD District III	24,138	779	112,747	747
Adjustment[a]	493	16	3,473	23
PAD District IV	**14,954**	**482**	**73,149**	**484**
Colorado	2,643	85	12,546	83
Montana	1,684	54	8,216	54
Utah	2,027	65	10,807	72
Wyoming	8,358	270	41,650	276
Adjustment[a]	242	8	-70	(s)
PAD District V	**84,522**	**2,727**	**423,048**	**2,802**
Alaska[b]	54,889	1,771	278,012	1,841
South Alaska	1,401	45	6,391	42
North Slope	53,488	1,725	271,619	1,799
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	2	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	48	(s)
California[b]	27,197	877	132,482	877
Nevada	319	10	1,621	11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,221	72	10,675	71
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-114	-4	210	1
U.S. Total[b]	**E 228,414**	**E 7,368**	**E 1,125,672**	**E 7,455**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,753; California: State - 1,905; Louisiana: State - E2,087; Texas: State -140; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,243.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**47**	**421**	**468**	**640**	**420**	**8,211**	**9,271**
Pentanes Plus	14	51	65	142	107	1,211	1,460
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33	370	403	498	313	7,000	7,811
Ethane	0	104	104	71	1	2,736	2,808
Propane	17	187	204	236	185	2,814	3,235
Normal Butane	10	56	66	108	123	814	1,045
Isobutane	6	23	29	83	4	636	723
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**157**	**49**	**206**	**107**	**39**	**2,695**	**2,841**
Pentanes Plus	11	8	19	20	11	300	331
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	146	41	187	87	28	2,395	2,510
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	672	685
Propane	95	30	125	40	18	1,033	1,091
Normal Butane	50	2	52	16	10	555	581
Isobutane	1	9	10	18	0	135	153

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**19,012**	**2,687**	**7,086**	**566**	**3,864**	**33,215**	**3,978**	**2,915**	**49,847**
Pentanes Plus	3,712	586	1,298	157	559	6,312	844	1,658	10,339
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,300	2,101	5,788	409	3,305	26,903	3,134	1,257	39,508
Ethane	6,461	1,087	2,472	48	1,561	11,629	1,085	2	15,628
Propane	5,458	628	1,974	176	1,108	9,344	1,293	281	14,357
Normal Butane	2,470	-1,744	555	129	423	1,833	528	600	4,072
Isobutane	911	2,130	787	56	213	4,097	228	374	5,451
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**882**	**3,423**	**1,151**	**142**	**63**	**5,661**	**179**	**110**	**8,997**
Pentanes Plus	414	487	144	30	17	1,092	64	13	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	468	2,936	1,007	112	46	4,569	115	97	7,478
Ethane	62	993	6	34	4	1,099	4	0	1,788
Propane	155	975	525	45	24	1,724	70	82	3,092
Normal Butane	212	641	348	28	12	1,241	28	8	1,910
Isobutane	39	327	128	5	6	505	13	7	688

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**38,249**	**3,114**	**41,363**	**67,343**	**10,225**	**22,319**	**99,887**
Natural Gas Liquids	**44**	**0**	**44**	**1,458**	**105**	**1,241**	**2,804**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	319	8	725	1,052
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	0	44	1,139	97	516	1,752
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	4	0	4	134	2	123	259
Isobutane	40	0	40	1,005	95	393	1,493
Other Liquids	**7,130**	**152**	**7,282**	**2,251**	**438**	**930**	**3,619**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	252	0	252	99	16	9	124
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,355	158	6,513	1,510	333	777	2,620
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	523	-6	517	643	89	144	876
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
Total Input to Refineries	**45,423**	**3,266**	**48,689**	**71,052**	**10,768**	**24,490**	**106,310**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,205	101	1,305	2,205	330	727	3,262
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,491	2,237	358	747	3,342
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	86.9	96.0	87.5	98.6	92.1	97.3	97.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	566	22	588	829	122	245	1,196
Catalytic Hydrocracking	68	5	73	121	0	5	126
Delayed and Fluid Coking	75	0	75	154	45	61	259
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.26	0.72	1.22	1.04	1.77	0.66	1.03
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	29.69	35.91	30.16	33.63	31.40	35.72	33.87
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,386**	**105**	**1,491**	**2,237**	**358**	**747**	**3,342**
Operating	1,338	105	1,443	2,236	358	747	3,341
Idle	49	0	49	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**566**	**566**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**16,458**	**91,132**	**71,939**	**6,091**	**2,385**	**188,005**	**15,157**	**80,333**	**424,745**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,170**	**2,895**	**2,482**	**218**	**168**	**6,933**	**596**	**2,441**	**12,818**
Pentanes Plus	755	1,245	577	126	134	2,837	207	1,149	5,245
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	415	1,650	1,905	92	34	4,096	389	1,292	7,573
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	88	139	579	1	0	807	245	740	2,055
Isobutane	327	1,511	1,326	91	34	3,289	144	552	5,518
Other Liquids	**-34**	**12,159**	**3,212**	**-18**	**64**	**15,383**	**484**	**1,537**	**28,305**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	175	740	356	10	24	1,305	6	621	2,308
Unfinished Oils (net)	-7	12,027	2,330	-22	-42	14,286	244	1,008	24,671
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-202	-650	523	-6	82	-253	234	-86	1,288
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	42	3	0	0	45	0	-6	38
Total Input to Refineries	**17,594**	**106,186**	**77,633**	**6,291**	**2,617**	**210,321**	**16,237**	**84,311**	**465,868**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	535	2,957	2,378	194	77	6,141	498	2,731	13,938
Operable Capacity (daily average)	594	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,232	550	3,103	15,719
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	90.2	88.2	80.2	79.9	97.6	84.9	90.6	88.0	88.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	179	1,343	758	31	26	2,337	184	784	5,089
Catalytic Hydrocracking	21	210	216	0	0	447	9	437	1,092
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	203	332	12	0	553	20	487	1,394
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.78	1.05	1.37	1.46	0.73	1.16	0.93	1.16	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.01	33.38	31.90	34.65	38.21	33.32	35.36	25.44	31.71
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**594**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,232**	**550**	**3,103**	**15,719**
Operating	586	3,324	2,634	238	79	6,860	550	3,003	15,196
Idle	8	27	332	6	0	372	0	101	523
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**2,494**	**290**	**46**	**0**	**2,830**	**0**	**45,221**	**48,617**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,741	43	1,784	2,628	362	788	3,778
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,307	33	1,340	2,361	254	627	3,242
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	509	13	522	273	80	161	514
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-75	-3	-78	-10	28	0	18
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,971	1,277	22,248	38,517	5,504	12,638	56,659
Leaded	399	5	404	169	78	271	518
Unleaded	20,572	1,272	21,844	38,348	5,426	12,367	56,141
Finished Aviation Gasoline	45	0	45	83	38	26	147
Jet Fuel	2,625	0	2,625	4,277	710	1,329	6,316
Naphtha-Type	134	0	134	407	21	274	702
Kerosene-Type	2,491	0	2,491	3,870	689	1,055	5,614
Kerosene	19	43	62	197	40	44	281
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,389	1,003	11,392	15,072	2,459	6,300	23,831
Residual Fuel Oil	4,084	72	4,156	1,965	304	211	2,480
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	974	25	999	50	0	40	90
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,349	0	2,349	159	0	76	235
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	761	47	808	1,756	304	95	2,155
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	429	0	429	555	0	28	583
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	624	0	49	673
Special Naphthas	101	22	123	163	0	279	442
Lubricants	230	261	491	410	0	294	704
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	230	261	491	410	0	294	704
Waxes	0	57	57	36	0	31	67
Petroleum Coke	1,399	27	1,426	2,323	505	860	3,688
Marketable	523	0	523	1,267	334	555	2,156
Catalyst	876	27	903	1,056	171	305	1,532
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,275	311	3,586	3,908	935	1,208	6,051
Still Gas	2,199	155	2,354	3,046	382	1,001	4,429
Miscellaneous Products	298	45	343	197	47	39	283
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Nonfuel Use	298	45	343	197	47	37	281
Total	**47,816**	**3,316**	**51,132**	**74,001**	**11,286**	**25,125**	**110,412**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,393	-50	-2,443	-2,949	-518	-635	-4,102

See footnotes at end of table.

able 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
quefied Refinery Gases	658	6,047	2,902	115	125	9,847	262	2,213	17,884
Ethane/Ethylene	-24	219	281	0	0	476	0	0	480
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	447
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	33
Propane/Propylene	607	4,182	2,198	81	68	7,136	223	1,221	13,162
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,348
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,814
Normal Butane/Butylene	-158	1,479	377	34	47	1,779	32	1,020	3,867
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,673
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	194
Isobutane	233	167	46	0	10	456	7	-28	375
inished Motor Gasoline	9,208	50,215	36,224	1,763	1,417	98,827	7,997	39,892	225,623
Leaded	349	72	578	0	288	1,287	1,472	5,323	9,004
Unleaded	8,859	50,143	35,646	1,763	1,129	97,540	6,525	34,569	216,619
inished Aviation Gasoline	161	314	168	0	0	643	29	179	1,043
et Fuel	1,798	10,060	9,171	479	321	21,829	931	12,517	44,218
Naphtha-Type	560	1,101	439	293	283	2,676	377	1,435	5,324
Kerosene-Type	1,238	8,959	8,732	186	38	19,153	554	11,082	38,894
Kerosene	45	146	96	11	0	298	41	74	756
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,657	18,944	15,190	1,718	574	40,083	4,564	12,892	92,762
Residual Fuel Oil	388	6,456	3,865	327	24	11,060	312	8,969	26,977
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	184	0	897	76	15	1,172	78	873	3,212
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	128	1,457	524	196	9	2,314	71	891	5,860
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	76	4,999	2,444	55	0	7,574	163	7,205	17,905
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	3,598	76	0	5	3,774	0	134	4,920
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	172	4,815	3,167	0	0	8,154	10	280	9,128
Special Naphthas	98	767	66	96	0	1,027	0	21	1,613
Lubricants	36	1,659	714	507	0	2,916	2	674	4,787
Naphthenic	36	374	0	369	0	779	0	271	1,050
Paraffinic	0	1,285	714	138	0	2,137	2	403	3,737
Waxes	16	173	59	67	0	315	64	26	529
Petroleum Coke	348	3,552	3,603	146	21	7,670	339	4,564	17,687
Marketable	48	1,720	2,758	104	0	4,630	120	3,444	10,873
Catalyst	300	1,832	845	42	21	3,040	219	1,120	6,814
Asphalt and Road Oil	500	609	1,572	889	99	3,669	1,340	2,344	16,990
Still Gas	691	5,029	3,489	198	87	9,494	678	4,726	21,681
Miscellaneous Products	76	435	605	0	0	1,116	66	204	2,012
Fuel Use	16	0	98	0	0	114	0	0	116
Nonfuel Use	60	435	507	0	0	1,002	66	204	1,896
Total	**17,947**	**112,819**	**80,967**	**6,316**	**2,673**	**220,722**	**16,635**	**89,709**	**488,610**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-353	-6,633	-3,334	-25	-56	-10,401	-398	-5,398	-22,742

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**15,367**	**866**	**16,233**	**8,680**	**1,574**	**1,933**	**12,187**
Petroleum Products	**43,355**	**3,064**	**46,419**	**43,303**	**8,016**	**15,027**	**66,346**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	86	52	159	297
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,812	11	1,823	2,742	258	987	3,987
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	643	5	648	1,535	30	67	1,632
Normal Butane/Butylene	976	3	979	933	127	794	1,854
Isobutane	193	3	196	273	101	126	500
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	428	4	432	209	15	40	264
Unfinished Oils	13,237	911	14,148	12,929	498	4,508	17,935
Naphthas and Lighter	2,887	337	3,224	4,074	158	1,429	5,661
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,647	72	2,719	1,531	58	227	1,816
Heavy Gas Oils	6,788	301	7,089	4,547	279	1,795	6,621
Residuum	915	201	1,116	2,777	3	1,057	3,837
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,944	79	4,023	4,268	710	1,407	6,385
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	20	0	10	30
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,819	295	8,114	6,141	1,389	2,312	9,842
Leaded	0	18	18	69	30	122	221
Unleaded	7,819	277	8,096	6,072	1,359	2,190	9,621
Finished Aviation Gasoline	26	0	26	102	36	30	168
Jet Fuel	2,010	0	2,010	2,537	400	475	3,412
Naphtha-Type	103	0	103	271	32	160	463
Kerosene-Type	1,907	0	1,907	2,266	368	315	2,949
Kerosene	170	37	207	688	83	258	1,029
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,821	348	8,169	5,504	1,479	2,428	9,411
Residual Fuel Oil	2,281	80	2,361	1,900	372	223	2,495
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	606	58	664	21	0	18	39
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,420	0	1,420	320	0	105	425
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	255	22	277	1,559	372	100	2,031
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	122	0	122	191	0	77	268
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	2	0	11	13
Special Naphthas	76	30	106	69	0	176	245
Lubricants	343	388	731	910	0	2	912
Waxes	0	162	162	106	0	28	134
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	733	0	733	634	748	431	1,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,337	656	2,993	4,095	1,973	1,439	7,507
Miscellaneous Products	178	63	241	170	3	26	199
Total Stocks, All Oils	**58,722**	**3,930**	**62,652**	**51,983**	**9,590**	**16,960**	**78,533**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,312**	**28,780**	**18,099**	**1,429**	**318**	**49,938**	**1,844**	**25,096**	**105,298**
Petroleum Products	**11,151**	**80,813**	**49,570**	**5,425**	**1,117**	**148,076**	**11,848**	**62,152**	**334,841**
Pentanes Plus	258	281	63	15	13	630	2	19	962
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,219	4,859	4,731	32	32	11,873	462	1,310	19,455
Ethane/Ethylene	129	1,428	0	0	0	1,557	0	0	1,558
Propane/Propylene	1,163	1,215	1,201	4	4	3,587	141	57	6,065
Normal Butane/Butylene	646	1,548	2,831	18	15	5,058	234	851	8,976
Isobutane	281	668	699	10	13	1,671	87	402	2,856
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	211	498	185	1	9	904	74	1,594	3,268
Unfinished Oils	3,147	28,882	18,364	1,036	219	51,648	2,214	23,993	109,938
Naphthas and Lighter	706	7,480	5,419	201	17	13,823	479	3,826	27,013
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	402	6,052	2,498	182	6	9,140	413	4,133	18,221
Heavy Gas Oils	1,149	9,862	6,632	583	196	18,422	755	11,914	44,801
Residuum	890	5,488	3,815	70	0	10,263	567	4,120	19,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,295	7,833	5,298	132	167	14,725	1,798	7,141	34,072
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	44	0	0	44	0	9	83
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,397	10,699	5,405	843	170	18,514	1,386	7,940	45,796
Leaded	107	78	0	0	51	236	335	1,747	2,557
Unleaded	1,290	10,621	5,405	843	119	18,278	1,051	6,193	43,239
Finished Aviation Gasoline	77	311	181	0	0	569	25	147	935
Jet Fuel	668	4,575	3,160	262	183	8,848	554	3,957	18,781
Naphtha-Type	218	582	446	209	139	1,594	165	724	3,049
Kerosene-Type	450	3,993	2,714	53	44	7,254	389	3,233	15,732
Kerosene	57	424	198	24	0	703	63	25	2,027
Distillate Fuel Oil	789	9,139	3,292	750	124	14,094	2,077	4,577	38,328
Residual Fuel Oil	291	3,677	3,260	169	22	7,419	539	5,020	17,834
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	90	0	1,442	7	18	1,557	46	723	3,029
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	57	542	314	130	4	1,047	182	504	3,578
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	144	3,135	1,504	32	0	4,815	311	3,793	11,227
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	701	240	0	8	965	0	41	1,396
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	115	1,911	189	0	0	2,215	8	136	2,376
Special Naphthas	49	1,081	2	61	0	1,193	2	55	1,601
Lubricants	12	4,047	1,214	535	0	5,808	8	1,168	8,627
Waxes	5	343	152	28	0	528	93	181	1,098
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1	578	2,357	453	0	3,389	2	2,463	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	518	784	936	1,084	170	3,492	2,533	2,274	18,799
Miscellaneous Products	26	190	299	0	0	515	8	102	1,065
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,463**	**109,593**	**67,669**	**6,854**	**1,435**	**198,014**	**13,692**	**87,248**	**440,139**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] July 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	1.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	45.2	39.2	44.8	52.7	50.1	48.7	51.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.6	0.0	5.2	5.6	6.5	4.6	5.5
Kerosene	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.3	30.7	23.8	21.9	23.3	27.3	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	9.2	2.2	8.7	2.9	2.9	0.9	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4
Lubricants	0.5	8.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	3.0	3.4	4.8	3.7	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.3	9.5	7.5	5.7	8.9	5.2	5.9
Still Gas	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.4	-1.5	-5.1	-4.3	-4.9	-2.7	-4.0

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	5.9	3.9	1.9	5.3	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.0	45.8	44.2	25.4	48.8	44.9	46.5	45.4	46.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.4	1.1	0.6	4.8	12.1	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.5	8.7	11.8	3.1	1.6	9.5	3.6	13.6	8.7
Kerosene	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.2	18.4	20.5	28.3	24.5	19.8	29.6	15.8	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	2.4	6.3	5.2	5.4	1.0	5.5	2.0	11.0	6.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.0	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.4	4.9	2.4	0.9	3.8	2.2	5.6	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.0	0.6	2.1	14.6	4.2	1.8	8.7	2.9	3.8
Still Gas	4.2	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.4	5.8	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.1	-6.4	-4.5	-0.4	-2.4	-5.1	-2.6	-6.6	-5.1

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,312**	**2,089**	**7,033**	**10,434**
Delaware	0	0	1	1
Florida	0	276	1,236	1,512
Maine	0	0	397	397
Maryland	0	332	256	588
Massachusetts	0	0	1,669	1,669
New Jersey	113	489	1,744	2,346
New York	367	992	835	2,194
North Carolina	0	0	193	193
Pennsylvania	806	0	44	850
South Carolina	26	0	135	161
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	522	522
PAD District II	**17**	**0**	**29**	**46**
Michigan	17	0	0	17
North Dakota	0	0	29	29
PAD District III	**49**	**821**	**557**	**1,427**
Louisiana	49	246	136	431
Mississippi	0	273	0	273
Texas	0	302	421	723
PAD District V	**193**	**0**	**902**	**1,095**
California	193	0	902	1,095
U.S. Total	**1,571**	**2,910**	**8,521**	**13,002**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**39,938**	**32,062**	**103,545**	**2,607**	**6,275**	**184,427**	**5,949**
Natural Gas Liquids	**150**	**1,497**	**2,755**	**255**	**19**	**4,676**	**151**
Pentanes Plus	0	38	0	100	0	138	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	150	1,459	2,755	155	19	4,538	146
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	82	1,034	1,567	78	1	2,762	89
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	414	827	66	18	1,338	43
Isobutane	55	11	361	11	0	438	14
Other Liquids	**5,230**	**27**	**11,589**	**0**	**98**	**16,944**	**547**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	8	0	98	106	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,746	0	11,225	0	0	15,971	515
Naphthas and Lighter	483	0	2,111	0	0	2,594	84
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,887	0	3,330	0	0	6,217	201
Residuum	1,376	0	5,784	0	0	7,160	231
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	484	27	356	0	0	867	28
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**25,349**	**627**	**5,511**	**98**	**1,510**	**33,095**	**1,068**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,676	219	0	50	250	7,195	232
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	6,676	219	0	46	250	7,191	232
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	0	9	12	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,045	20	0	0	19	2,084	67
Naphtha-Type	185	20	0	0	6	211	7
Kerosene-Type	1,860	0	0	0	13	1,873	60
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,024	0	0	0	0	1,024	33
Other	836	0	0	0	13	849	27
Kerosene	11	0	87	0	0	98	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,373	228	23	48	75	4,747	153
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,373	228	23	48	75	4,747	153
Residual Fuel Oil	10,434	46	1,427	0	1,095	13,002	419
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,434	46	1,427	0	1,095	13,002	419
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,312	17	49	0	193	1,571	51
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,089	0	821	0	0	2,910	94
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,033	29	557	0	902	8,521	275
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	383	0	702	0	0	1,085	35
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,038	0	0	3,038	98
Special Naphthas	28	54	17	0	6	105	3
Lubricants	338	19	0	0	0	357	12
Waxes	32	2	5	0	2	41	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	9	0	43	52	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	960	27	203	0	11	1,201	39
Miscellaneous Products	69	9	0	0	0	78	3
Total	**70,667**	**34,213**	**123,400**	**2,960**	**7,902**	**239,142**	**7,714**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**257,941**	**233,564**	**668,307**	**15,780**	**39,375**	**1,214,967**	**5,731**
Natural Gas Liquids	**4,101**	**13,685**	**9,036**	**1,547**	**593**	**28,962**	**137**
Pentanes Plus	890	277	0	425	0	1,592	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,211	13,408	9,036	1,122	593	27,370	129
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,850	0	0	0	1,850	9
Propane/Propylene	2,968	9,189	4,986	525	342	18,010	85
Normal Butane/Butylene	88	1,879	2,723	481	63	5,234	25
Isobutane	155	490	1,327	116	188	2,276	11
Other Liquids	**36,666**	**368**	**52,403**	**0**	**2,111**	**91,548**	**432**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	308	600	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	29,051	0	50,794	0	1,692	81,537	385
Naphthas and Lighter	3,464	0	11,867	0	410	15,741	74
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	19,949	0	18,328	0	966	39,243	185
Residuum	5,638	0	20,599	0	164	26,401	125
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,351	368	1,581	0	111	9,411	44
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**190,460**	**6,642**	**42,619**	**759**	**6,837**	**247,317**	**1,167**
Finished Motor Gasoline	58,349	2,019	756	249	1,734	63,107	298
Leaded	0	0	1	17	0	18	(s)
Unleaded	58,349	2,019	755	232	1,734	63,089	298
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	11	0	0	33	55	(s)
Jet Fuel	12,941	295	98	0	897	14,231	67
Naphtha-Type	2,373	295	0	0	18	2,686	13
Kerosene-Type	10,568	0	98	0	879	11,545	54
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,187	0	0	0	776	6,963	33
Other	4,381	0	98	0	103	4,582	22
Kerosene	955	0	87	0	0	1,042	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	36,967	2,553	23	480	574	40,597	191
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	1
Other	36,851	2,553	23	479	574	40,480	191
Residual Fuel Oil	73,183	578	10,833	30	2,923	87,547	413
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	73,183	578	10,833	30	2,923	87,547	413
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	11,100	118	1,757	0	1,122	14,097	66
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	16,000	130	4,322	0	180	20,632	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	46,083	330	4,754	30	1,621	52,818	249
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,781	230	3,532	0	163	5,706	27
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	25,730	0	0	25,730	121
Special Naphthas	297	714	520	0	51	1,582	7
Lubricants	1,332	136	0	0	0	1,468	7
Waxes	283	14	18	0	11	326	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	98	0	307	405	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,129	52	709	0	144	5,034	24
Miscellaneous Products	232	40	215	0	0	487	2
Total	**489,168**	**254,259**	**772,365**	**18,086**	**48,916**	**1,582,794**	**7,466**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Specia Naphtha
Arab OPEC	**52,241**	**0**	**3,590**	**0**	**105**	**97**	**0**	**686**	**0**	
Algeria	1,361	0	1,187	0	0	0	0	686	0	
Saudi Arabia	50,880	0	2,403	0	105	97	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**57,363**	**155**	**2,567**	**286**	**2,893**	**736**	**2,381**	**3,655**	**0**	
Ecuador	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	0	
Gabon	4,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia	2,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria	25,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	
Venezuela	20,957	155	2,567	286	2,893	736	2,381	2,707	0	
Non OPEC	**74,823**	**4,383**	**9,814**	**581**	**4,197**	**1,251**	**2,366**	**8,661**	**98**	10
Angola	8,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Australia	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	
Belgium	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benin	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	0	37	607	0	0	0	0	
Canada	18,800	1,783	39	27	2,093	105	1,333	699	11	8
China, People's Republic of	2,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	3,448	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,586	0	1
Congo	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Egypt	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France	0	0	0	244	277	0	0	0	0	
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	
Italy	0	0	1,492	0	0	0	0	155	0	
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malaysia	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	23,175	2,167	219	63	0	0	23	231	0	
Netherlands	0	0	789	96	242	0	0	302	0	
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,274	0	0	0	0	1,317	87	
Norway	1,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	
Spain	0	0	221	0	233	0	0	118	0	
Sweden	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	2,239	0	0	0	0	237	0	350	0	
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	5,092	359	937	0	0	0	0	681	0	
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,704	114	745	724	1,001	1,624	0	
Yemen	4,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zaire	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	70	890	0	0	0	0	234	0	
Total	**184,427**	**4,538**	**15,971**	**867**	**7,195**	**2,084**	**4,747**	**13,002**	**98**	10

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
o OPEC	**0**	**3,038**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,516**	**59,757**	**1,685**	**242**	**1,928**
lgeria	0	3,038	0	0	0	4,911	6,272	44	158	202
audi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,605	53,485	1,641	84	1,725
er OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**819**	**98**	**13,590**	**70,953**	**1,850**	**438**	**2,289**
cuador	0	0	0	0	0	447	1,917	47	14	62
abon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,252	137	0	137
donesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,743	88	0	88
an	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	81	0	81
igeria	0	0	0	0	0	501	25,926	820	16	836
enezuela	0	0	0	819	98	12,642	33,599	676	408	1,084
OPEC	**1,085**	**0**	**357**	**382**	**329**	**33,609**	**108,432**	**2,414**	**1,084**	**3,498**
ngola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,193	264	0	264
rgentina	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
ustralia	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	12	0	12
ahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	588	588	0	19	19
elgium	0	0	0	0	0	312	312	0	10	10
enin	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	10	0	10
razil	0	0	0	0	0	644	644	0	21	21
anada	238	0	42	268	220	6,946	25,746	606	224	831
hina, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,736	88	0	88
olombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,612	5,060	111	52	163
ongo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,797	58	0	58
gypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	679	22	(s)	22
rance	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
ermany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
ndia	584	0	0	0	0	584	584	0	19	19
reland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
taly	17	0	0	0	0	1,664	1,664	0	54	54
apan	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	9	0	9
Mexico	0	0	0	8	4	2,715	25,890	748	88	835
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	17	1,446	1,446	0	47	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,678	2,678	0	86	86
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	186	2,142	63	6	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16	0	16
Puerto Rico	218	0	315	0	66	784	784	0	25	25
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	678	678	0	22	22
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	587	2,826	72	19	91
Turkey	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,977	7,069	164	64	228
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	58	58
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,912	5,912	0	191	191
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,159	134	0	134
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	35	0	35
Other	0	0	0	0	3	1,197	1,197	0	39	39
al	**1,085**	**3,038**	**357**	**1,201**	**427**	**54,715**	**239,142**	**5,949**	**1,765**	**7,714**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtha
Arab OPEC	**8,592**	**0**	**1,023**	**0**	**105**	**97**	**0**	**637**	**0**	0
Algeria	0	0	1,023	0	0	0	0	637	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,592	0	0	0	105	97	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**21,240**	**0**	**328**	**0**	**2,893**	**736**	**2,381**	**2,925**	**0**	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0
Gabon	1,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	0
Venezuela	6,159	0	328	0	2,893	736	2,381	2,132	0	0
Non OPEC	**10,106**	**150**	**3,395**	**484**	**3,678**	**1,212**	**1,992**	**6,872**	**11**	28
Angola	2,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	607	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,804	150	0	0	1,574	66	982	653	11	28
Colombia	525	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,586	0	0
Egypt	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	244	277	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,386	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	96	242	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	1,317	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	221	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	508	0	0	0	0	237	0	249	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	617	0	0	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,704	114	745	724	1,001	1,624	0	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**39,938**	**150**	**4,746**	**484**	**6,676**	**2,045**	**4,373**	**10,434**	**11**	28

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
b OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,862**	**10,454**	**277**	**60**	**337**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	1,660	0	54	54
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	202	8,794	277	7	284
er OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**624**	**0**	**9,887**	**31,127**	**685**	**319**	**1,004**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,547	50	0	50
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	501	14,035	437	16	453
Venezuela	0	0	0	624	0	9,094	15,253	199	293	492
n OPEC	**383**	**0**	**338**	**336**	**101**	**18,980**	**29,086**	**326**	**612**	**938**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,859	92	0	92
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	588	588	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	637	637	0	21	21
Canada	238	0	23	230	16	3,971	5,775	58	128	186
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	2,120	17	51	68
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	679	22	(s)	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	219	2,605	77	7	84
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	338	338	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	1,562	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	145	0	315	0	66	711	711	0	23	23
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	560	560	0	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	486	994	16	16	32
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052	0	34	34
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,912	5,912	0	191	191
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	32	0	32
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	2	236	236	0	8	8
al	**383**	**0**	**338**	**960**	**101**	**30,729**	**70,667**	**1,288**	**991**	**2,280**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtha
Arab OPEC	**4,573**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Saudi Arabia	4,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**5,174**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Nigeria	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	4,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non OPEC	**22,315**	**1,459**	**0**	**27**	**219**	**20**	**228**	**46**	**0**	**54**
Angola	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada	14,208	1,459	0	27	219	20	228	46	0	54
Colombia	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	4,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	**32,062**	**1,459**	**0**	**27**	**219**	**20**	**228**	**46**	**0**	**54**

See footnotes at end of table.

ıble 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
ab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,573**	**148**	**0**	**148**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573	148	0	148
ıer OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,174**	**167**	**0**	**167**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,035	33	0	33
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,139	134	0	134
n OPEC	**0**	**0**	**19**	**27**	**52**	**2,151**	**24,466**	**720**	**69**	**789**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	17	0	17
Canada	0	0	19	27	52	2,151	16,359	458	69	528
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	28	0	28
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,532	146	0	146
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	16	0	16
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	38	0	38
tal	**0**	**0**	**19**	**27**	**52**	**2,151**	**34,213**	**1,034**	**69**	**1,104**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Spec Naphth
Arab OPEC	**38,262**	**0**	**2,567**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**0**	
Algeria	1,361	0	164	0	0	0	0	49	0	
Saudi Arabia	36,901	0	2,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**27,242**	**155**	**2,239**	**286**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Gabon	2,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria	10,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	10,440	155	2,239	286	0	0	0	0	0	
Non OPEC	**38,041**	**2,600**	**6,419**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**1,378**	**87**	
Angola	4,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Belgium	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benin	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	
China, People's Republic of	2,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	2,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Congo	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	
Italy	0	0	1,241	0	0	0	0	155	0	
Mexico	15,643	2,167	0	63	0	0	23	231	0	
Netherlands	0	0	789	0	0	0	0	302	0	
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	87	
Norway	1,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	4,606	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	1,992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zaire	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	70	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	**103,545**	**2,755**	**11,225**	**356**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**1,427**	**87**	

See footnotes at end of table.

le 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	0	3,038	0	0	0	5,654	43,916	1,234	182	1,417
eria	0	3,038	0	0	0	3,251	4,612	44	105	149
udi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,403	39,304	1,190	78	1,268
OPEC	0	0	0	195	0	2,875	30,117	879	93	972
bon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,705	87	0	87
onesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	23	0	23
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	81	0	81
eria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,856	350	0	350
ezuela	0	0	0	195	0	2,875	13,315	337	93	430
PEC	702	0	0	8	22	11,326	49,367	1,227	365	1,592
gola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,815	155	0	155
entina	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
gium	0	0	0	0	0	312	312	0	10	10
in	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	10	0	10
zil	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
nada	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	1	1
na, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,438	79	0	79
ombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	2,070	66	1	67
ngo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,797	58	0	58
rmany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
a	584	0	0	0	0	584	584	0	19	19
and	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
y	17	0	0	0	0	1,413	1,413	0	46	46
xico	0	0	0	8	2	2,494	18,137	505	80	585
herlands	0	0	0	0	17	1,108	1,108	0	36	36
herlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,116	1,116	0	36	36
way	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,431	46	0	46
an	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16	0	16
rto Rico	73	0	0	0	0	73	73	0	2	2
in	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	0	4	4
idad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	101	1,832	56	3	59
key	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
ted Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	925	5,531	149	30	178
.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	58	58
nen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	64	0	64
e	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	24	0	24
er	0	0	0	0	1	961	961	0	31	31
	702	3,038	0	203	22	19,855	123,400	3,340	640	3,981

Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
ote: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
ource: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Speci Naphtl
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,607**	**155**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**0**	
Canada	2,607	155	0	0	50	0	48	0	0	
Total	**2,607**	**155**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**0**	
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**814**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Saudi Arabia	814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**3,707**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**730**	**0**	
Ecuador	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	
Indonesia	2,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	0	
Non OPEC	**1,754**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**250**	**19**	**75**	**365**	**0**	
Australia	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada	181	19	0	0	250	19	75	0	0	
China, People's Republic of	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malaysia	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	
Total	**6,275**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**250**	**19**	**75**	**1,095**	**0**	

See footnotes at end of table.

e 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**353**	**2,960**	**84**	**11**	**95**
nada	0	0	0	0	100	353	2,960	84	11	95
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**353**	**2,960**	**84**	**11**	**95**
PAD District V										
OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**814**	**26**	**0**	**26**
udi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	26	0	26
OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**98**	**828**	**4,535**	**120**	**27**	**146**
uador	0	0	0	0	0	155	1,625	47	5	52
onesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,018	65	0	65
nezuela	0	0	0	0	98	673	892	7	22	29
OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**54**	**799**	**2,553**	**57**	**26**	**82**
stralia	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	12	0	12
nada	0	0	0	11	52	432	613	6	14	20
ina, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	10	0	10
laysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	9	0	9
xico	0	0	0	0	2	2	616	20	(s)	20
gapore	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
	0	**0**	**0**	**11**	**152**	**1,627**	**7,902**	**202**	**52**	**255**

Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**381,145**	**3,350**	**17,228**	**51**	**6,251**	**726**	**85**	**8,108**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	14,219	3,253	6,505	0	0	0	0	7,327	0	0
Saudi Arabia	366,926	97	10,723	51	6,251	726	85	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**331,302**	**1,342**	**19,823**	**1,328**	**8,785**	**5,612**	**17,065**	**25,482**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	12,683	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,673	0	0
Gabon	16,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	22,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	146,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0
Venezuela	130,600	1,342	19,659	1,328	8,785	5,612	17,065	20,571	0	0
Non OPEC	**502,520**	**22,678**	**44,486**	**8,032**	**48,071**	**7,893**	**23,447**	**53,957**	**1,042**	**1,582**
Angola	49,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	23	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	74
Australia	5,400	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	4,904	0	0
Belgium	0	0	506	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	0
Benin	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	41	2,695	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	159,804	16,351	1,019	483	15,173	1,257	12,146	5,781	159	1,264
China, People's Republic of	21,388	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	26,656	0	0	0	0	0	9	8,483	0	17
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	3,518	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	383	268	6,087	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	736	0	5,647	0	1,671	0	75	529	0	41
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	163,566	5,450	460	962	5	546	182	829	0	0
Netherlands	0	56	2,490	862	1,946	0	0	901	0	171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,924	51	724	0	321	10,040	883	0
Norway	12,912	0	631	0	779	0	0	392	0	0
Oman	653	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,901	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	500	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,594	286	3,526	0	0	395	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,543	0	0	0	442	455	0	1,295	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15,939	359	2,665	0	2,408	0	0	682	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5,693	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,529	926	9,578	3,734	10,118	10,478	0	0
Yemen	5,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,238	0	229	0	0	501	0	0
Total	**1,214,967**	**27,370**	**81,537**	**9,411**	**63,107**	**14,231**	**40,597**	**87,547**	**1,042**	**1,582**

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
ıb OPEC	**263**	**25,730**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**61,902**	**443,047**	**1,798**	**292**	**2,090**
Algeria	263	25,730	0	0	0	43,078	57,297	67	203	270
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	18,824	385,750	1,731	89	1,820
ıer OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**3,533**	**353**	**83,577**	**414,879**	**1,563**	**394**	**1,957**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	14,520	60	9	68
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,306	77	0	77
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	22,913	107	1	108
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	149,522	691	14	705
Venezuela	254	0	0	3,533	353	78,502	209,102	616	370	986
n OPEC	**5,189**	**0**	**1,468**	**1,501**	**3,002**	**222,348**	**724,868**	**2,370**	**1,049**	**3,419**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,900	235	0	235
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	3,304	4,131	4	16	19
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	5,748	25	2	27
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,032	5,032	0	24	24
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	4,087	4,087	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	4,581	4,581	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	2,032	8	2	10
Canada	858	0	382	733	1,207	56,813	216,617	754	268	1,022
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	686	22,074	101	3	104
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	8,509	35,165	126	40	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	4,739	18	4	22
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	9	490	4,008	17	2	19
France	146	0	0	0	0	7,149	7,149	0	34	34
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	61	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,415	0	11	11
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	43	0	0	0	247	8,253	8,989	3	39	42
Japan	106	0	0	0	42	148	148	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,695	22	0	22
Mexico	0	0	0	161	903	9,498	173,064	772	45	816
Netherlands	236	0	0	0	125	6,787	6,787	0	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	16,103	16,103	0	76	76
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	14,714	61	9	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	1,350	3	3	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,257	1,257	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	1,726	0	1,086	0	223	5,005	5,005	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	7,248	7,248	0	34	34
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,192	17,735	73	10	84
Turkey	126	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	6,160	22,099	75	29	104
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	5,842	5,842	0	28	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	49,363	49,363	0	233	233
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,631	27	0	27
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,948	28	0	28
Other	0	0	0	0	12	2,050	2,050	0	10	10
ɔtal	**5,706**	**25,730**	**1,468**	**5,034**	**3,465**	**367,827**	**1,582,794**	**5,731**	**1,735**	**7,466**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Specia Naphtha
Arab OPEC	**60,320**	**1,241**	**4,146**	**0**	**6,251**	**651**	**85**	**5,137**	**0**	
Algeria	0	1,144	4,070	0	0	0	0	5,137	0	
Saudi Arabia	60,320	97	76	0	6,251	651	85	0	0	
Other OPEC	**124,236**	**721**	**4,009**	**317**	**8,785**	**5,382**	**17,065**	**20,463**	**0**	
Ecuador	3,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	966	0	
Gabon	10,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria	82,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	
Venezuela	25,918	721	4,009	317	8,785	5,382	17,065	17,307	0	
Non OPEC	**73,385**	**1,249**	**20,896**	**7,034**	**43,313**	**6,908**	**19,817**	**47,583**	**955**	29
Angola	19,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	4,609	0	
Belgium	0	0	0	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	0	30	2,695	0	208	1,583	0	
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	
Canada	11,413	1,228	479	55	11,827	916	8,624	5,114	159	20
China, People's Republic of	4,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	9	8,483	0	
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	
Egypt	3,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France	0	0	234	268	6,087	0	0	244	0	
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Italy	677	0	2,394	0	1,671	0	75	235	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	18,981	0	219	410	0	0	159	0	0	
Netherlands	0	21	542	862	1,946	0	0	599	0	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,031	51	724	0	321	9,692	796	
Norway	4,116	0	631	0	779	0	0	392	0	
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,901	0	0	0	
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	
Spain	0	0	1,924	286	3,526	0	0	0	0	
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	455	0	1,138	0	
United Kingdom	0	0	2,345	0	2,408	0	0	436	0	
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,124	926	8,827	3,636	10,118	10,241	0	
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zaire	3,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	175	0	229	0	0	234	0	
Total	**257,941**	**3,211**	**29,051**	**7,351**	**58,349**	**12,941**	**36,967**	**73,183**	**955**	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
rab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17,511**	**77,831**	**285**	**83**	**367**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	10,351	10,351	0	49	49
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	7,160	67,480	285	34	318
ther OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,233**	**131**	**60,106**	**184,342**	**586**	**284**	**870**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	966	4,503	17	5	21	
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,601	50	0	50
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,982	9	0	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	84,388	388	10	398
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,233	131	56,950	82,868	122	269	391
on OPEC	**1,781**	**0**	**1,332**	**896**	**1,549**	**153,610**	**226,995**	**346**	**725**	**1,071**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,036	90	0	90
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	2	11	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,725	4,725	0	22	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,416	3,416	0	16	16
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	4,555	4,555	0	21	21
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,830	8	1	9
Canada	523	0	246	630	102	30,107	41,520	54	142	196
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,001	23	(s)	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	8,492	9,990	7	40	47
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	875	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	3,521	17	(s)	17
France	22	0	0	0	0	6,855	6,855	0	32	32
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	52	52	52	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	7	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	4,482	5,159	3	21	24
Japan	7	0	0	0	24	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	890	1,678	20,659	90	8	97
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	4,137	4,137	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	13,775	13,775	0	65	65
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	5,918	19	9	28
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,225	0	1,086	0	223	4,504	4,504	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	5,842	5,842	0	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	338	338	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	3,514	7	10	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5,189	5,189	0	24	24
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	42,872	42,872	0	202	202
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,909	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	9	647	647	0	3	3
otal	**1,781**	**0**	**1,332**	**4,129**	**1,680**	**231,227**	**489,168**	**1,217**	**1,091**	**2,307**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**36,617**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	35,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**30,932**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	21,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**166,015**	**13,408**	**0**	**368**	**2,019**	**295**	**2,553**	**578**	**0**	**714**
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	129,055	13,408	0	368	2,019	295	2,553	578	0	714
Colombia	2,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**233,564**	**13,408**	**0**	**368**	**2,019**	**295**	**2,553**	**578**	**0**	**714**

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
b OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36,617**	**173**	**0**	**173**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,437	167	0	167
er OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,932**	**146**	**0**	**146**
ndonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,766	41	0	41
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,625	102	0	102
n OPEC	**230**	**0**	**136**	**52**	**342**	**20,695**	**186,710**	**783**	**98**	**881**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	14	0	14
Canada	207	0	136	52	340	20,670	149,725	609	98	706
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,701	13	0	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,582	92	0	92
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,234	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,933	23	0	23
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,424	11	0	11
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	8	0	8
tal	**230**	**0**	**136**	**52**	**342**	**20,695**	**254,259**	**1,102**	**98**	**1,199**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Specia Naphtha
Arab OPEC	**281,361**	**2,109**	**13,082**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,971**	**0**	
Algeria	13,039	2,109	2,435	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	
Saudi Arabia	268,322	0	10,647	0	0	0	0	781	0	
Other OPEC	**153,675**	**621**	**15,397**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,469**	**0**	
Ecuador	6,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gabon	5,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia	2,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria	55,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	
Venezuela	81,321	621	15,397	1,011	0	0	0	2,659	0	
Non OPEC	**233,271**	**6,306**	**22,315**	**570**	**756**	**98**	**23**	**4,393**	**87**	52
Angola	27,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Argentina	413	23	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Australia	438	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	295	0	
Belgium	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benin	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	
Canada	1,729	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
China, People's Republic of	14,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	22,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	
Italy	59	0	3,253	0	0	0	0	294	0	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malaysia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	124,389	5,450	241	552	5	0	23	829	0	
Netherlands	0	35	1,948	0	0	0	0	302	0	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	87	
Norway	6,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oman	496	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	395	0	
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	9,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	13,515	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,405	0	751	98	0	237	0	
Yemen	2,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zaire	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	70	1,063	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Total	**668,307**	**9,036**	**50,794**	**1,581**	**756**	**98**	**23**	**10,833**	**87**	52

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
ab OPEC	**263**	**25,730**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44,155**	**325,516**	**1,327**	**208**	**1,535**
Algeria	263	25,730	0	0	0	32,727	45,766	62	154	216
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	11,428	279,750	1,266	54	1,320
her OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**300**	**24**	**21,076**	**174,751**	**725**	**99**	**824**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,243	29	0	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,705	27	0	27
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	11	0	11
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	810	56,368	262	4	266
Venezuela	254	0	0	300	24	20,266	101,587	384	96	479
n OPEC	**3,015**	**0**	**0**	**409**	**335**	**38,827**	**272,098**	**1,100**	**183**	**1,283**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,997	132	0	132
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	836	1,249	2	4	6
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	786	2	2	4
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	307	307	0	1	1
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	671	671	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	584	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	877	2,606	8	4	12
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,338	68	0	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	22,474	106	(s)	106
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,864	18	0	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	6	487	487	0	2	2
France	124	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,111	0	10	10
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	43	0	0	0	171	3,771	3,830	(s)	18	18
Japan	39	0	0	0	18	57	57	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	68	2	7,170	131,559	587	34	621
Netherlands	209	0	0	0	24	2,627	2,627	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,339	1,339	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,562	31	0	31
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	1,193	2	3	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	723	723	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	501	0	0	0	0	501	501	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,010	1,010	0	5	5
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	157	9,288	43	1	44
Turkey	126	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	971	14,486	64	5	68
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	5,606	5,606	0	26	26
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,491	6,491	0	31	31
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,943	14	0	14
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	8	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	3	1,145	1,145	0	5	5
otal	**3,532**	**25,730**	**0**	**709**	**359**	**104,058**	**772,365**	**3,152**	**491**	**3,643**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Speci Naphth
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**15,780**	**1,122**	**0**	**0**	**249**	**0**	**480**	**30**	**0**	
Canada	15,780	1,122	0	0	249	0	480	30	0	
Total	**15,780**	**1,122**	**0**	**0**	**249**	**0**	**480**	**30**	**0**	
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**2,847**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Saudi Arabia	2,847	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**22,459**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**0**	**1,550**	**0**	
Ecuador	2,903	0	164	0	0	0	0	707	0	
Indonesia	17,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	
Venezuela	1,736	0	253	0	0	230	0	605	0	
Non OPEC	**14,069**	**593**	**1,275**	**60**	**1,734**	**592**	**574**	**1,373**	**0**	5
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	
Australia	4,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada	1,827	593	86	60	1,078	46	489	59	0	5
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malaysia	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	500	0	
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	
Total	**39,375**	**593**	**1,692**	**111**	**1,734**	**897**	**574**	**2,923**	**0**	5

See footnotes at end of table.

ble 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
n OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**425**	**2,306**	**18,086**	**74**	**11**	**85**
Canada	0	0	0	0	425	2,306	18,086	74	11	85
al	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**425**	**2,306**	**18,086**	**74**	**11**	**85**
PAD District V										
b OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**3,083**	**13**	**1**	**15**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	3,083	13	1	15
er OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**2,395**	**24,854**	**106**	**11**	**117**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	871	3,774	14	4	18
ndonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	18,058	84	1	85
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	198	1,286	3,022	8	6	14
n OPEC	**163**	**0**	**0**	**144**	**351**	**6,910**	**20,979**	**66**	**33**	**99**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,962	23	0	23
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Canada	0	0	0	51	340	2,853	4,680	9	13	22
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	656	2,735	10	3	13
Japan	60	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,129	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	93	11	650	1,264	3	3	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	5	5
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	2	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	1	1
al	**163**	**0**	**0**	**144**	**659**	**9,541**	**48,916**	**186**	**45**	**231**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**4,284**	**4,303**	**139**
Natural Gas Liquids	**50**	**94**	**453**	**32**	**156**	**784**	**25**
Pentanes Plus	1	0	28	0	5	34	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48	94	424	32	152	750	24
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	15	69	235	0	147	467	15
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	25	189	32	5	284	9
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,325**	**431**	**12,737**	**9**	**10,252**	**24,754**	**799**
Finished Motor Gasoline	87	31	1,706	1	1,969	3,794	122
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6	(s)	128	0	0	134	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	160	51	419	0	209	840	27
Kerosene	1	18	2	0	(s)	22	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	167	46	2,739	2	1,664	4,618	149
Residual Fuel Oil	264	0	1,370	0	3,816	5,450	176
Special Naphthas	228	3	922	0	207	1,359	44
Lubricants	168	39	226	5	100	539	17
Waxes	10	6	20	0	29	65	2
Petroleum Coke	176	167	5,199	0	2,226	7,767	251
Asphalt and Road Oil	51	70	5	1	32	158	5
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Total	**1,374**	**543**	**13,190**	**42**	**14,693**	**29,842**	**963**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	19	**0**	307	**26,098**	**26,696**	126
Natural Gas Liquids	**654**	**1,150**	**5,162**	86	**2,327**	**9,378**	**44**
Pentanes Plus	12	0	148	0	14	174	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	641	1,150	5,014	86	2,313	9,204	43
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	434	896	3,724	6	1,886	6,945	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	207	254	1,291	80	427	2,259	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**10,058**	**2,645**	**98,865**	**95**	**74,273**	**185,938**	**877**
Finished Motor Gasoline	639	366	9,537	27	7,018	17,588	83
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	14	(s)	541	0	111	666	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	936	261	5,925	0	3,770	10,891	51
Kerosene	472	107	491	0	4	1,074	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,007	163	31,065	8	11,501	45,744	216
Residual Fuel Oil	2,080	226	18,832	(s)	29,110	50,249	237
Special Naphthas	404	287	2,456	1	814	3,961	19
Lubricants	1,180	193	1,701	21	622	3,717	18
Waxes	61	30	148	(s)	116	355	2
Petroleum Coke	1,124	809	28,126	34	21,050	51,142	241
Asphalt and Road Oil	102	202	42	4	156	508	2
Miscellaneous Products	39	(s)	2	0	1	43	(s)
Total	**10,984**	**3,814**	**104,027**	**488**	**102,698**	**222,012**	**1,047**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	332
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	100	53	0	279	143
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19	0	162	463	442	19	134	440
Chile	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	0	259	0	0	1	593
Colombia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	119	18	0	191	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	1	0	60	10	0	100	0
Hong Kong	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	280
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	36	35	0	0	0	649
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	209	(s)	147	528
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	111	0	291	1,391
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	15	285	2,095	0	2	37	642
Netherlands	0	0	0	175	0	0	648	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	0	0	0	176	111
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	46	164	80	1	164	66
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	0	52	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	285	0	0	300	256
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
Suriname	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	26	0	0	0	221	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	28	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0
Virgin Islands	4,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	(s)	17	0	0	48	0
Total	**4,303**	**34**	**750**	**3,794**	**975**	**22**	**4,618**	**5,450**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	338	11
Australia	0	7	1	318	0	(s)	326	11
Bahama Islands	0	19	0	0	0	(s)	595	19
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	10	1	606	(s)	0	631	20
Brazil	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	222	7
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	225	124	11	534	125	1	2,698	87
Chile	0	13	1	0	0	1	43	1
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	836	27
China, Taiwan	(s)	26	(s)	1	1	1	887	29
Colombia	0	8	3	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Costa Rica	3	8	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	12	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	2	1	278	1	(s)	591	19
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	1	0	3	(s)	6	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	55	0	0	55	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	4	5	(s)	1	0	(s)	338	11
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	18	(s)	0	0	0	190	6
Hong Kong	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	284	9
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Indonesia	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	(s)
Ireland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Italy	(s)	(s)	1	1,079	(s)	0	1,081	35
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	31	0	(s)	753	24
Japan	206	36	4	2,160	2	(s)	3,292	106
Korea, Republic of	540	6	2	(s)	0	(s)	2,341	76
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	2	153	26	56	22	(s)	3,336	108
Netherlands	0	1	1	523	(s)	0	1,348	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	3	0	0	0	0	306	10
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	112	0	0	113	4
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	89	0	(s)	90	3
Panama	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	523	17
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Philippines	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	370	11	1	0	(s)	(s)	437	14
Saudi Arabia	1	5	0	(s)	0	1	7	(s)
Singapore	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	(s)	847	27
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	77	(s)	0	78	3
Spain	1	2	(s)	144	(s)	0	365	12
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	17	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	276	0	0	277	9
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	11	1	(s)	0	(s)	162	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	247	8
Turkey	0	0	(s)	700	0	0	700	23
United Arab Emirates	0	5	0	58	0	0	63	2
United Kingdom	1	12	2	203	1	0	250	8
U.S.S.R.	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	1	3	1	111	0	(s)	370	12
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	4,284	138
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	116	0	0	116	4
Other	(s)	15	(s)	240	(s)	(s)	321	10
Total	**1,359**	**539**	**65**	**7,767**	**158**	**7**	**29,842**	**963**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	486	332
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	1,013	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	458	187	0	1,028	2,829
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	1,626	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,010	0	1,604	1,736	1,258	128	557	3,635
Chile	0	0	27	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,184	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	420	1,051	0	0	741	3,666
Colombia	0	0	81	0	0	1	1	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	291	36	0	281	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	134	106	0	0	114	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	0	26	162	0	0	116	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	781	716	419	0	3,688	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	436
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	114	974	118	0	1,650	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honduras	0	1	0	449	41	0	102	0
Hong Kong	0	0	2	0	0	0	834	440
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,082	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632
Israel	0	1	2	0	492	2	21	84
Italy	0	1	254	1	12	1	1,665	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	125	141	0	10	454	3,950
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,800	2	1,361	4,548
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	(s)	166	(s)	5,540	10,081
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	3,566	8,709	(s)	3	245	6,969
Netherlands	0	0	79	394	1,207	0	6,069	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	429	29	1	1,378	939
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	47	363	109	1	1,187	1,001
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	281
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	60	1	146	7	62	189
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	946	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	392	300	1	2,391	3,260
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	950	307
Suriname	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	90	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,329
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	495	6	2	0	303	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	288	572	0	0	1,500	92
Virgin Islands	24,207	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	140	271	1,333	217	2,142	372
Total	**26,696**	**174**	**9,204**	**17,588**	**11,558**	**1,074**	**45,744**	**50,249**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	36	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	856	4
Australia	(s)	72	5	2,173	(s)	(s)	4,053	19
Bahama Islands	0	31	0	0	5	(s)	4,624	22
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	194	0	0	200	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	41	8	3,932	3	(s)	4,010	19
Brazil	(s)	52	(s)	264	1	(s)	2,375	11
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	(s)
Canada	754	649	66	2,392	303	8	14,100	67
Chile	(s)	36	3	1	1	2	333	2
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	1,187	6
China, Taiwan	(s)	149	4	12	4	1	6,052	29
Colombia	2	42	4	(s)	1	1	132	1
Costa Rica	6	106	2	0	0	(s)	724	3
Denmark	0	1	1	358	(s)	0	363	2
Dominican Republic	5	32	1	0	1	1	472	2
Ecuador	1	11	2	0	(s)	(s)	23	(s)
Egypt	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	8	(s)
El Salvador	4	16	(s)	0	0	0	324	2
Finland	0	10	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
France	6	8	14	673	8	(s)	6,312	30
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	921	4
Germany, FR	3	29	21	726	39	2	833	4
Ghana	0	1	(s)	168	0	0	169	1
Greece	(s)	5	(s)	556	0	0	741	3
Guatemala	25	46	4	1	0	(s)	2,960	14
Guinea	(s)	6	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Honduras	3	43	1	0	0	(s)	641	3
Hong Kong	1	10	3	0	0	(s)	1,289	6
India	(s)	49	2	89	1	(s)	6,302	30
Indonesia	0	9	5	91	1	0	1,808	9
Ireland	(s)	3	1	121	(s)	0	756	4
Israel	4	18	(s)	680	0	(s)	1,304	6
Italy	(s)	4	4	6,795	2	(s)	11,236	53
Jamaica	1	11	1	61	0	1	4,755	22
Japan	1,039	298	24	12,957	12	8	23,086	109
Korea, Republic of	549	89	13	695	1	1	17,164	81
Malaysia	0	5	4	0	0	1	12	(s)
Mexico	10	924	112	443	74	2	21,187	100
Netherlands	800	11	5	6,313	6	(s)	14,884	70
Netherlands Antilles	100	76	(s)	0	0	0	2,968	14
New Zealand	0	5	3	258	(s)	0	265	1
Nigeria	(s)	5	(s)	0	4	3	12	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	710	(s)	(s)	714	3
Panama	5	17	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2,729	13
Peru	1	75	1	0	0	(s)	637	3
Philippines	(s)	33	1	149	(s)	1	577	3
Poland	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	609	79	7	0	(s)	3	2,650	12
Saudi Arabia	1	97	(s)	41	0	3	1,931	9
Singapore	4	50	1	22	5	(s)	6,427	30
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	259	1	(s)	262	1
Spain	2	14	8	3,542	2	(s)	5,098	24
Suriname	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	122	1
Sweden	0	6	1	280	0	(s)	288	1
Switzerland	0	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	97	(s)
Thailand	0	42	5	1	(s)	(s)	1,511	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	273	1
Turkey	0	3	(s)	2,414	0	0	2,418	11
United Arab Emirates	(s)	23	0	287	0	(s)	314	1
United Kingdom	2	62	10	1,405	8	(s)	2,693	13
U.S.S.R.	1	113	0	319	0	0	436	2
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	13	(s)
Venezuela	7	16	3	685	17	1	3,181	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	24,497	116
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	584	2	0	586	3
Other	6	118	1	405	5	1	5,011	24
Total	**3,961**	**3,717**	**355**	**51,142**	**508**	**43**	**222,012**	**1,047**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,685**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**(s)**	**22**	**-2**	**(s)**	**214**	**240**	**1,925**
Algeria	44	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	136	158	202
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,641	0	3	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	77	84	1,725
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,850**	**5**	**93**	**24**	**69**	**118**	**-4**	**(s)**	**118**	**426**	**2,277**
Ecuador	47	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	62
Gabon	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	137
Indonesia	88	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	88
Iran	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Nigeria	820	0	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	(s)	16	836
Venezuela	676	5	93	24	69	87	-4	(s)	118	396	1,072
Non OPEC	**2,275**	**117**	**13**	**9**	**-64**	**104**	**-243**	**-5**	**345**	**275**	**2,550**
Angola	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	264
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-11	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Australia	12	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-11	2
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-2	-9	14	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	10	-10	-10
Brazil	0	0	20	0	-7	0	0	(s)	1	14	14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	606	52	53	-11	39	8	-16	-3	15	138	743
China, People's Republic of	88	0	0	0	-27	0	0	(s)	(s)	-27	61
China, Taiwan	0	0	-8	0	(s)	-19	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	111	(s)	0	0	(s)	51	0	(s)	(s)	52	163
Congo	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Egypt	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
France	0	0	9	0	-10	0	-9	(s)	8	-2	-2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	-4	-1	-6	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	19	19	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	5	-35	(s)	49	19	19
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	0	-21	-1	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-7	-5	-17	-70	-1	-6	-106	-106
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-4	-9	-45	(s)	(s)	-17	-76	-76
Malaysia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	9
Mexico	748	61	-68	0	(s)	-13	-2	-5	7	-20	728
Netherlands	0	0	2	0	-21	10	-17	(s)	29	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	-1	0	0	-6	39	0	(s)	44	77	77
Norway	63	0	0	0	0	6	-3	(s)	(s)	3	66
Oman	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Panama	0	-1	-5	-3	-5	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	4	(s)	(s)	0	10	-3	11	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	8	0	-7	4	-5	(s)	11	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-9	(s)	4	-4	-4
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	-4	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Trinidad and Tobago	72	-1	0	8	-7	11	0	(s)	(s)	11	83
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23	0	1	-22	-22
United Kingdom	164	12	(s)	(s)	-1	22	-7	(s)	30	56	220
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	58	58	58
Virgin Islands	-138	0	24	23	32	52	0	0	59	191	53
Yemen	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
Zaire	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Other	10	1	-12	(s)	-14	9	-19	-2	28	-10	(s)
Total	**5,810**	**122**	**110**	**36**	**4**	**244**	**-249**	**-6**	**677**	**941**	**6,752**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-July 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,798**	**16**	**29**	**-1**	**-4**	**38**	**-2**	**-1**	**204**	**281**	**2,079**
Algeria	67	15	0	0	0	35	0	(s)	153	203	270
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,731	(s)	29	-1	-4	4	(s)	(s)	51	80	1,810
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,563**	**5**	**39**	**25**	**65**	**118**	**-4**	**(s)**	**117**	**366**	**1,928**
Ecuador	60	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	9	68
Gabon	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	77
Indonesia	107	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	100
Iran	12	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-5	7
Nigeria	691	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	705
Venezuela	616	5	39	26	73	97	-3	(s)	117	355	971
Non OPEC	**2,244**	**65**	**147**	**-11**	**-85**	**20**	**-234**	**-10**	**276**	**167**	**2,411**
Angola	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	235
Argentina	4	(s)	1	0	-1	5	(s)	(s)	7	12	15
Australia	25	2	0	-1	-5	-3	-10	(s)	(s)	-17	8
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-4	10	0	(s)	(s)	2	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	-19	(s)	15	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	-1	13	0	-7	7	-1	(s)	(s)	10	10
Brunei	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3
Cameroon	8	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	2	9
Canada	749	70	63	(s)	55	10	-10	-1	20	206	955
China, People's Republic of	101	0	3	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	99
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-5	0	-3	-17	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	126	(s)	0	0	(s)	40	(s)	(s)	(s)	40	165
Congo	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	22
Egypt	17	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	19
France	0	-4	25	-2	-17	1	-3	(s)	4	4	4
Greece	0	0	7	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	3	3
Guatemala	3	-1	-5	-1	-8	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-11
India	0	0	0	-9	-15	-2	(s)	(s)	8	-18	-18
Italy	3	-1	8	(s)	-7	-9	-32	(s)	28	-14	-11
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-6	-21	-61	-1	-5	-108	-108
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-26	-48	-3	(s)	-1	-79	-79
Malaysia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
Mexico	772	9	-41	3	(s)	-29	-2	-4	10	-55	716
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	-6	-29	4	-30	(s)	14	-38	-38
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	1	(s)	-5	43	0	(s)	23	62	62
Norway	61	0	4	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	66
Oman	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	1	3	6
Panama	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	3	(s)	0	0	-2	6	0	(s)	(s)	3	6
Puerto Rico	-7	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	-1	0	5	7	18	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	17	0	-4	(s)	-17	(s)	16	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)
Syria	5	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	5
Thailand	1	-1	0	0	(s)	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	73	(s)	2	2	-1	6	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	82
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	1	-11	-11
United Kingdom	75	-1	11	(s)	-1	1	-7	(s)	13	16	92
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-1	28	26	26
Virgin Islands	-114	0	44	18	48	49	0	(s)	73	231	117
Yemen	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	27
Zaire	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	28
Other	4	-2	-7	-8	-30	-14	-19	-2	6	-76	-72
Total	**5,605**	**86**	**215**	**13**	**-24**	**176**	**-239**	**-11**	**597**	**814**	**6,419**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**17,259**	**69,280**	**736,175**	**11,755**	**76,562**	**911,031**
Refinery	16,233	12,187	49,938	1,844	25,096	105,298
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,000	55,699	101,985	8,905	32,939	200,528
Leases	26	1,394	15,750	1,006	942	19,118
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,502	0	0	568,502
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,585	17,585
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**167,517**	**182,151**	**264,648**	**17,074**	**91,528**	**722,918**
Refinery	46,419	66,346	148,076	11,848	62,152	334,841
Bulk Terminal	95,111	76,724	70,941	2,688	24,017	269,481
Pipeline	25,781	36,240	39,970	2,359	5,249	109,599
Natural Gas Processing Plant	206	2,841	5,661	179	110	8,997
Pentanes Plus	**49**	**2,848**	**5,578**	**138**	**58**	**8,671**
Refinery	14	297	630	2	19	962
Bulk Terminal	16	1,426	2,563	0	13	4,018
Pipeline	0	794	1,293	72	13	2,172
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	331	1,092	64	13	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,089**	**38,559**	**62,497**	**1,105**	**3,374**	**111,624**
Refinery	1,823	3,987	11,873	462	1,310	19,455
Bulk Terminal	1,929	25,324	39,522	87	1,967	68,829
Pipeline	2,150	6,738	6,533	441	0	15,862
Natural Gas Processing Plant	187	2,510	4,569	115	97	7,478
Ethane/Ethylene	**1**	**6,046**	**14,602**	**174**	**0**	**20,823**
Refinery	0	1	1,557	0	0	1,558
Bulk Terminal	1	3,767	9,413	0	0	13,181
Pipeline	0	1,593	2,533	170	0	4,296
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	685	1,099	4	0	1,788
Propane/Propylene	**3,933**	**21,671**	**23,389**	**442**	**999**	**50,434**
Refinery	648	1,632	3,587	141	57	6,065
Bulk Terminal	1,178	15,939	15,476	87	860	33,540
Pipeline	1,982	3,009	2,602	144	0	7,737
Natural Gas Processing Plant	125	1,091	1,724	70	82	3,092
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,948**	**8,488**	**18,636**	**346**	**1,938**	**31,356**
Refinery	979	1,854	5,058	234	851	8,976
Bulk Terminal	749	4,625	11,503	0	1,079	17,956
Pipeline	168	1,428	834	84	0	2,514
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	581	1,241	28	8	1,910
Isobutane	**207**	**2,354**	**5,870**	**143**	**437**	**9,011**
Refinery	196	500	1,671	87	402	2,856
Bulk Terminal	1	993	3,130	0	28	4,152
Pipeline	0	708	564	43	0	1,315
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	153	505	13	7	688
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**432**	**264**	**904**	**74**	**1,594**	**3,268**
Refinery	432	264	904	74	1,594	3,268
Unfinished Oils	**14,148**	**17,935**	**51,648**	**2,214**	**23,993**	**109,938**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,224	5,661	13,823	479	3,826	27,013
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,719	1,816	9,140	413	4,133	18,221
Heavy Gas Oils	7,089	6,621	18,422	755	11,914	44,801
Residuum	1,116	3,837	10,263	567	4,120	19,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,531**	**7,203**	**16,512**	**1,865**	**7,164**	**37,275**
Refinery	4,023	6,385	14,725	1,798	7,141	34,072
Bulk Terminal	423	665	1,746	67	17	2,918
Pipeline	85	153	41	0	5	285

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**30**	**44**	**0**	**9**	**83**
Refinery	0	30	44	0	9	83
Finished Motor Gasoline	**49,869**	**49,200**	**46,328**	**3,987**	**22,027**	**171,411**
Refinery	8,114	9,842	18,514	1,386	7,940	45,796
Bulk Terminal	28,260	22,958	10,282	1,506	11,229	74,235
Pipeline	13,495	16,400	17,532	1,095	2,858	51,380
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**106**	**1,031**	**529**	**981**	**4,638**	**7,285**
Refinery	18	221	236	335	1,747	2,557
Bulk Terminal	88	500	116	388	2,536	3,628
Pipeline	0	310	177	258	355	1,100
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**49,763**	**48,169**	**45,799**	**3,006**	**17,389**	**164,126**
Refinery	8,096	9,621	18,278	1,051	6,193	43,239
Bulk Terminal	28,172	22,458	10,166	1,118	8,693	70,607
Pipeline	13,495	16,090	17,355	837	2,503	50,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**187**	**526**	**918**	**35**	**459**	**2,125**
Refinery	26	168	569	25	147	935
Bulk Terminal	161	258	58	10	312	799
Pipeline	0	100	291	0	0	391
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**500**	**969**	**2,230**	**277**	**1,752**	**5,728**
Refinery	103	463	1,594	165	724	3,049
Bulk Terminal	263	266	192	0	588	1,309
Pipeline	134	240	444	112	440	1,370
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,023**	**9,214**	**15,129**	**780**	**6,204**	**41,350**
Refinery	1,907	2,949	7,254	389	3,233	15,732
Bulk Terminal	4,915	3,434	2,084	255	2,161	12,849
Pipeline	3,201	2,831	5,791	136	810	12,769
Kerosene	**2,149**	**1,625**	**1,167**	**84**	**34**	**5,059**
Refinery	207	1,029	703	63	25	2,027
Bulk Terminal	1,833	461	377	21	4	2,696
Pipeline	109	135	87	0	5	336
Distillate Fuel Oil	**50,586**	**33,178**	**27,288**	**3,224**	**9,980**	**124,256**
Refinery	8,169	9,411	14,094	2,077	4,577	38,328
Bulk Terminal	35,810	14,951	5,257	644	4,476	61,138
Pipeline	6,607	8,816	7,937	503	927	24,790
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**17,297**	**3,892**	**14,131**	**539**	**7,498**	**43,357**
Refinery	2,361	2,495	7,419	539	5,020	17,834
Bulk Terminal	14,936	1,397	6,712	0	2,288	25,333
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	190	190
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**3,720**	**449**	**1,674**	**46**	**808**	**6,697**
Refinery	664	39	1,557	46	723	3,029
Bulk Terminal	3,056	410	117	0	85	3,668
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**6,519**	**745**	**4,000**	**182**	**606**	**12,052**
Refinery	1,420	425	1,047	182	504	3,578
Bulk Terminal	5,099	320	2,953	0	102	8,474
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,058**	**2,698**	**8,457**	**311**	**5,894**	**24,418**
Refinery	277	2,031	4,815	311	3,793	11,227
Bulk Terminal	6,781	667	3,642	0	2,101	13,191
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**122**	**268**	**965**	**0**	**41**	**1,396**
Refinery	122	268	965	0	41	1,396

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**4**	**13**	**2,215**	**8**	**136**	**2,376**
Refinery	4	13	2,215	8	136	2,376
Special Naphthas	**545**	**388**	**1,331**	**2**	**55**	**2,321**
Refinery	106	245	1,193	2	55	1,601
Bulk Terminal	439	143	138	0	0	720
Lubricants	**2,477**	**1,762**	**6,466**	**8**	**1,912**	**12,625**
Refinery	731	912	5,808	8	1,168	8,627
Bulk Terminal	1,746	850	658	0	744	3,998
Waxes	**162**	**134**	**528**	**93**	**181**	**1,098**
Refinery	162	134	528	93	181	1,098
Petroleum Coke	**733**	**1,813**	**3,389**	**2**	**2,463**	**8,400**
Refinery	733	1,813	3,389	2	2,463	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	**6,715**	**11,998**	**4,308**	**2,631**	**2,477**	**28,129**
Refinery	2,993	7,507	3,492	2,533	2,274	18,799
Bulk Terminal	3,722	4,491	816	98	203	9,330
Miscellaneous Products	**899**	**332**	**1,072**	**8**	**117**	**2,428**
Refinery	241	199	515	8	102	1,065
Bulk Terminal	658	100	536	0	15	1,309
Pipeline	0	33	21	0	0	54
Total Stocks, All Oils	**184,776**	**251,431**	**1,000,823**	**28,829**	**168,090**	**1,633,949**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**106**	**36,268**	**2,040**	**43,979**	**17,297**	**1,951**
Connecticut	0	1,526	31	2,283	94	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	72	2,197	85	4,024	2,728	W
Florida	0	6,174	177	2,105	1,382	157
Georgia	0	2,306	104	1,168	248	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	740	58	2,370	677	W
Massachusetts	0	1,150	167	2,510	1,146	W
New Jersey	1	7,750	192	11,481	5,770	W
New York	2	3,140	244	7,963	3,252	W
North Carolina	2	1,966	210	1,427	338	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,475	570	4,285	811	W
Rhode Island	0	769	W	1,560	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,215	90	568	W	W
Virginia	8	2,666	99	2,134	325	W
West Virginia	18	194	W	101	W	W
PAD District II	**721**	**32,079**	**1,490**	**24,362**	**3,892**	**18,662**
Illinois	72	6,561	292	4,447	1,555	1,239
Indiana	241	4,036	89	3,465	513	W
Iowa	8	1,284	W	1,347	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	125	2,261	9	1,788	84	12,377
Kentucky	10	1,566	84	872	W	W
Michigan	50	3,657	227	2,102	167	1,880
Minnesota	83	1,279	W	1,626	332	W
Missouri	7	1,299	W	873	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	31	734	W	860	W	W
Ohio	4	4,068	397	2,435	275	W
Oklahoma	88	1,593	W	1,529	280	1,213
Tennessee	0	2,039	60	989	300	W
Wisconsin	2	1,702	W	2,029	125	W
PAD District III	**352**	**28,444**	**1,080**	**19,351**	**14,131**	**20,787**
Alabama	0	1,368	47	801	378	80
Arkansas	0	722	W	421	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,644	347	3,627	6,052	2,853
Mississippi	0	2,560	11	1,011	W	1,359
New Mexico	101	361	W	234	22	W
Texas	251	17,789	669	13,257	7,368	16,430
PAD District IV	**723**	**2,169**	**84**	**2,721**	**539**	**298**
Colorado	116	742	W	469	W	W
Idaho	85	232	W	143	W	W
Montana	307	575	W	849	39	18
Utah	99	236	W	479	132	181
Wyoming	116	384	W	781	W	47
PAD District V	**4,283**	**14,886**	**29**	**9,053**	**7,308**	**999**
Alaska	125	489	W	641	W	W
Arizona	241	529	W	149	W	W
California	2,365	10,001	26	5,343	4,877	140
Hawaii	44	636	W	385	W	W
Nevada	86	241	W	100	W	W
Oregon	353	922	W	752	104	W
Washington	1,069	2,068	W	1,683	1,252	12
U.S. Total	**6,185**	**113,846**	**4,723**	**99,466**	**43,167**	**42,697**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**96**	**0**	**0**	**137**	**2,273**	**457**	**0**	**0**	**60,272**
Petroleum Products	**7,453**	**100**	**0**	**3,163**	**4,224**	**1,988**	**0**	**77,128**	**26,702**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	118	1	0	0	430
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	421	2,339	33	0	1,710	2,576
Unfinished Oils	45	0	0	25	68	0	0	157	489
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	45	0	0	63	0	0	0	309	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,232	0	0	1,397	712	1,150	0	46,696	14,915
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Unleaded	5,232	0	0	1,397	712	1,150	0	46,686	14,910
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	0	16	0	116	139
Jet Fuel	321	0	0	264	174	603	0	10,190	3,744
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	86	10
Kerosene-Type	321	0	0	264	146	603	0	10,104	3,734
Kerosene	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	133	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,748	0	0	681	134	185	0	15,783	3,461
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	54	642	0	0	801	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	169	17
Lubricants	0	10	0	86	26	0	0	412	384
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	46	0	137	0	0	0	562	392
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	85	0
Total	**7,549**	**100**	**0**	**3,300**	**6,497**	**2,445**	**0**	**77,128**	**86,974**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,668**	**1,315**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,780**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,332**	**1,956**	**1,629**	**1,486**	**0**	**0**	**55**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	244	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	716	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	680	594	0	898	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	108	68	0	265	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	572	526	0	633	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	303	120	0	188	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	183	114	0	102	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	120	6	0	86	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	301	395	0	400	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,332**	**4,624**	**2,944**	**1,486**	**0**	**0**	**6,845**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthl Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	96	0	0	2,273	457	0	60,272
Petroleum Products	7,352	0	1,498	3,488	1,988	61,400	22,261
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	118	1	0	430
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	421	2,339	33	1,549	2,576
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	30	0	63	0	0	84	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,232	0	544	712	1,150	37,359	12,931
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Unleaded	5,232	0	544	712	1,150	37,349	12,926
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	16	21	129
Jet Fuel	321	0	191	174	603	8,606	3,497
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	28	0	86	10
Kerosene-Type	321	0	191	146	603	8,520	3,487
Kerosene	0	0	10	0	0	133	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,748	0	269	134	185	13,648	2,698
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,448	0	1,498	5,761	2,445	61,400	82,533

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,668	1,315	0	3,137	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,284	1,956	1,629	1,486	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	244	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	716	1,385	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	680	594	0	898	0	0
Leaded	0	108	68	0	265	0	0
Unleaded	0	572	526	0	633	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	303	120	0	188	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	183	114	0	102	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	120	6	0	86	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	301	395	0	400	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,284	4,624	2,944	1,486	3,137	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	101	100	0	1,665	736	0	15,728	520
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0
Unfinished Oils	45	0	0	25	68	0	157	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	853	0	0	9,337	229
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	853	0	0	9,337	229
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	73	0	0	1,584	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	73	0	0	1,584	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	412	0	0	2,135	266
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	54	642	0	801	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	54	642	0	801	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	169	25
Lubricants	0	10	0	86	26	0	412	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	46	0	137	0	0	562	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Total	101	100	0	1,802	736	0	15,728	520

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,643
Petroleum Products	1,330	13,878	4,441	48	0	0	65
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	161	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	27	130	489	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	225	0	73	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	9,108	1,984	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	9,108	1,984	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	71	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	196	1,388	247	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	196	1,388	247	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	216	1,653	763	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	801	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	801	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	82	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	25	119	17	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	288	124	384	48	0	0	65
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	239	323	392	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,330	13,878	4,441	48	0	0	3,708

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**137**	**96**	**41**	**63,036**	**2,867**	**60,169**
Petroleum Products	**80,291**	**7,553**	**72,738**	**36,111**	**9,375**	**26,736**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	561	119	442
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,131	0	2,131	3,292	2,793	499
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	370	1,421	-1,051
Propane/Propylene	2,041	0	2,041	1,762	1,012	750
Normal Butane/Butylene	79	0	79	437	286	151
Isobutane	11	0	11	723	74	649
Unfinished Oils	182	45	137	534	93	441
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	372	45	327	118	63	55
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,093	5,232	42,861	20,741	3,259	17,482
Leaded	10	0	10	73	0	73
Unleaded	48,083	5,232	42,851	20,668	3,259	17,409
Finished Aviation Gasoline	116	21	95	160	16	144
Jet Fuel	10,454	321	10,133	4,185	1,041	3,144
Naphtha-Type	86	0	86	124	28	96
Kerosene-Type	10,368	321	10,047	4,061	1,013	3,048
Kerosene	168	0	168	0	35	-35
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,464	1,748	14,716	5,604	1,000	4,604
Residual Fuel Oil	855	0	855	0	696	-696
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	81	-81	123	0	123
Special Naphthas	169	4	165	17	0	17
Lubricants	498	10	488	384	112	272
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	699	46	653	392	137	255
Miscellaneous Products	85	0	85	0	11	-11
Total	**80,428**	**7,649**	**72,779**	**99,147**	**12,242**	**86,905**

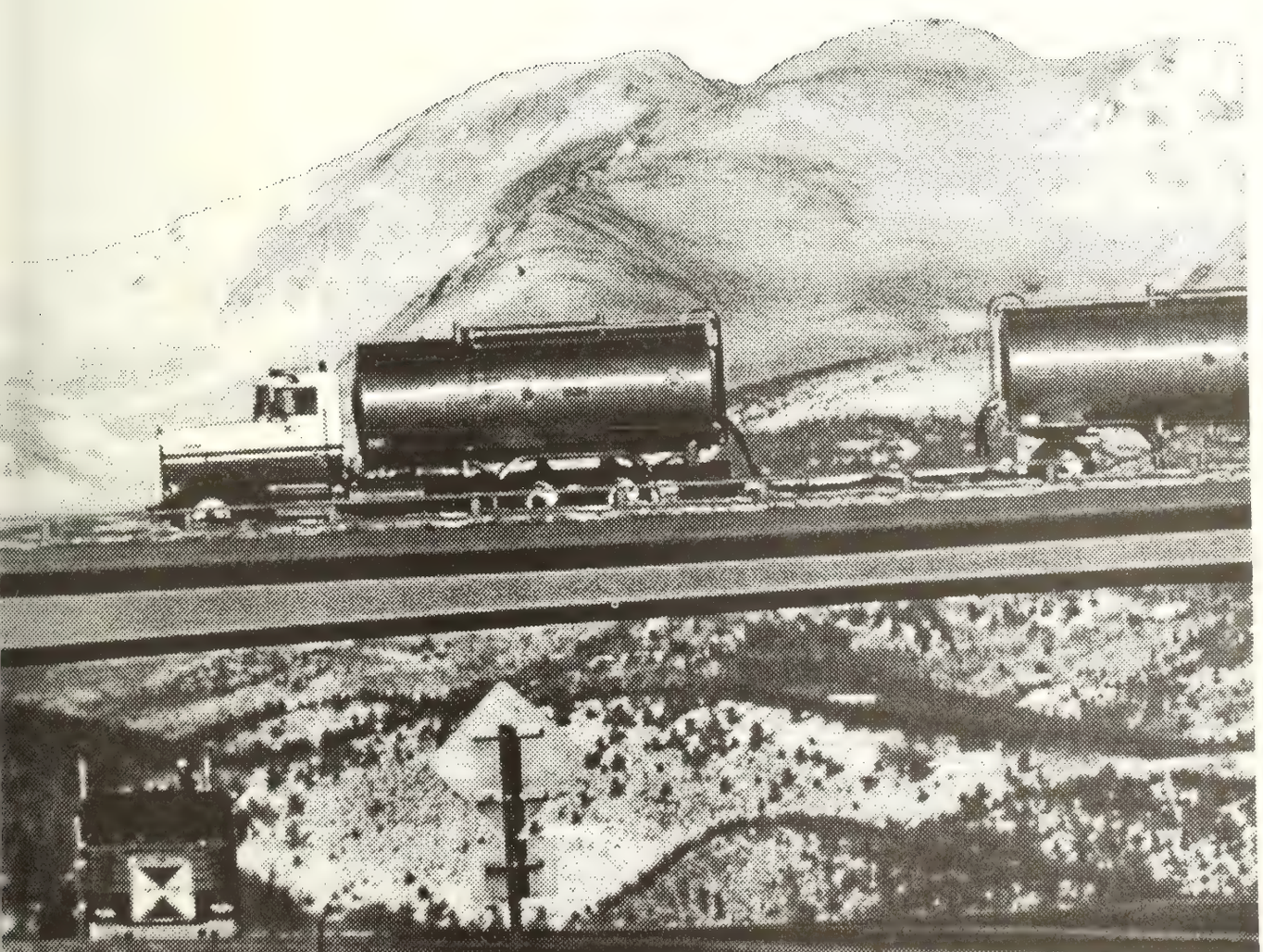
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**10,368**	**60,272**	**-49,904**	**457**	**3,983**	**-3,526**	**0**	**6,780**	**-6,780**
Petroleum Products	**6,018**	**105,162**	**-99,144**	**1,988**	**5,071**	**-3,083**	**2,818**	**65**	**2,753**
Pentanes Plus	362	430	-68	1	375	-374	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,724	4,286	-562	33	2,101	-2,068	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,041	149	1,892	0	841	-841	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,011	3,219	-2,208	32	615	-583	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	467	278	189	1	420	-419	0	0	0
Isobutane	205	640	-435	0	225	-225	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	68	646	-578	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	382	-382	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	712	62,291	-61,579	1,150	1,492	-342	1,578	0	1,578
Leaded	0	123	-123	0	333	-333	373	0	373
Unleaded	712	62,168	-61,456	1,150	1,159	-9	1,205	0	1,205
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	255	-255	16	0	16	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	174	14,237	-14,063	603	308	295	491	0	491
Naphtha-Type	28	279	-251	0	216	-216	285	0	285
Kerosene-Type	146	13,958	-13,812	603	92	511	206	0	206
Kerosene	0	133	-133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	134	19,545	-19,411	185	795	-610	701	0	701
Residual Fuel Oil	642	801	-159	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	40	82	-42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	186	-182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	101	844	-743	0	0	0	48	65	-17
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	46	954	-908	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	85	-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**16,386**	**165,434**	**-149,048**	**2,445**	**9,054**	**-6,609**	**2,818**	**6,845**	**-4,027**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

***Central Atlantic*:** The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

***Lower Atlantic*:** The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

***Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky*:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

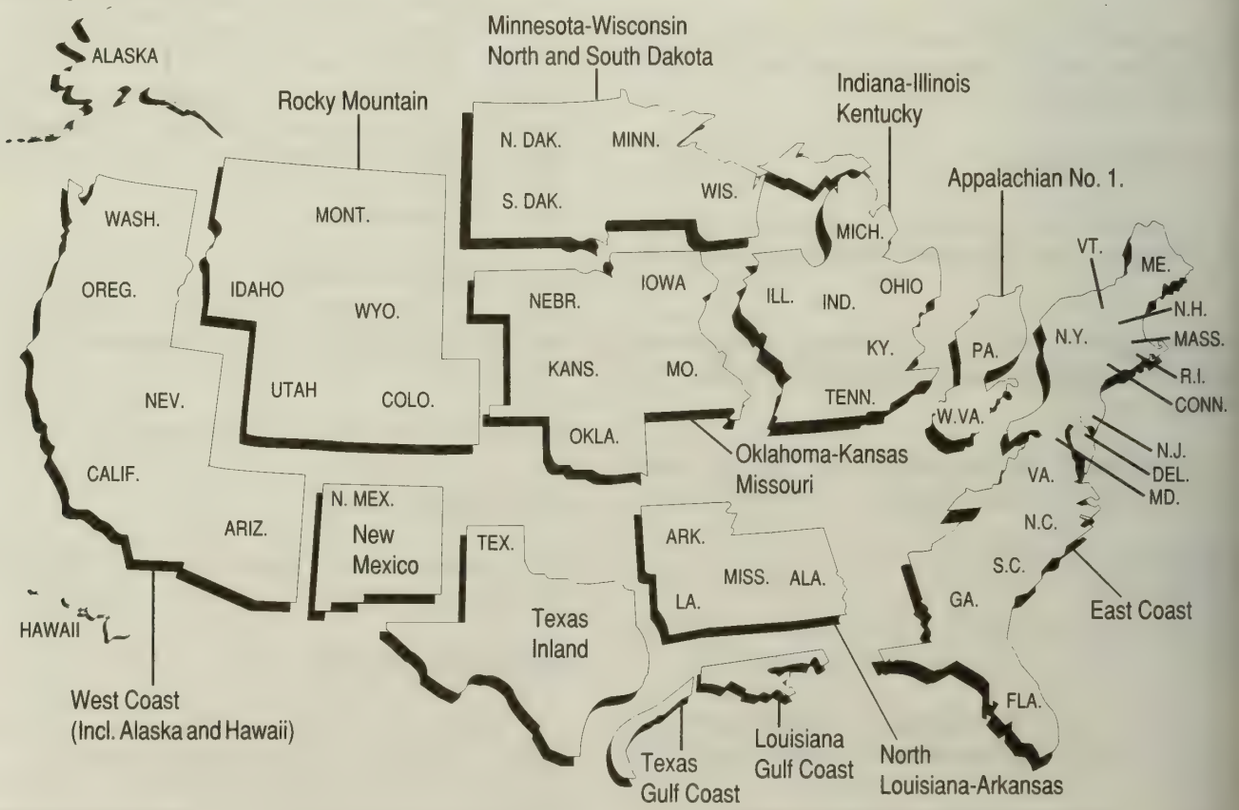
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

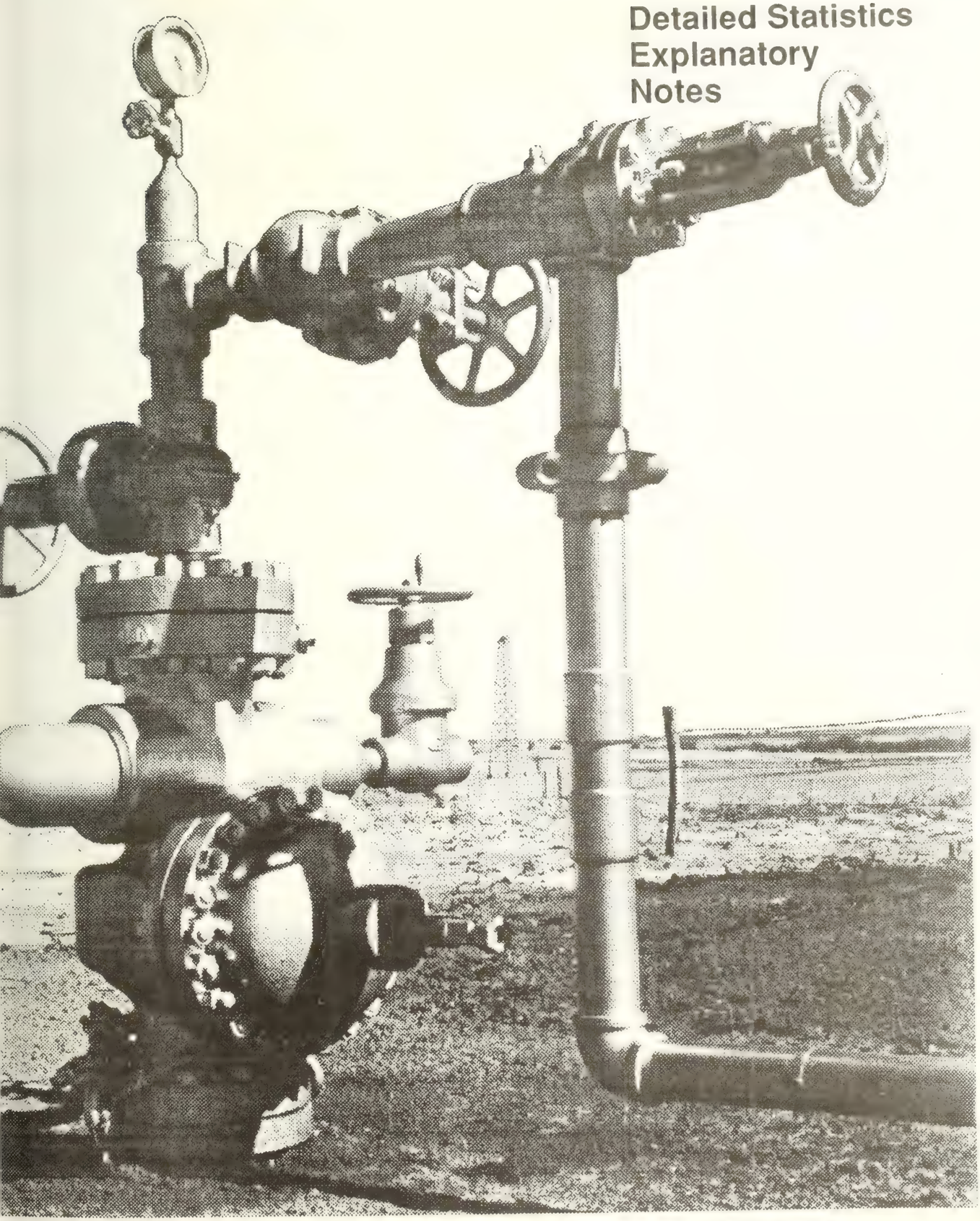


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
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Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order to a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
5-14-90	1893	0																
6-14-90	4337	1977	0															
7-14-90	6820	4705	1841	0														
8-14-90	7256	6742	4444	1672	0													
9-14-90	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0												
10-14-90	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0											
11-14-90	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0										
12-14-90	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0									
1-14-91	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0								
2-14-91	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0							
3-14-91	7328	7309	7205	6894	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0						
4-14-91	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0					
5-14-91	7434	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0				
6-14-91	7437	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0			
7-14-91	7436	7409	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0		
8-14-91	7436	7415	7337	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0	
9-14-91	7437	7418	7340	7123	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
9-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	6	6	15	27	33
	Month of Production																	
	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251
Interim[f]	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	
Revised	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213		
Final[g]	7433	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338								

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90/2)

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

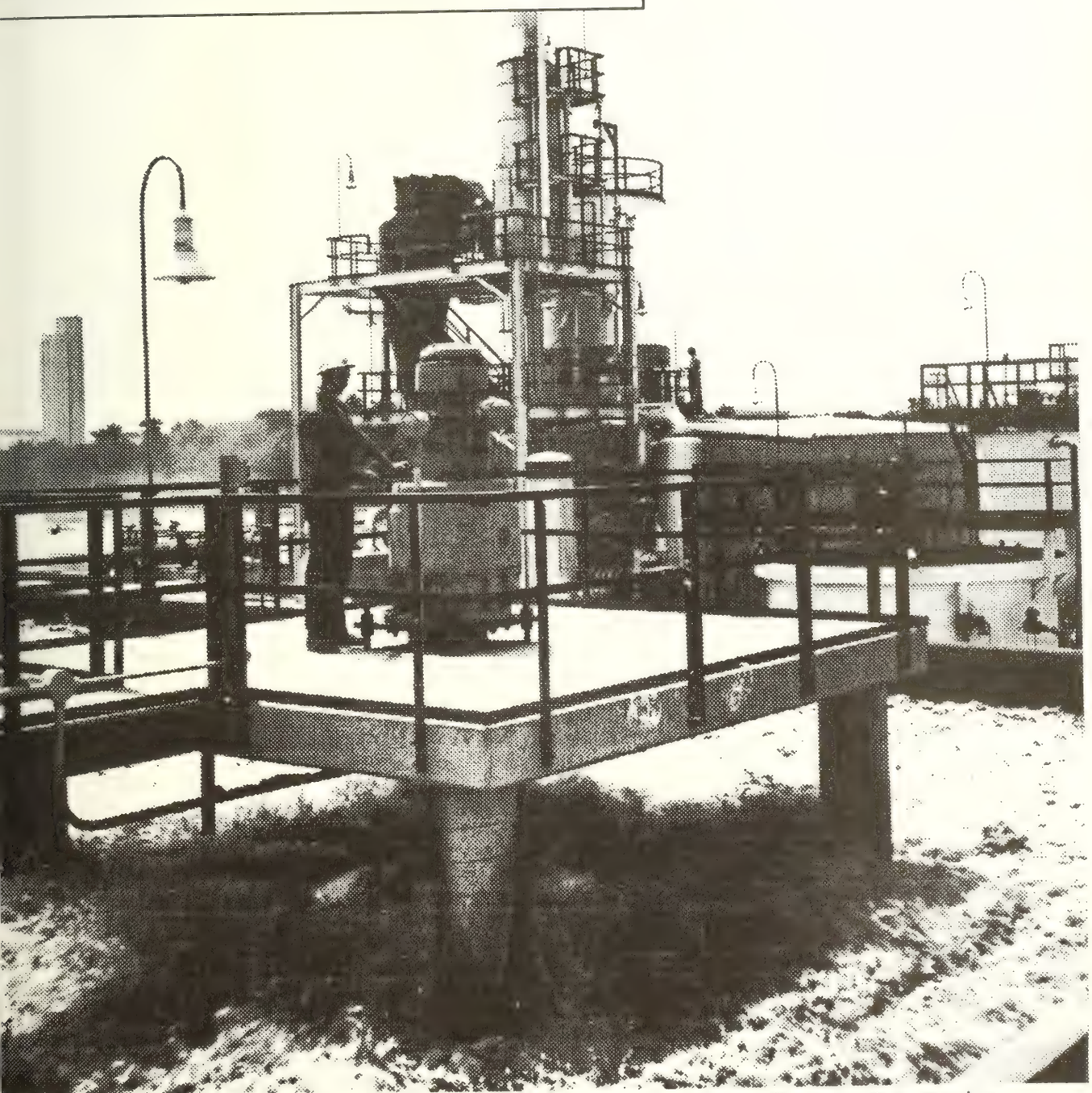
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

his table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmis-
on of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum*
upply Monthly (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for
e major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not
hanged to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA),
xcept in cases of catastrophic error.

his table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available
atistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an
egular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In
ome cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor
dicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



urface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up
ie oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year Da
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Ave Diffe
Inputs	**13,921**	**17**	**14,078**	**1**	**13,898**	**5**	**14,050**	**3**	**14,674**	**4**	—	—	
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-3	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	—	—	
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	—	—	
LPGs	359	7	304	4	234	4	224	3	221	9	—	—	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	7	166	4	88	2	60	0	58	1	—	—	
Isobutane	129	(s)	138	(s)	146	1	164	3	163	8	—	—	
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	0	78	0	—	—	
Unfinished Oils	480	11	444	1	422	-1	399	-2	671	1	—	—	
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	-6	22	-2	164	-3	151	2	6	-9	—	—	
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	
Production	**16,344**	**21**	**16,549**	**11**	**16,273**	**12**	**16,380**	**1**	**17,086**	**21**	—	—	1
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	—	—	
LPGs	1,716	25	1,829	7	1,887	8	1,881	5	1,924	6	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	547	-2	540	(s)	—	—	
Propane/Propylene	905	5	916	1	900	1	889	2	910	3	—	—	
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	15	185	2	261	1	285	2	290	-3	—	—	
Isobutane	145	5	157	6	162	5	160	4	184	5	—	—	
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-7	96	2	73	1	82	-5	101	17	—	—	
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	—	—	(s)
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	—	—	
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	—	—	
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	—	—	
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	—	—	
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	2,862	1	2,822	0	2,924	1	—	—	
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-2	148	1	133	0	138	(s)	134	-2	—	—	
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	(s)	241	(s)	231	1	242	(s)	257	(s)	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	—	—	
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	—	—	
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	—	—	
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	—	—	
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	—	—	(s)
Imports	**7,066**	**19**	**6,844**	**20**	**6,550**	**85**	**7,374**	**44**	**8,496**	**10**	—	—	3
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	0	—	—	1
Pentanes Plus	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	—	—	(s)
LPGs	137	7	119	5	81	5	149	3	127	1	—	—	
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	—	—	
Propane/Propylene	97	4	88	2	54	1	99	1	89	(s)	—	—	
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	2	29	(s)	20	(s)	—	—	
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	2	9	(s)	—	—	
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	—	—	
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	0	342	6	499	-5	—	—	
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	—	—	
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	—	—	
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	—	—	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	—	—	
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	—	—	
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	—	—	
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	—	—	
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	—	—	
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	—	—	
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	—	—	
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—	—	
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	0	20	(s)	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

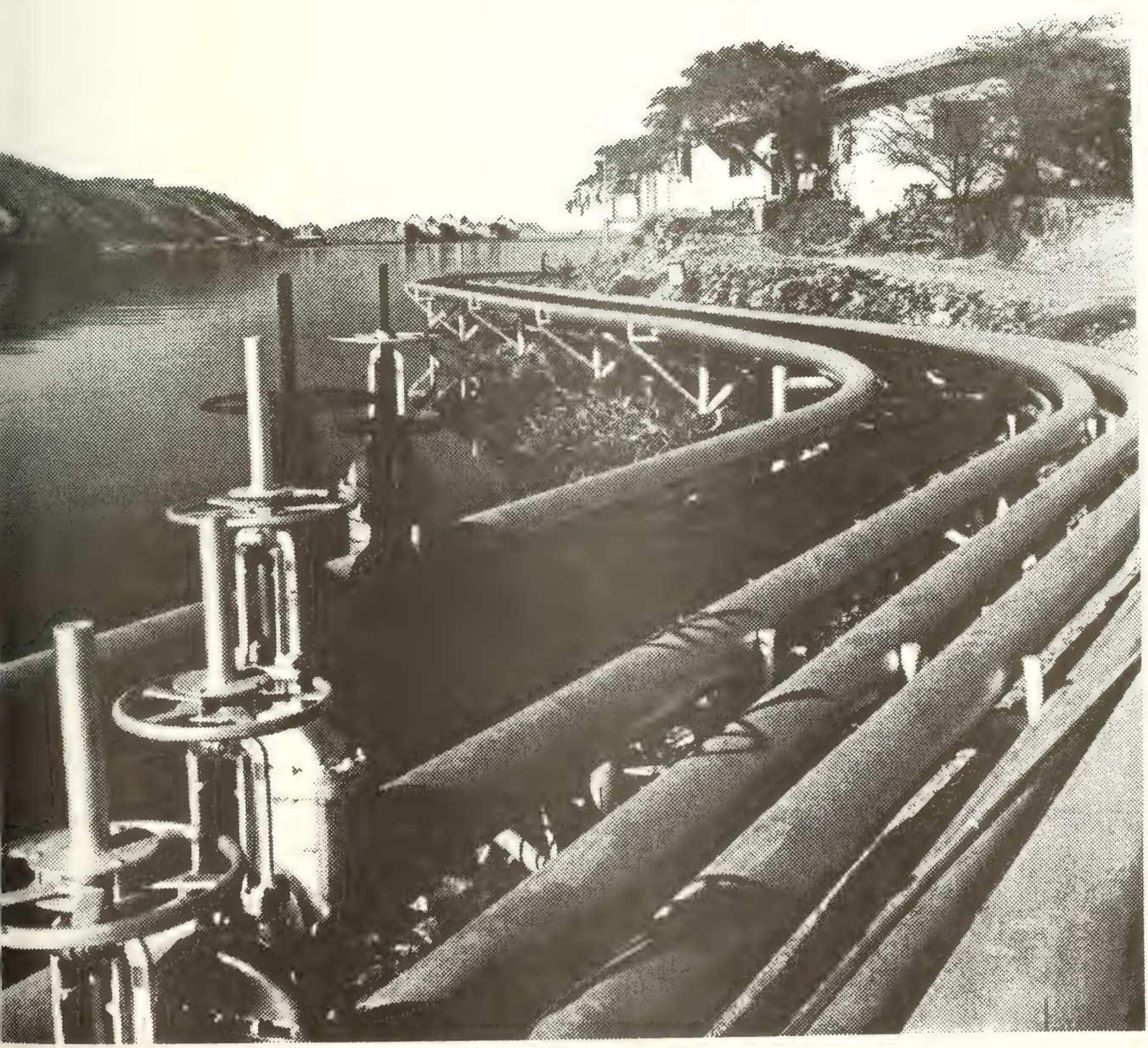
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

ble C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
cks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,097**	**992,910**	**179**	**990,395**	**-1,442**	**1,009,127**	**212**	**1,059,470**	**-1,619**	—	—	**-753**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	336,772	45	338,716	-180	358,501	-2,066	—	—	-297
Pentanes Plus	5,862	45	6,162	58	6,550	7	7,174	-19	8,037	-9	—	—	16
LPGs	76,268	510	68,798	424	72,551	32	83,126	60	96,295	161	—	—	237
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	20,902	16	—	—	104
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-108	29,874	169	29,529	55	35,035	55	41,596	61	—	—	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	195	11,793	66	15,636	-2	19,821	10	25,069	36	—	—	61
Isobutane	9,125	-8	9,050	66	9,036	-8	8,546	30	8,728	48	—	—	26
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	1,799	515	2,743	0	—	—	281
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-220	104,511	-126	106,699	-148	112,091	-119	115,604	-126	—	—	-148
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-257	41,023	-109	38,723	-99	36,382	-369	37,471	167	—	—	-133
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,766	180,837	-1,060	172,564	-1,346	170,258	-1,072	172,008	144	—	—	-1,020
Leaded	10,038	-27	10,487	-22	8,010	-95	7,420	-1	7,203	3	—	—	-28
Unleaded	177,198	-1,739	170,350	-1,038	164,554	-1,251	162,838	-1,071	164,805	141	—	—	-992
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	50,491	-12	47,957	-498	44,576	-127	43,696	503	46,923	7	—	—	-25
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	0	5,869	-1	5,866	0	5,714	0	5,670	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	7	—	—	-25
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	—	—	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-428	101,256	317	98,273	-67	102,177	725	107,005	-87	—	—	92
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	39	44,645	604	42,941	75	44,690	78	45,809	281	—	—	215
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	—	—	-5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	—	—	-70
Special Naphthas	3,075	-2	3,147	0	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	—	—	4
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	—	—	-34
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	393	26,436	-80	30,925	0	32,132	164	32,336	109	—	—	117
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	—	—	22
oduct Supplied	**16,882**	**80**	**16,284**	**-12**	**16,100**	**64**	**16,103**	**-39**	**16,098**	**13**	—	—	**21**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	136	(s)	—	—	2
LPGs	2,139	8	1,850	11	1,556	22	1,423	5	1,361	-6	—	—	8
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-14	593	9	565	5	511	-2	511	-2	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene	1,393	12	1,141	-7	921	6	780	4	756	3	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	4	90	4	47	3	109	2	69	-4	—	—	2
Isobutane	47	7	26	5	24	8	23	2	25	-3	—	—	4
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-7	0	2	0	1	0	-5	0	17	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	1	-236	7	-285	-5	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	15	-20	-3	-46	2	-13	7	7	-8	—	—	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	58	6,806	-17	7,047	12	7,137	1	7,475	-38	—	—	3
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	3	278	-3	280	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,361	58	6,592	-16	6,737	9	6,860	4	7,195	-38	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,548	2	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	0	181	0	154	(s)	156	0	191	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	22	—	—	2
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	14	3,000	-25	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	3	1,239	-19	1,206	15	1,128	(s)	1,010	2	—	—	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-2	163	1	137	(s)	179	1	166	-2	—	—	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	3	395	0	349	0	334	0	371	0	—	—	1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	—	—	1
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	-13	182	13	239	-2	375	-5	484	2	—	—	-1
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



ipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases

ıre also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and ɔther unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at ıatural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are ikewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in ıransit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

ydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and hale oil.

mports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, he Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

sobutane. See Butane.

sohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain ydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

somerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

sopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$)**.** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

* U.S. G.P.O.:1991-311-991:40003

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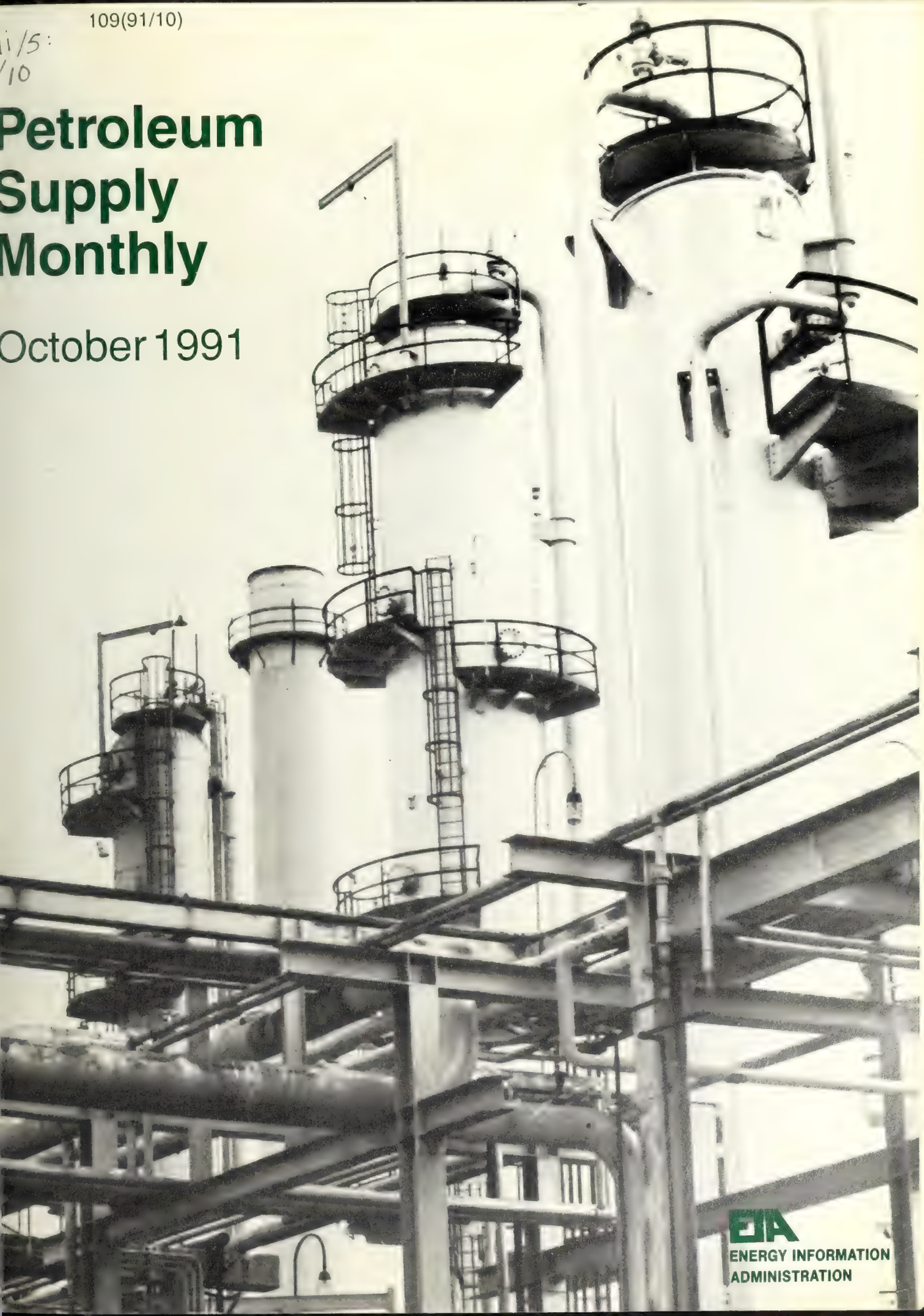


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Petroleum Supply Monthly

October 1991



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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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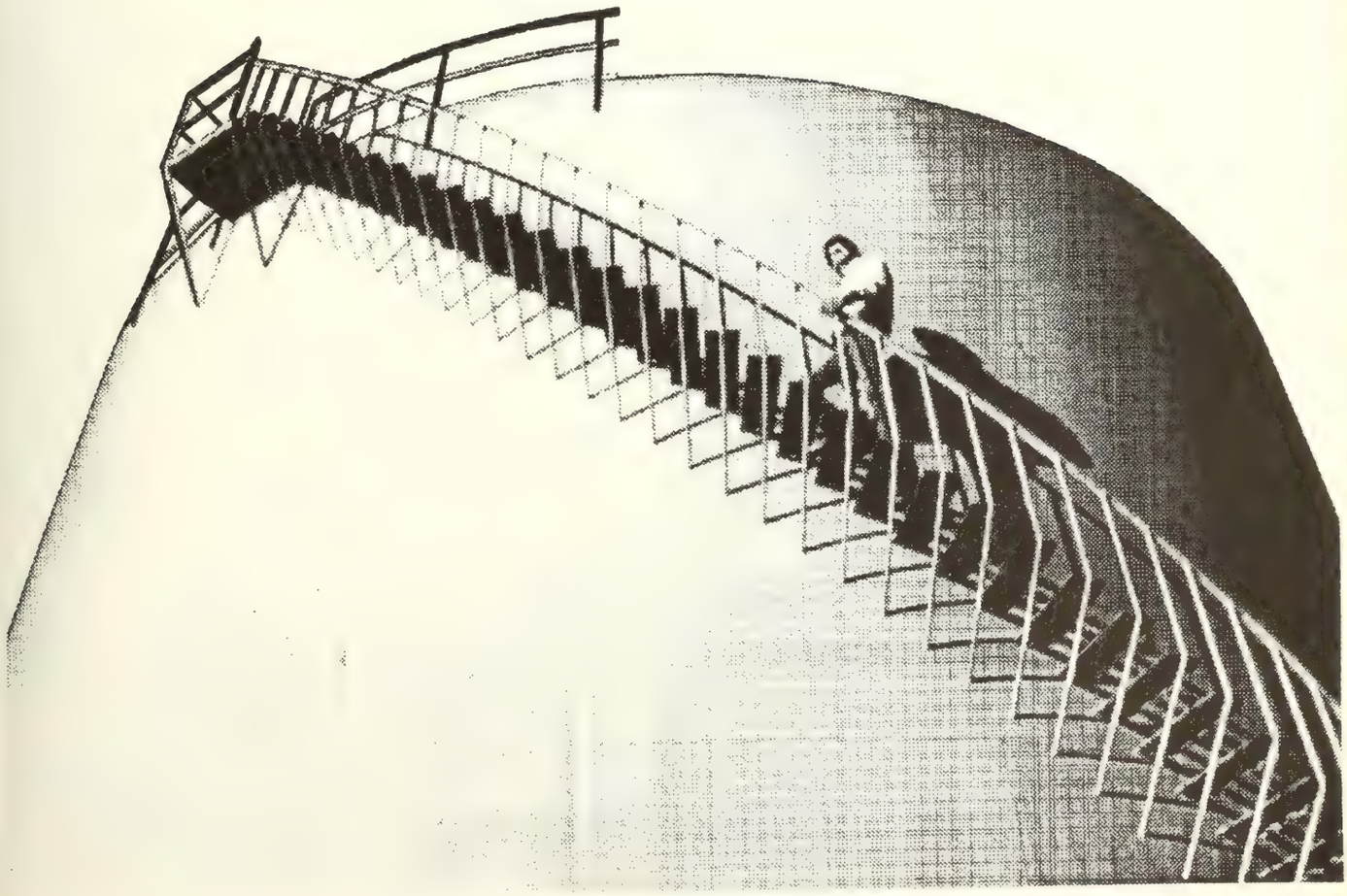
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A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

Alternative Transportation Fuels

by Mary E. Joyce

Growing concerns about the effects of fossil fuel use on the environment and about the Nation's high level of dependence on foreign oil are providing the impetus for the development of new transportation fuels. Ongoing research, evaluation, and legislative efforts are aimed at cleaning up traditional fuels through reformulation and at developing substitutes, or alternatives, for traditional fuels. These efforts are rapidly changing the outlook for transportation fuels and will impact analyses of transportation fuel supplies. This article focuses on the current usage of alternative fuels in motor vehicles and on legislation and other factors affecting the demand and supply for alternative fuels.

Energy use in the transportation sector includes fuels for motor vehicles — automobiles, trucks, buses, and motorcycles — and for trains, aircraft, ships, and barges. In the United States, petroleum provides nearly all the energy used to fill transportation demand. In 1990, 10.76 million barrels per day of petroleum products were consumed in the transportation sector. Transportation demand accounted for 63 percent of total U.S. petroleum demand.

Motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil (primarily diesel fuel) accounted for over 75 percent of transportation demand in 1990. These are the traditional fuels for motor vehicles. Emissions from the evaporation and combustion of these fuels in vehicles are known contributors to ground-level ozone (the major component of smog) and carbon monoxide pollution. From 1987 to 1989, 96 metropolitan areas across the United States exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) allowable level for ozone. During 1988 and 1989, 41 cities did not attain the air quality standard for carbon monoxide and 18 cities were in nonattainment status for both carbon monoxide and ozone.[1] Motor vehicle fuels have been the primary focus of transportation fuel legislation.

Net petroleum imports (imports less exports) provided 42 percent of the petroleum products supplied in all sectors in 1990. The potential for political disturbances in foreign oil-producing regions, that could result in oil price increases and supply shortages, increase concerns about high import dependence. Some of the potential alternative fuels will draw on domestic energy resources, while others are likely to be imported, but from more diversified sources.

Transportation consumption of energy is expected to grow at an average rate of 1 to 2 percent annually over the next 20 years.[2] Although petroleum is expected to remain the leader in the transportation energy market, alternative fuels will play an increasing role, especially in some States and among certain vehicle groups, such as commercial fleets and urban buses. The role of alternative fuels could grow even faster if there are increases in the price of oil that make the alternatives more economically competitive.

Potential Alternative Fuels

Known potential alternative energy sources for motor vehicles are natural gas, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's), alcohols such as ethanol and methanol, electricity, solar energy, and hydrogen. Some of these alternatives — natural gas, methanol, and LPG's — are fossil fuels or derivatives of fossil fuels. Electricity is primarily generated from fossil fuels, especially coal. Other alternatives, such as solar energy and ethanol, are produced from renewable energy resources. Some renewable fuels are derived from biomass — organic material such as agricultural crops, wood, or waste. Ethanol is an example of a fuel that is usually biomass-derived.

Each of the potential alternative fuels has different associated costs and benefits. Cost considerations include fuel and vehicle production costs, fuel distribution costs, and vehicle operation and maintenance costs. In general, alternative fuels are expected to produce fewer, or less harmful, air emissions than gasoline and diesel fuel. However, comprehensive definitive tests have not been completed. Some alternatives have proven effective at reducing certain emissions while they tended to increase other pollutants. Testing and evaluation to



A methanol bus operating in Southern California.

determine the environmental benefits of alternative fuels is increasing, but it is important to note that many questions remain unanswered.

Legislative Activities

Lawmakers at all levels of government have initiated new laws leading to rules and regulations that require changes in the composition of diesel fuel and gasoline and promote the use of alternative transportation fuels in the future.

Federal

The Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 directs Federal Government agencies to administer several programs designed to foster the commercial development of alternative fuels and to encourage the production of vehicles capable of operating on the new fuels. This Act requires the completion of specified research and analytical studies, the establishment of an Interagency Commission on Alternative Motor Fuels to coordinate agency activities, and the execution of designated programs for light-duty vehicles, trucks, and buses. The Department of Energy is charged with ensuring that the "maximum practicable number" of new light-duty vehicles purchased by the Federal Government are alternative-fuel vehicles and with conducting at least one commercial program for alternative-fuel trucks or heavy-duty vehicles. The Federal Government is also required to assist local agencies in testing alcohol and natural gas buses in urban areas. In response to the law, 65 alternative-fuel Federal fleet vehicles were purchased in 1990 and more purchases have been initiated. The Interagency Commission on Alternative Motor Fuels and its advisory group, the U.S. Alternative Fuels Council, were

Oxygenated and Reformulated Gasoline

As work on the Clean Air Act Amendments progressed in 1989 and 1990, the concepts of "reformulated" and "oxygenated" gasoline began to take shape. It has been shown that adding oxygen to gasoline can help reduce carbon monoxide pollution. The Clean Air Act Amendments will require a minimum of 2.7 percent oxygen (by weight) in gasoline that is sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas starting in November 1992 (Figure FE1). The requirement is effective for at least four winter months each year when carbon monoxide levels are highest. Gasoline is oxygenated by adding alcohols and ethers, hydrocarbons that contain oxygen. Many concerns have been raised about the ability of fuel suppliers to produce enough oxygenated gasoline in time to meet the 1992 deadline. The Clean Air Act allows the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to waive the oxygenate requirement for up to two years if an area shows that oxygenate supplies are insufficient; currently, no area has applied for a waiver.

The Clean Air Act Amendments addressed ozone pollution with requirements for reformulated gasoline. Starting January 1, 1995, all gasoline sold in the nine most serious ozone nonattainment areas with population over 250,000 must be certified to comply with the reformulated gasoline standards defined in the Amendments. Other ozone nonattainment areas are allowed to "opt in" to the reformulated gasoline requirements by applying to EPA. EPA can delay the "opt-in" for up to three years if it determines enough reformulated gasoline is not available. Reformulated gasoline may not contain more than 1.0 percent benzene (a carcinogen) or any heavy metals such as lead or manganese; it must have an oxygen content of at least 2.0 percent by weight and it may not cause more emissions of nitrogen oxides than a "baseline" 1990 gasoline. In addition, reformulated gasoline must be made according to a formula or achieve an environmental performance standard, whichever is more stringent. The formula specifies that aromatics may not exceed 25 percent of volume and that the gasoline must contain additives to prevent engine deposits. The performance standard requires that, compared to the baseline fuel, reformulated gasoline must result in a 15 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds (reactive hydrocarbons) during the high ozone season and a 15 percent reduction in toxic pollutants during the entire year. These reductions must be increased to at least 25 percent in 2000 unless EPA rules that is infeasible, in which case the required reduction can be lowered to 20 percent.

The drafting of the detailed regulations for gasoline composition and the certification and waiver procedures were delegated to EPA. Since the law's enactment, EPA has conducted regulatory negotiations with affected parties to form an agreement on the details of implementation. Final rules for reformulated gasoline are scheduled to be promulgated by November 1991.

In anticipation of future mandates, refiners have already introduced reformulated fuels into several U.S. markets. ARCO introduced the first reformulated gasoline in 1989 and recently announced the development of an improved reformulated gasoline. The newest fuel, ARCO EC-X, is designed for the California market and is claimed to be cleaner burning than methanol. ARCO expects EC-X to cost about 16 cents more per gallon than comparable unreformulated gasoline. At least eight other reformulated gasolines are now being marketed around the country. These are sometimes referred to as "interim reformulated gasolines" because they only partially meet the requirements that will go into effect in 1995. Several more reformulated fuels have been, and continue to be, tested by a joint auto and oil industry research group which has provided preliminary data on the environmental impacts of certain gasoline compositions.

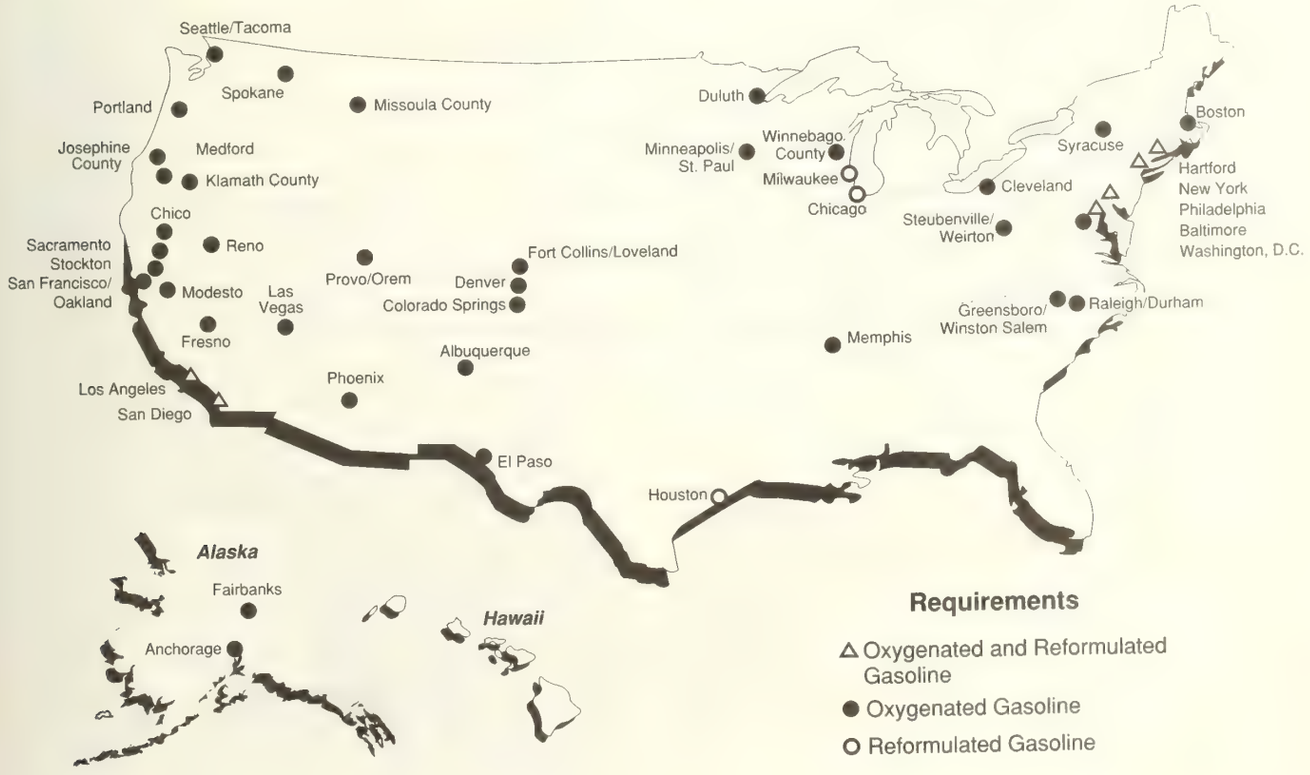
formed. Their first report to Congress was completed in September 1990. Under a program directed by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), 65 alternative-fuel buses were in service during 1990. UMTA is evaluating these for emissions, safety, performance, etc.

In November 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 became law. A principal goal of this law is to reduce motor vehicle related pollution by requiring the use of cleaner fuels. The Amendments require oxygenation of gasoline in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas starting in November 1992. More extensive gasoline reformulation for nine of the worst ozone nonattainment areas of the United States is required beginning in 1995 (see page xiv). The Clean Air Act Amendments also set new specifications for diesel fuel effective in 1993, similar to an earlier EPA ruling. The Clean Air Act Amendments stimulate the introduction of alternative fuels by requiring the use of "clean fuels" for certain groups of motor vehicles. The strict emissions standards set for clean fuels are expected to be met by alternative fuels. However, the law allows gasoline and diesel fuel to fulfill the "clean fuel" requirements if they can be reformulated to meet the standards.

In 22 cities (determined by population and severity of pollution), most new light- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles must run exclusively on clean fuels by the year 2000. With a few exceptions, fleets include all groups of 10 or more vehicles which are owned by one party and are fueled and maintained at a central facility. Purchase requirements begin in 1998, when 30 percent of new light-duty vehicle purchases and 50 percent of new heavy-duty truck purchases must be clean-fuel vehicles. Light-duty requirements increase to 70 percent in 2000. The Clean Air Act Amendments also require a pilot program in California. Beginning in 1996, 150,000 light-duty vehicles that run on clean fuels must be produced and sold in the State annually. In 1999 and thereafter, 300,000 such vehicles will have to be produced and sold each year. California is required to develop a plan that assures the availability of fuel for the program.

The Clean Air Act Amendments also set new pollution reduction requirements for urban buses. If it is found these standards cannot be maintained with improved diesel fuel or advanced diesel engine systems, the EPA must require buses operating in designated metropolitan areas to operate

Figure FE1. Areas Subject to Clean Air Act Gasoline Requirements



Source: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Areas Violating the National Ambient Air Quality Standards And Status of 1988 & 1989 Calls For State Implementation Plan Revisions* (September 12, 1990).

exclusively on low polluting fuels such as ethanol, methanol, propane, or natural gas.

In early 1991, the Administration proposed a National Energy Strategy (NES). Several bills that would implement NES proposals have been introduced in Congress and are in various stages of the legislative process. Some of these bills incorporate proposals similar to NES that mandate the introduction of alternative-fuel vehicles into specified fleets. NES specifies that, starting in 1995, 10 percent of the new fleet vehicles in the areas covered by the fleet provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments would be alternatively fueled. By 2000, 90 percent of these purchases would be alternatively fueled. The NES rules would expand coverage to all urban areas with a population of at least 250,000 but, in those areas not covered by the Clean Air Act Amendments, only fleets of 20 or more would be subject to the requirements. Alternative fuel purchase requirements for operators of bus fleets would begin to take effect in 2000.[3] The NES fleet rules could not be satisfied by cleaner versions of traditional fuels. As an incentive for manufacturers to produce flexible- or dual-fuel vehicles, NES proposes a lifting of the cap on corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) credits available to these vehicles. NES also includes provisions for the Federal Government to buy more alternative-fuel vehicles, and for the funding of more research and development for biomass alcohol fuels.

State and Local

State and local alternative fuel use laws usually fall into one of the following categories: demonstration/research programs; monetary incentives; government and commercial fleet mandates; and the California low-emissions vehicle phase-in. A State may provide funds for demonstrations of alternative-fuel vehicles and for fuel research. Wisconsin, for example, recently passed a law that provides funds for a State demonstration and assists local governments with their own programs. Monetary incentives include tax credits and rebates for purchases of new vehicles or conversion of existing vehicles. Oklahoma, for example, allows a State tax credit for a portion of costs incurred to convert or purchase new vehicles that operate on natural gas or propane. Colorado offers a small rebate to private owners who convert to alternative fuels. The most popular forms of State and local laws are fleet mandates. Texas and Louisiana have laws requiring that certain State vehicles purchased starting in September 1991 be capable of operating on alternative fuels and that, starting in 1994, an increasing portion of these vehicles must operate on alternative fuels. Several other States are considering fleet mandates and at least three cities — New York City, Denver, and Washington, DC — have enacted alternative fuel requirements for city-operated vehicles.

Probably the most widely known program is the plan to be enforced by the California Air Resources Board. The program begins in 1994 and will require a phase-in of successively lower emission vehicles: transitional low-emission vehicles, low-emission vehicles, ultralow emission vehicles, and zero-emission vehicles. Electric vehicles are the only ones expected to qualify as zero-emission vehicles. By 1998, 2 percent of the vehicles sold in California must be zero-emission vehicles. The percentage increases to 10 percent in 2003. Several States, especially those in the Northeast, have announced their intentions to adopt the California plan.

Current Alternative Fuel Use

Technology for using alternative fuels in vehicles has been developed. Research is increasing and fuel tests and demonstrations are being conducted. Vehicle and engine manufacturers, including the major auto companies and other smaller companies, are now working to make more and better alternative-fuel vehicles available. Many small scale projects in this country and around the world are designed to evaluate such things as performance, environmental impact, and the economic feasibility of using alternative fuels.

There are estimated to be about 700,000 natural gas vehicles currently operating worldwide. The largest programs are in Italy (300,000 vehicles), the Soviet Union (about 200,000 vehicles), and New Zealand (125,000 vehicles).[4] There are about 3.5 million LPG vehicles in the world.[5] Italy (almost 1 million vehicles), the Netherlands (about 600,000 vehicles), and Japan have large LPG vehicle programs. There are methanol programs in the Netherlands, Australia, and Canada (less than 500 vehicles each).[6] The number of electric vehicles in the world is unknown. The Griffon Van program, begun in England, is probably the most successful electric vehicle program to date. The Griffon Van and its successor, the G-Van, are battery-powered vans used mostly by fleets as delivery vans.

Brazil has conducted the largest single demonstration of an alternative fuel. In 1975, Brazil began to encourage the use of ethanol, produced from its abundant sugar cane crop, in motor vehicles. By the late 1980's, there were about 4 million automobiles in Brazil operating on ethanol.[7] In addition, gasoline powered cars were running on blends of 22 percent ethanol and 78 percent gasoline. Brazil's ethanol program has not been completely successful. It has required large government subsidies and, in 1989, a rise in sugar prices increased competition for the sugar cane crop and led to ethanol price increases and shortages. As shortages continued, the country was forced to reduce the amount of ethanol blended with gasoline, and some ethanol was imported from the United States. Shortages caused long waiting lines for fuel and a large number of conversions back to gasoline. However, in 1990, there was again a surplus and the amount of ethanol blended in gasoline increased.

Only a very small portion of the 187 million[8] motor vehicles registered in the United States are alternative-fuel vehicles: 30,000 are fueled by natural gas; 350,000 are LPG vehicles;

and between 1,000 and 1,500 are methanol-fueled vehicles.[9] There are also estimated to be between 1,400 and 2,100 electric vehicles[10] and a very small number of ethanol vehicles. Most of the alternative-fuel vehicles are operated under special fleet programs which range in size from 1 or 2 vehicles to several hundred vehicles. All kinds of vehicles are used in these programs, including automobiles, buses, and light- and heavy-duty trucks. Alternative fuel demonstration programs are currently being conducted by groups such as commercial fleet owners, local governments, and urban transit associations.

California, which contains the most seriously polluted urban area (Los Angeles) and has almost 22 million registered vehicles, has been a leader in exploring alternative fuel potential. The California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District actively promote the use of alternative fuels. The California Energy Commission began testing methanol vehicles in the early 1980's and continues to work with local governments, utilities, and other groups in programs using methanol and other alternative fuels. The Southern California Rapid Transit District operates 47 alternative-fuel buses, 30 of them on methanol. Large utilities such as Pacific Gas and Electric, which operates 100 natural gas vehicles, and Southern California Edison, which owns and operates 15 electric G-Vans, have been leaders in demonstrating the use of their products as alternative fuels.

Utilities that provide natural gas and electric service to consumers are also prime sponsors of alternative-fuel vehicle programs elsewhere. Two of the largest fleets of natural gas vehicles are operated by East Ohio Gas (795 vehicles in 1989) and the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (703 vehicles in 1989). An American Gas Association Survey found that, in 1989, 7.6 percent of gas utility fleets were natural gas vehicles and this percentage was expected to be higher in 1990.[11]



Utility truck operating on natural gas.

There are other programs involving commercial fleets, local governments, and transit associations scattered throughout the Nation. For example, Duluth, Minnesota, operates about 300 of its city vehicles on LPG's and the Sheriff's Office in Sarasota County, Florida, operates about 200 vehicles including many patrol cars on LPG's. In Hudson, Ohio, and Garland, Texas, about 100 school buses operate on compressed natural gas. The Houston Metropolitan Transit Authority is testing a few liquefied natural gas buses. Buses in Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa, use an ethanol/diesel system that combines 20 percent ethanol and 80 percent diesel fuel. These are just a few examples of the programs currently underway in the United States.

Supply Issues for Alternative Fuels

Several barriers must be overcome for widescale commercialization of alternative transportation fuels to occur. In addition to their environmental and energy security benefits, the new fuels and the vehicles designed to use them must be able to compete with gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles in order to increase demand. Some demand will be created as new laws and regulations require a shift from traditional fuels to the alternatives. Cost, safety, performance, and availability of the vehicles and fuels will also be important factors in stimulating demand. Supply availability is hindered by the "chicken and egg" problem. Vehicle manufacturers, unable to foresee a market for alternative-fuel vehicles until the fuels are broadly available, are reluctant to begin vehicle production. Fuel producers, unable to see a market for fuels without the vehicles available, are reluctant to invest in new fuel production and delivery capacity.

Alternative-fuel vehicles can be produced by converting existing vehicles or by producing new "original equipment manufacturer" (OEM) vehicles. Alternative-fuel vehicles can be "dedicated," "flexible-fuel," "dual-fuel," or "hybrid." Flexible-fuel vehicles are designed to run on two separate fuels alternately or on a combination of two fuels (usually gasoline and alcohol). Dual-fuel vehicles are also capable of operating on two fuels, but the fuels are used alternately. A switch allows the driver to change from one fuel to another (usually natural gas and gasoline). Dedicated vehicles are built to run exclusively on one fuel. A hybrid vehicle is an electric vehicle that contains a small gasoline or diesel engine for recharging the battery. Most of today's alternative-fuel vehicles are conversions because there are few commercial manufacturers. Many are flexible- or dual-fuel because the fuel distribution infrastructure is not widely developed yet. Conversions and

flexible- or dual-fueled systems are expected to be the key to overcoming the "chicken and egg" problem.

The availability of fuel supplies is as important as the availability of vehicles. Some alternative fuels are being produced domestically, today. Natural gas, electricity, and LPG's have been produced for many years for uses outside the transportation sector. For some fuels, however, the construction of new production capacity will be required. Raw materials or feedstocks needed to produce the fuels must also be available. Production capacity and feedstock supply situations around the world may give imports an advantage over domestic production for some alternative fuels.

Another hurdle for alternative fuel supplies is the need for a distribution infrastructure that includes transportation and storage systems and sales outlets. Some fuels, such as natural gas and LPG's, have transportation systems in place while others will require new types of systems. Some fuels will be able to use today's sales outlets with some modifications, while others may require a very different type of system. The building of new infrastructure is costly and operating and construction permits may be difficult to obtain for environmental reasons. Fuels which can adapt easily to the current structure have an advantage.

Each potential alternative fuel presents different supply difficulties. These are discussed below.

Natural Gas

Natural gas, consisting primarily of the hydrocarbon methane and consumed by millions of households and businesses in the United States, is also a potential alternative vehicle fuel. To facilitate storage in vehicles, natural gas delivered from a pipeline is usually compressed to about 3000 pounds per square inch. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is stored and used in the gaseous state. It is returned to near atmospheric pressure before it is used in the engine. Most of the natural gas vehicles operating today use CNG and it is likely to remain the most common form of natural gas for vehicles. However, interest in using liquefied natural gas (LNG) as a vehicle fuel (especially for heavy-duty vehicles) is growing. LNG is produced by cooling natural gas to a liquid state for storage.

The energy content of compressed natural gas is substantially less than an equivalent volume of gasoline or diesel fuel. The lower energy content decreases the distance a vehicle can travel before refueling. The growing interest in LNG is due, in part, to its higher energy content.

Adapting vehicles for CNG use requires the installation of heavy, thick-walled tanks or cylinders for storing the fuel. Other equipment needed for CNG-fueled vehicles include new tubing, a pressure regulator, a recalibrated fuel gauge, and a gas/air mixer. The additional weight of CNG tanks affects fuel efficiency, so efforts to develop tanks from new, lighter

Alternative Fuel Data Sources

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) maintains a comprehensive data collection program for traditional transportation fuels. Data and information concerning fuel supplies are obtained from producers, blenders, transporters, storers, and importers of gasoline, diesel fuel, and other petroleum products. These data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0109) and *Petroleum Supply Annual* (DOE/EIA-0340). Price information for petroleum fuels is published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0380) and the *Petroleum Marketing Annual* (DOE/EIA - 0487). Estimates of petroleum consumption in the transportation sector, by type of product and by State is published annually in the *State Energy Data Report* (DOE/EIA-0214). Forecasts of energy consumption and energy prices in the transportation sector can be found in the *Annual Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0383).

In light of expected changes in the supply system for motor fuels, EIA is assessing new data requirements. A one-time "oxygenates" survey is being conducted to identify a potential respondent frame and help analyze some of the new requirements for motor gasoline.

The data available at this time to analyze alternative fuels are limited. Data collection programs for alternative transportation fuels are difficult to design because of present uncertainty about the types of fuels which will be developed. Each fuel option presents unique data collection problems because suppliers are very different depending on type of fuel. Some scattered data are currently available from government sources. Data on LPG consumption for transportation fuels are published in EIA's *State Energy Data Report*. These estimates are based on information from the American Petroleum Institute, the National Propane Gas Association, and the Gas Processors Association. The *Annual Report on Alcohol Fuel Use* issued by DOE's Office of Alcohol Fuels provides information and data on production, production capacity, and consumption of fuel ethanol and sales of methanol. The International Trade Commission, in its *Report on U.S. Production of Selected Synthetic Organic Chemicals* publishes production data for methanol. The Census Bureau's *Truck Inventory and Use Survey* provides data on private and commercial trucks, with a special category for "LPG and other" engine types. Data include such items as number of trucks operating in the United States, average mileage, major uses, etc. The Federal Highway Administration collects data on sales of gasohol.

materials are underway. LNG tanks are lighter weight but must be heavily insulated. Estimates of the cost of converting a gasoline powered auto to CNG range from about $1,500 to $3,000. Production of an original equipment manufacture CNG vehicle, however, is expected to cost considerably less, in the range of $400 to $1,000 more than a comparable gasoline powered car. Diesel engine conversions are much more difficult. The cost of converting a diesel bus to CNG is estimated to be about $3,000 to $6,000 for engine conversion plus up to $10,000 for fuel storage tanks.[12] The EPA estimates, however, that the cost of an original equipment manufacture heavy-duty vehicle will only modestly exceed the cost of a conventional diesel vehicle.[13]

Natural gas has the advantage of not requiring new production and transportation systems because vehicles will draw on the same supplies as other natural gas consumers. Natural gas already has a very large and developed production and distribution infrastructure. In 1990, 17.6 trillion cubic feet of dry natural gas was produced in the United States. Consumers used 18.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas that was delivered via an extensive pipeline transmission network that stretches across the Nation. Although it is possible to compress natural gas at one of several points in the distribution system, compression most likely will occur at the outlet where CNG vehicles are fueled. In some cases, pipelines must be extended to reach these outlets. Fuel for LNG vehicles could be liquefied at the sales site using a small liquefaction plant or it could be delivered to the sales location by truck from an offsite liquefaction plant.

Two methods for fueling a CNG vehicle have been developed — slow-fill and fast-fill. During slow filling, gas is compressed as it is fed into the vehicle's tank. It takes several hours and is most suitable for fleet facilities where vehicles can be assembled and filled overnight. Fast filling takes only a few minutes because previously compressed gas is obtained from storage tanks which are kept filled continuously by the compressor. Because the time needed for refueling is comparable to gasoline refueling, the fast-fill system was designed for public refueling stations. Fast-fill fueling systems are more expensive than slow-fill. Systems have also been designed that enable homeowners to refuel their own vehicles by drawing on the natural gas delivered to their homes. Home compressors have been commercially built in Canada and cost about $3,000. These home systems would decrease the expansion needed in the delivery infrastructure for CNG. Consumers, however, will still need somewhere to refuel when away from home. The cost of adding CNG fast-fill capability to a traditional gasoline station is estimated to be $225,000 to $395,000. Most of this cost is for the addition of a compressor (estimated to cost $100,000 to $200,000) and for storage facilities (estimated to cost $26,000 to $99,000).[14] LNG fueling is faster than CNG and would be less expensive because there is no compressor involved. However, LNG plants, as well as shipping and storage, are much more expensive than CNG. Today, there are about 300 natural gas refueling places in the United States, but most are run by utilities and only a few are open to the public. In 1990, some public natural gas refueling stations opened. The first one, at the Denver airport, was opened by Natural Fuels Corporation on June 4, 1990. Another public station opened later that year in Port Arthur, Texas.



CNG fueling system designed for home use.

Several estimates have been made comparing the expected price of natural gas to an equivalent volume of gasoline or diesel fuel. These estimates generally show that natural gas (excluding vehicle conversion and compression costs) has a price advantage over gasoline. The EPA estimated that CNG prices will range from much less to slightly more than gasoline, but that CNG suffers a disadvantage compared to diesel fuel.[15] Natural gas prices at the pump are subject to some regulation. Several proposals have been made to remove regulations on natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

LPG's

LPG's include a number of light hydrocarbon compounds that have a variety of applications as fuels and chemicals. Propane is the most widely used LPG and the one most often used as an alternative motor fuel. In 1989, almost 100 percent of the LPG sold for motor fuel in the United States was propane; less than .1 percent was butane.[16] LPG's are separated from natural gas at gas processing plants or produced from crude oil as byproducts during refinery processing. Of the approximately 880,000 barrels per day of propane produced in the United States in 1990, 54 percent was produced in gas processing plants and 46 percent was derived from crude oil at refineries. As with natural gas, the production and transportation infrastructure for LPG's is already substantially developed. There are thousands of miles of long-distance LPG pipelines in the United States and an extensive system of rail cars and tank trucks for transportation. Expansion needed to meet increasing vehicle demand would not be as difficult as for some



Fuel tank is located in the bed of this LPG-powered pickup truck.

other alternative fuels. Propane consumption for motor fuel was about 45,000 barrels per day in 1989. Demand was greatest in California, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.[17]

Some changes are needed to make vehicles compatible with propane, including the installation of special tanks and fuel lines, a convertor to vaporize the fuel, and an air/fuel mixer. In a vehicle, propane is stored as a liquid but is vaporized to a gas before use. It must be stored under slight pressure (100 to 300 psi) to keep it liquid at normal temperatures. Propane provides about 20 to 25 percent less energy than the same volume of gasoline. Thus, larger fuel tanks or more frequent fill-ups will be needed to get an equivalent range. The conversion cost for a propane automobile is estimated to be about $1,000 per vehicle.[18]

The fueling equipment needed for propane is similar to gasoline, but it would require some modification to accommodate the pressure. Most of today's propane vehicles are fueled at fleet fueling sites or propane retail outlets (such as campgrounds, truck stops and lumber yards). About 10,000 propane retail outlets around the country have facilities for vehicle fueling.[19] Some commercial fueling stations have recently added propane capacity. In 1990 and 1991, Phillips Petroleum Co. opened vehicle conversion and fueling facilities in Colorado and Wyoming. Conoco Inc. recently announced plans to sell propane at two gasoline stations in Colorado. An increase in propane vehicles would require the addition of new, more accessible, fueling outlets. New storage facilities must be added at some sites.

Propane is usually more expensive than natural gas but slightly less expensive than gasoline. The price of propane, however, is affected by several factors. Unusually cold weather at the end of 1989 increased demand for propane as a heating fuel. Prices increased sharply in early 1990 as supplies became tight. Above average petrochemical demand is a contributing factor to low propane stock levels in the fall of 1991. Low stock levels raise concerns about winter propane supplies. Propane for motor fuel will have to compete with demands from the industrial and residential sectors that will affect its competitiveness with traditional motor fuels.

Alcohols

The alcohols with greatest motor fuel potential are methanol (also known as "methyl" or "wood" alcohol) and ethanol ("ethyl" or "grain" alcohol). These alcohols already contribute to the Nation's transportation fuel supplies. Since 1979, ethanol has been blended into a portion of the U.S. gasoline pool to produce gasohol (10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline) for sale to consumers. Ethanol consumption, virtually all of which was consumed as gasohol, reached about 750 million gallons in 1989. Methanol is a raw material for the production of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline component for which demand has grown dramatically in recent years. Fuel methanol consumption was 463 million gallons in 1989. Ninety-eight percent was converted into MTBE and blended with gasoline. The remaining 2 percent was used as "neat" fuel and for other uses.[20]

The term "neat" refers to fuels which are 100 percent alcohol. These fuels are also known as M100 (methanol) or E100 (ethanol).The physical properties of alcohols make engine starting difficult in cold weather. A small amount of gasoline is often added to alcohol fuels to overcome this problem. Mixtures of 85 percent ethanol or methanol and gasoline are called M85 or E85 and may be referred to as "neat" or "near neat." M85, E85, M100, and E100 are considered to be alternative fuels.

Ethanol and methanol, with slightly different chemical formulas, differ in how they are made and in how they are used. Ethanol is similar to beverage alcohol, while methanol is primarily used as a chemical. Alcohol fuels are much more corrosive than other liquid fuels and they have a tendency to absorb water, so special handling is required during transportation and distribution.

Alcohol-compatible vehicles need special lines, hoses, valves, etc., that can resist corrosion. Alcohol fuels contain about one-third to one-half less energy per volume than traditional fuels, so fuel tanks must be larger or the range of the vehicle is reduced. The cost to convert a car to run on methanol is estimated to be about $1,000. However, EPA estimates that an original equipment manufacturer flexible-fueled methanol car will cost an additional $300 and a new "dedicated" methanol auto will be comparable in cost to a gasoline auto (assuming large scale production).[21] EPA concludes that the cost comparisons are about the same for ethanol cars.[22]

Ethanol is produced by the fermentation of sugars that are derived from biomass feedstocks. The fermentation process produces an ethanol and water mix, which is then distilled to obtain fuel-grade ethanol. The most widely used feedstocks for ethanol are agricultural products. Nearly all the ethanol produced in the United States today uses corn as a feedstock. Additional feedstocks include grains other than corn, brewery waste, cheese whey, and other waste streams. Production of ethanol from biomass feedstocks is expensive. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, based on corn prices of $2 per bushel and today's technology, ethanol is not competitive with gasoline unless oil prices reach $40 per barrel.[23] However, the Federal Government grants an excise tax exemption of 5.4 cents per gallon for gasohol sales or a tax credit of 54 cents for each gallon of biomass-derived ethanol added by blenders to gasoline. There is also a Federal credit of 10 cents per gallon available to small producers (those with production capacity below 30 million gallons a year) and several State tax exemptions. With these subsidies, ethanol prices are more comparable to gasoline prices. It is possible to produce ethanol from ethylene that is derived from fossil fuels, but this is not being done now because it does not receive subsidies. Research is now underway to develop new technology that will lower the cost of producing ethanol from corn and other biomass feedstocks.

Methanol is produced by reacting a synthesis gas, derived from fossil fuel or biomass feedstocks, in the presence of a catalyst. There are several processes that can be used to produce the synthesis gas and the choice of process affects cost. Most of the methanol produced in the world today uses natural gas as a feedstock. Other feedstocks include heavy hydrocarbon liquids, light hydrocarbon gases, and coal. Methanol can also be produced from renewable biomass feedstocks such as wood and municipal wastes. When natural gas is used as a feedstock, methanol can be competitive with today's gasoline prices.[24] The cost of producing methanol from other feedstocks is higher. A few test programs are underway that may someday improve the technology enough to make biomass and coal methanol cost competitive with natural gas derived methanol.

Alcohol production capacity is expected to grow in the near future as demand increases to meet the requirements for the oxygenated and reformulated mandates in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Increased demand for alternative fuel and gasoline use will require a significant and costly increase in production capacity. Methanol production capacity, in particular, is growing outside the United States. Areas such as Venezuela, Ecuador, North Africa, and the Middle East, which have abundant natural gas supplies, are finding that methanol may be a profitable way to export natural gas. The Interagency Alternative Fuels Commission believes overseas natural gas will provide the least expensive methanol in the near future.[25]

The corrosiveness of alcohol fuels and their water absorption properties makes shipment through the existing pipeline system difficult. Today, alcohols depend on rail, water, and highway transportation. Building a sufficient transportation system is a costly obstacle in the way of introducing alcohol fuels in the transportation sector on a large scale. In addition to transportation systems, some changes to fueling facilities are needed to accommodate these more corrosive fuels. New storage tanks (perhaps with special liners), noncorrosive lines, and replacements for metal, rubber, and plastic parts in dispensing pumps would be required. The cost to convert a gasoline station for methanol sales is estimated to be $35,000 to $46,000.[26] In 1990, a methanol pump was operating at a Washington, DC, service station and methanol fueling capability was available at a few California stations. More fuel outlets are planned and may be open soon.

In addition to the cost of expanding production capacity and changing feedstock prices, future ethanol costs will reflect byproduct prices. The production of ethanol from corn results in several byproducts, such as corn gluten and animal feed. Higher prices obtained for these byproducts increase the cost competitiveness of ethanol. Future methanol prices will also reflect the cost of feedstocks and capital investment in plants, but will also likely reflect the cost of shipping methanol from overseas producers.

Electricity

Electric vehicles are unique in that they have a motor, not an engine, like other vehicles. They store and use electricity that is generated remotely from a variety of energy sources such as



The electric G-Van.

coal, natural gas, and hydropower. Although the vehicles, themselves, do not emit pollutants, the use of fuels to generate electricity usually has some negative environmental impact.

The biggest obstacle for electric vehicles, so far, has been the inability to produce vehicles which exhibit satisfactory performance for many users. Battery technology is advancing rapidly, but cars that can travel more than 60 to 100 miles before recharging are still extremely difficult to produce. The G-Van, for example, has only a 60-mile range. The recharging process is time consuming, usually requiring overnight fueling. Short range and long refueling time make electric vehicles impractical for many consumers. Some manufacturers are attempting to develop "hybrid vehicles" to help extend the range of electric vehicles. Most of today's electric vehicles are used by commercial fleets that have well-established daily routes and can be recharged at a central facility at night; for example, delivery vans.

Some advantages of electric vehicles are the existing fully developed production and transportation infrastructure for electricity and the relative ease of recharging these vehicles. Most refueling could be done wherever the vehicle is garaged, so a much smaller refueling infrastructure is required. Household vehicles could be charged at ordinary household outlets. Fleet vehicles could be charged by plugging into electrical outlets at central fleet fueling facilities. A few ideas for refueling away from a vehicle's home base have surfaced. For example, public lots where one would plug their car into a coin-operated device similar to a parking meter could be built. Other facilities that have been proposed are "electrified roads" where cars would receive electricity from a grid under the road.

Generally, the cost of electricity is lower than an equivalent amount of gasoline. However, when the cost of vehicle production and battery replacement are included, electric cars are today far from economically competitive with gasoline powered cars. Most of today's electric vehicles need about 30 batteries and these batteries must be replaced after a few years. With traditional batteries costing $75 to $250 each and newer technology batteries even more, it makes the battery cost significant. General Motors has estimated that the total energy cost to run its IMPACT (a prototype electric vehicle developed in 1990), including battery replacement, would be about twice the cost of gasoline.[27] Electricity rates are regulated. It is possible that special rates for vehicle charging will be offered, especially if charging is done during off-peak hours.

Other Alternatives

A few other alternative transportation fuels are in the research stage but, for the most part, they are still far from commercialization. However, two types in particular have received support primarily because of their potential advantages in terms of environment and energy security. These are solar power and hydrogen. Energy from the sun can be converted to electricity using photovoltaic solar cells. This energy can be stored in batteries and used to run motors in vehicles. The experimental solar cars produced so far have had difficulty storing enough energy for long-range and high-speed driving.

Research on hydrogen vehicles is currently focusing on fuel cells which will chemically convert hydrogen into electricity to run cars. (Fuel cells can also use alcohol fuels.) BMW and Mercedes have built experimental hydrogen cars and, in California, Riverside Community College is experimenting with hydrogen vehicles. Hydrogen can be produced in several ways, including at refineries, but hydrogen storage and vehicle fueling is difficult. Hydrogen vehicles also raise safety concerns.

Conclusion

The future for transportation fuels is still unfolding. On almost a daily basis, technology in production of fuels and vehicles is changing, new laws and regulations are being proposed and taking effect, and new knowledge about the environmental impact of changing transportation fuels is becoming available. At the same time, changes in the supply and demand situation for fossil fuels and other energy sources are determining the economic impacts of motor fuel changes.

Legislation passed to date should allow gasoline and diesel fuel to continue to dominate the motor fuels market for many years. However, the composition of those products will have to change to meet stricter environmental requirements. At the same time, alternative motor fuels should continue to penetrate the market, but it is difficult to predict the rate of penetration. It is unknown which of the supply problems will be solved first and which fuels will solve the environmental and energy security problems sufficiently to successfully compete with traditional transportation fuels.

NOTES

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[2] Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1991*, DOE/EIA-0383 (91) (Washington, DC, March 1991), Tables A2, B2, C2, D2.

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[17] American Petroleum Institute, National Propane Gas Association, and Gas Processors Association, *Sales of Natural Gas Liquids*, Table 4.

[18] National Propane Gas Association, *Using LP-Gas as an Alternative Fuel*, NPGA Fact Sheet (Lisle, IL, 1990), p. 3.

[19] National Propane Gas Association, *LP-Gas is Moving America's Fleets.*

[20] U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Alcohol Fuels, *Eleventh Annual Report on the Use of Alcohol Fuels* (Washington, DC, June 1990), p. 4.

[21] Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, *Analysis of the Economic and Environmental Effects of Methanol as an Automotive Fuel*, Special Report (September 1989), pp. 13-14.

[22] Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, *Analysis of the Economic and Environmental Effects of Ethanol as an Automotive Fuel,* Special Report (April 1990), pp. 34-35.

[23] U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Economics of Ethanol Production in the United States*, Agricultural Economic Report Number 607 (Washington, DC, March 1989), p. v.

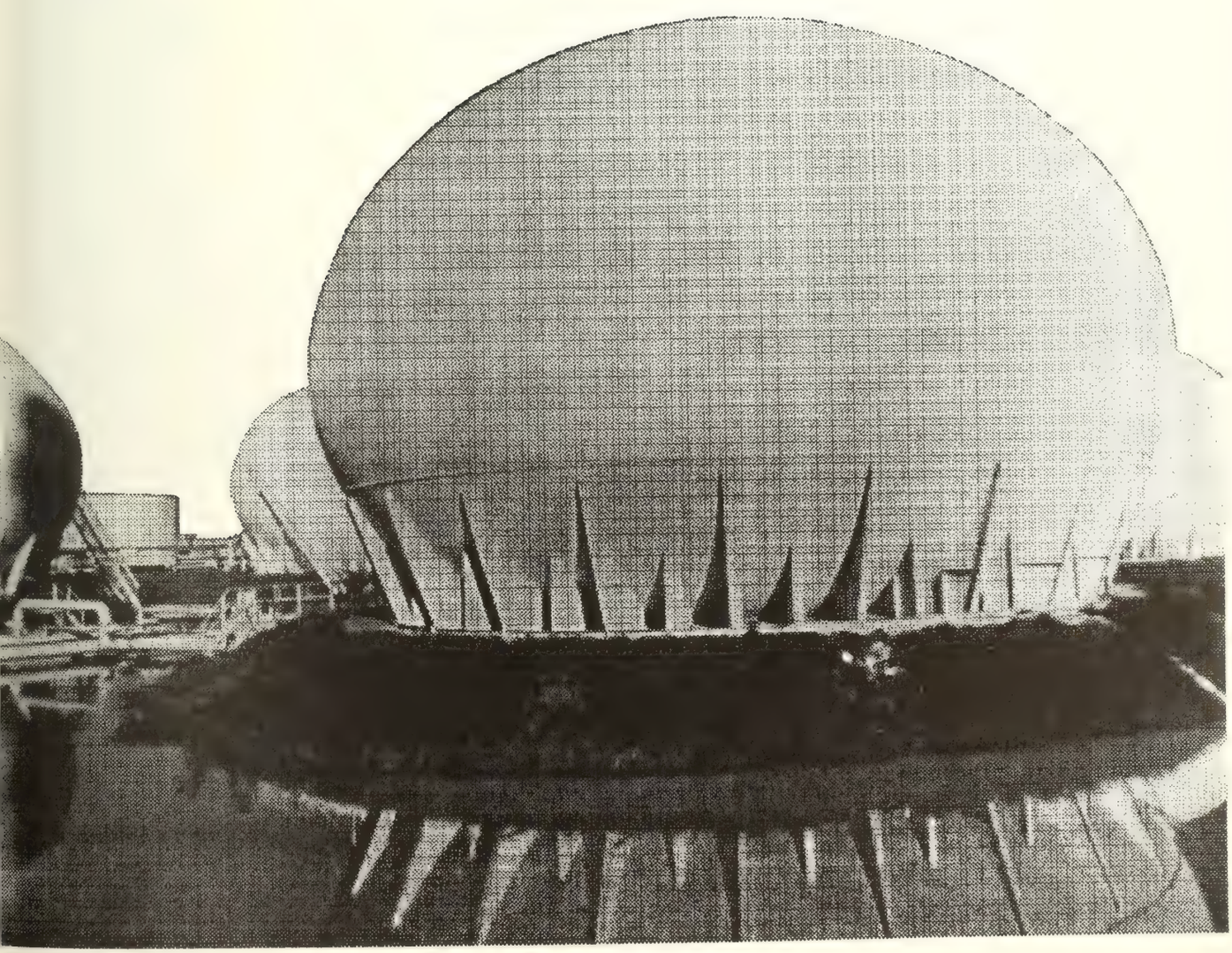
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[26] "Methanol Sales Seen Tightening Marketers' Margins," *The Oil Daily* (November 7, 1989), p. 1.

[27] "How clean is the plug-in car?" *The Economist* (October 13, 1990), p. 76.

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

The slowly recovering economy, warmer-than-normal temperatures, the attempted Soviet coup in mid-month, and the threat of an oil workers' strike in Brazil were the major factors affecting U.S. petroleum supply and demand in August. Total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) increased slightly to 17.1 million barrels per day (Table H1), the highest monthly level this year. Demand was substantially below the August 1990 level, however, when demand for some products escalated as a result of events associated with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait a year ago.

Exports of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil remained relatively high in August, partly because the attempted Soviet coup caused concern about possible disruption of distillate fuel oil supplies in Europe. In addition, an increase in exports to South America was related to the Brazilian government's increased oil needs in order to build up supplies as the threat of an oil workers' strike loomed. Motor gasoline exports to Mexico continued to escalate in August, to accommodate increased demand in areas close to the U.S. border and to replace supplies lost through Mexican refinery shutdowns this year.

Information about the latest OPEC meeting and the end of the Brazilian oil workers' strike begin on page xxx.



Low propane prices served to stimulate demand for propane at petrochemical plants this summer, which contributed to unusually low primary stocks at the end of August.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — August	
	August	July	Difference[a]	August	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**17.1**	**16.9**	**0.2**	**18.1**	**16.5**	**17.2**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.6	7.6	(s)	7.8	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.6	0.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.5	(s)	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	4.0	4.0	(s)	4.3	3.6	4.0
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.8**	**13.7**	**0.1**	**14.1**	**13.3**	**13.5**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**91.9**	**91.7**	**0.2**	**94.3**	**89.5**	**91.7**
Imports	**8.6**	**7.7**	**0.9**	**8.6**	**7.6**	**8.6**
Crude Oil	**6.7**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**6.5**	**5.9**	**6.3**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(s)
Other	6.7	5.9	0.7	6.4	5.9	6.2
Products	**2.0**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.3**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Exports	**0.8**	**1.0**	**-0.1**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**7.8**	**6.8**	**1.0**	**7.8**	**6.6**	**7.8**
Stock Change[c]	**0.4**	**(s)**	**0.3**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**0.5**
Crude Oil	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	(s)	0.2
Products	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,645**	**1,634**	**11**	**1,699**	—	—
Crude Oil	**914**	**911**	**3**	**959**	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	590	—	—
Other	345	343	3	370	—	—
Products	**731**	**723**	**8**	**739**	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	171	171	(s)	172	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	131	124	6	130	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	46	43	2	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	116	112	5	125	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	268	272	-5	264	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Other August 1991 highlights include the following:

- Motor gasoline demand was unchanged, but lagged behind the comparable August 1990 and 1989 levels, affected by the continued slow economic recovery. Stocks of finished motor gasoline were also unchanged from the July level, and were below normal for August. Exports remained higher than normal.
- Effects of the attempted Soviet coup stimulated exports of distillate fuel oil, while imports remained low. Demand increased slightly, but was the lowest for August since 1987. The stock buildup continued, reaching the highest level for August since 1986.
- Residual fuel oil demand increased and was close to the year-earlier level for only the second time this year, as abnormally hot weather and continued improvement in industrial production stimulated demand.
- Stocks of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) increased at about half the normal rate for August. The summer buildup of propane stocks was unusually flat, leaving stocks even lower than in August 1990.
- The continuation of the relatively low world price of crude oil sent imports, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), to the highest level since July 1990, the month before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- Refinery utilization increased slightly, but remained lower than the average rate for August in recent years.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline demand of 7.6 million barrels per day was about the same as in July, but lagged behind the August 1990 and 1989 levels. During the last year monthly highway travel was either stagnant, growing less than 1 percent each month compared with the same month of the previous year, or it declined.[1] Before the Persian Gulf crisis began last August, highway travel had grown at an average rate of 3 percent for several years. The economic recession that has prevailed since the third quarter of 1990 was an additional force that served to curb driving during this period.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline were unchanged in August at 171 million barrels. This was slightly below the year-earlier level, and well below the average for this time of year.

Exports of motor gasoline declined from the record high level recorded in July, but remained higher than normal. Exports to Mexico have increased significantly this year, and this trend continued in August. Refinery shutdowns in Mexico have reduced indigenous supplies of motor gasoline, and economic development in areas bordering the United States have increased Mexico's reliance on U.S. supplies.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil increased slightly in August to 2.8 million barrels per day, but was at the lowest level for August since 1987, primarily due to the slow recovery in the industrial sector of the economy.

Imports continued to be low while exports were unusually high, as had been the trend for most of the last year. The attempted Soviet coup in August caused prices in Europe to escalate over concern that supplies from the Soviet Union would be disrupted. As a result, the comparatively low New York spot price stimulated exports. Exports to Brazil also increased, as the Brazilian national oil company, Petrobras, built up supplies in anticipation of the oil workers' strike that began on September 11, 1991.

Despite continued high exports, stocks remained strong as the buildup for the winter heating season continued. The moderate increase to 131 million barrels brought stocks slightly higher than at the end of August 1990, and to the highest level for the end of August since 1986.

Residual Fuel Oil

The continuation of the slow improvement in industrial production and the persistence of warmer-than-normal temperatures in August provided the impetus for a moderate increase in demand for residual fuel oil. Demand increased to 1.2 million barrels per day and was about the same as in August 1990. The index of industrial production increased for the fifth consecutive month, although it was still 2 percent below the year-earlier level. August weather was considerably warmer than normal, especially in the East where most of the residual fuel oil electric generation capacity is located. Despite the positive impact of the improving economy and hot weather, more favorable natural gas prices continued to dampen residual fuel oil use at dual-fuel industrial plants and utilities.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

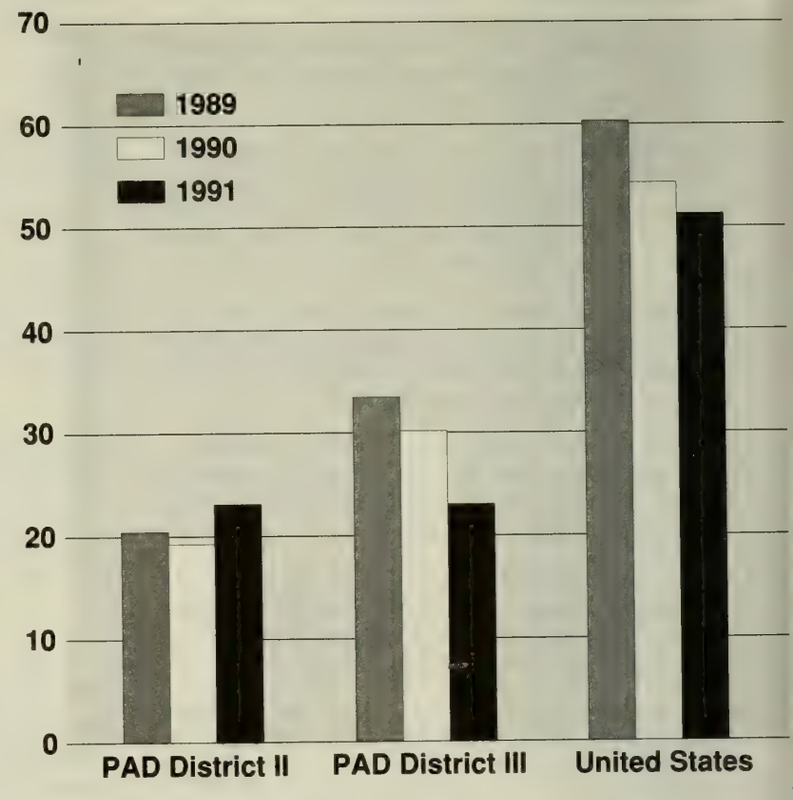
Stocks of LPG's at the end of August increased at about half the normal rate for this time of year. Stocks reached 116 million barrels, well below the year-earlier level. Propane stocks are of special concern because the summer buildup in preparation for the winter heating season flattened out in July and August. The slight buildup from the previous month left propane stocks at the end of August even lower than during the same period of 1990. The combination of relatively low imports in recent months and the collapse of natural gas prices contributed to the low propane stocks. The natural gas price collapse depressed propane prices as well, which stimulated demand for propane. Propane demand was higher this summer,

[1] U.S. Department of Transportation, *Traffic Volume Trends*, December 1990 and July 1991 issues, Table 1.

primarily due to increased use as a petrochemical feedstock because of its attractive price relative to that of other feedstocks.

Approximately 90 percent of U.S. propane stocks are held in PAD Districts II and III. In August 1991, supplies were abundant in PAD District II but very low in PAD District III (Figure H1) where petrochemical plants are plentiful.

Figure H1. August Ending Stocks of Propane in Selected Areas
(Million Barrels)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1989 and 1990, Tables 2, 6, and 8; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1991 data issue, Tables 2, 10, and 14.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) of 6.7 million barrels per day in August were the highest since July 1990, the month before the invasion of Kuwait. Import levels were at an 11-year high last July because the world price of crude oil had fallen to about $13 per barrel in June of that year. Although the world price this year was higher than in June 1990, the relatively low price of about $17 per barrel between February and August revitalized imports in recent months.

Refinery Utilization

The operating utilization rate edged upward to 91.9 percent in August, which was well below the August level of recent years. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units also increased slightly to 14.0 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate (which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included) increased slightly to 88.8 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

OPEC Agreement Sanctions Previous Production Levels

At a meeting on September 24 and 25, 1991, in Geneva, Switzerland, oil ministers of the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to increase their production ceiling to 23.65 million barrels per day during the fourth quarter of 1991, when oil use usually escalates. The new ceiling is an unofficial guideline rather than a formal production quota, with no limits set for individual members. The new production ceiling is more than 1 million barrels per day higher than the ceiling under the latest official quota, whic was established in July 1990. The quota of 22.49 millio barrels per day was temporarily set aside last August after th United Nations imposed an embargo on all oil originating i Iraq or Kuwait. The embargo is still in effect, with a larg portion of the 4.3 million-barrel-per-day shortfall replaced b production from other OPEC members.

The new production ceiling is about equivalent to OPE production levels in September 1991, and is intended to mov the price of OPEC's "basket of seven reference crude oils"— weighted average price—toward $21 per barrel during th fourth quarter. The average price before the Geneva meetin was around $19 per barrel.

When Iraq and Kuwait resume full-scale exports, OPE expects to reinstate the July 1990 official production quot apportioning production restraints among its members. Iraq i producing about 300,000 barrels per day but is capable o immediately producing 500,000 barrels per day and Kuwai currently producing 250,000 barrels per day, is expected t

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

double production by the end of the year.[2] Most of the current production from these two countries is needed domestically. Iraq and Kuwait together were producing 5 million barrels per day and were exporting about 4.3 million barrels per day before Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990. At present, Iraq has not accepted the United Nations terms for resuming exports, and Kuwait is still repairing war damage to its oil production facilities.[3]

The next scheduled meeting of the OPEC ministers is the winter conference on November 26, 1991, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Brazil Oil Workers' Strike Ends

The Brazilian oil workers' strike that began on September 11, 1991, came to an end after strike leaders recommended on September 22 that they return to work. The workers had demanded a 370-percent pay increase to help counteract inflation, while Petrobras, the national oil company that oversees all petroleum operations in Brazil, had offered an 80-percent increase. The workers will get an average 100-percent increase.[4]

Exports of petroleum products were expected to resume within a week after the end of the strike. Brazil has traditionally exported motor gasoline and residual fuel oil to the United States.

Petrobras had stockpiled at least 2 weeks' supply of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, propane, and naphtha,[5] and imported additional supplies during the strike to avoid shortages.[6]

[2] "OPEC Agrees to Continue High Output Through End of Year," *The Washington Post*, September 26, 1991, p. A25.
[3] "OPEC Ceiling of 23.65 Million B/D Sanctions Current Output," *The Oil Daily*, September 26, 1991, p. 8.
[4] "Labor Walkout Comes to an End in Brazil," *Oil and Gas Journal*, September 30, 1991, p. 112.
[5] *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, September 16, 1991, p. 5.
[6] "Brazil Oil Products Slated for Export in Wake of Strike," *The Oil Daily* , September 25, 1991, p. 3.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[RE] 8,972	[RE] 7,272	[R] 1,617	[R] 91	[R] 265	[R] 17,133	[R] 1,645
September*	[PE] 8,993	[PE] 7,301	[E] 1,613	[E] *-313*	[E] *406*	[E] *16,906*	[E] *1,666*
9-Mo. Average	[PE] **9,106**	[PE] **7,383**	[E] **1,639**	[E] **-15**	[E] **104**	[E] **16,579**	—
1990 9-Mo. Average	**8,939**	**7,333**	**1,527**	**41**	**387**	**17,083**	—
1989 9-Mo. Average	**9,316**	**7,671**	**1,583**	**81**	**176**	**17,155**	—

a Includes lease condensate.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	R 8,622	R 6,667	R 1,955	R 837	R 55	R 783	R 7,785
September*	E *7,975*	E *6,164*	E *1,811*	E 749	E 83	E 666	E 7,226
9-Mo. Average	E **7,653**	E **5,885**	E **1,768**	E **991**	E **113**	E **877**	E **6,663**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**8,456**	**6,215**	**2,240**	**784**	**100**	**684**	**7,672**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**8,057**	**5,811**	**2,246**	**830**	**141**	**689**	**7,227**

Footnotes continued.

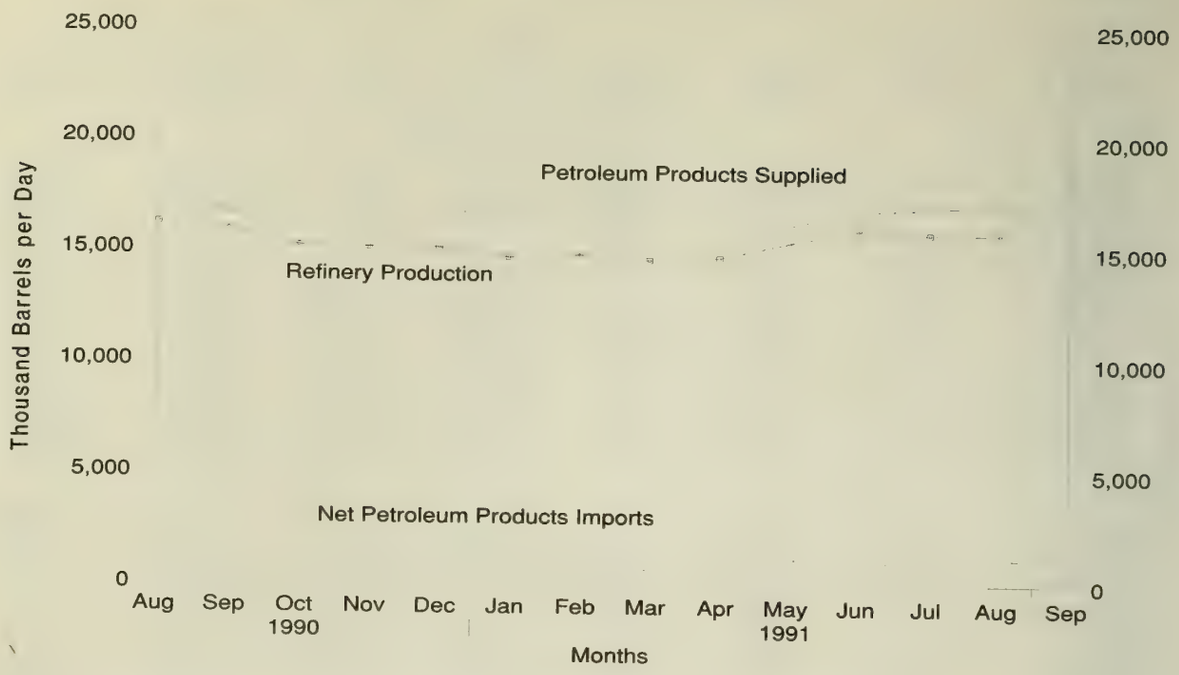
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

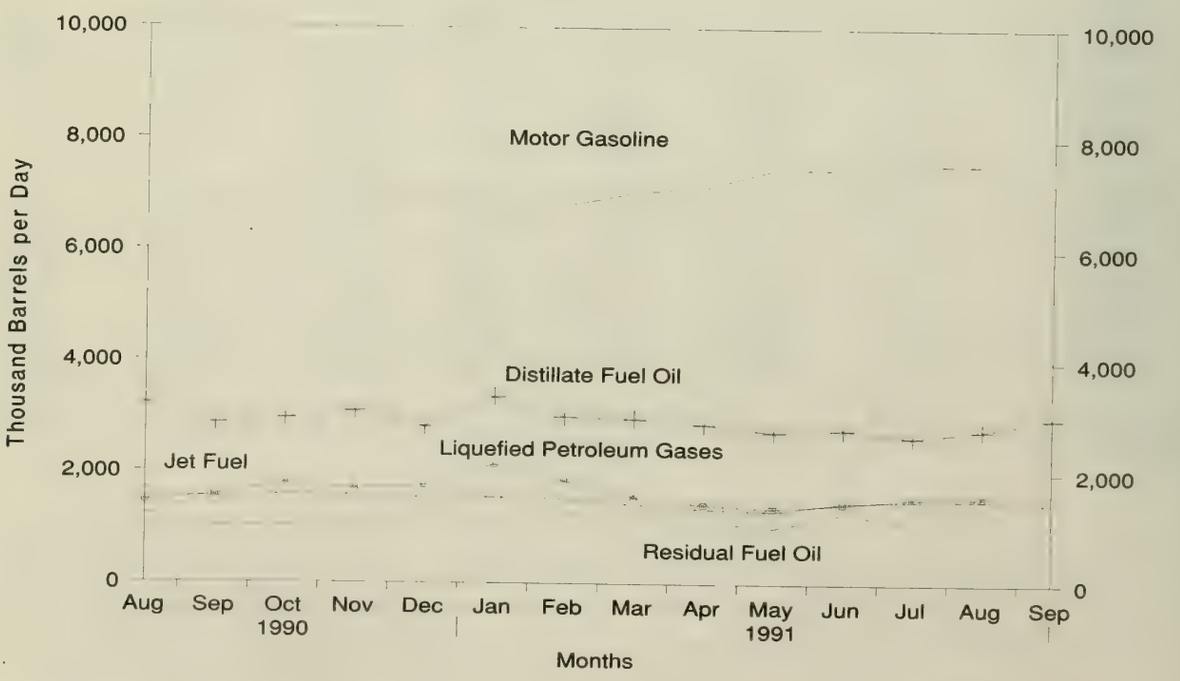
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, August 1990 - Present



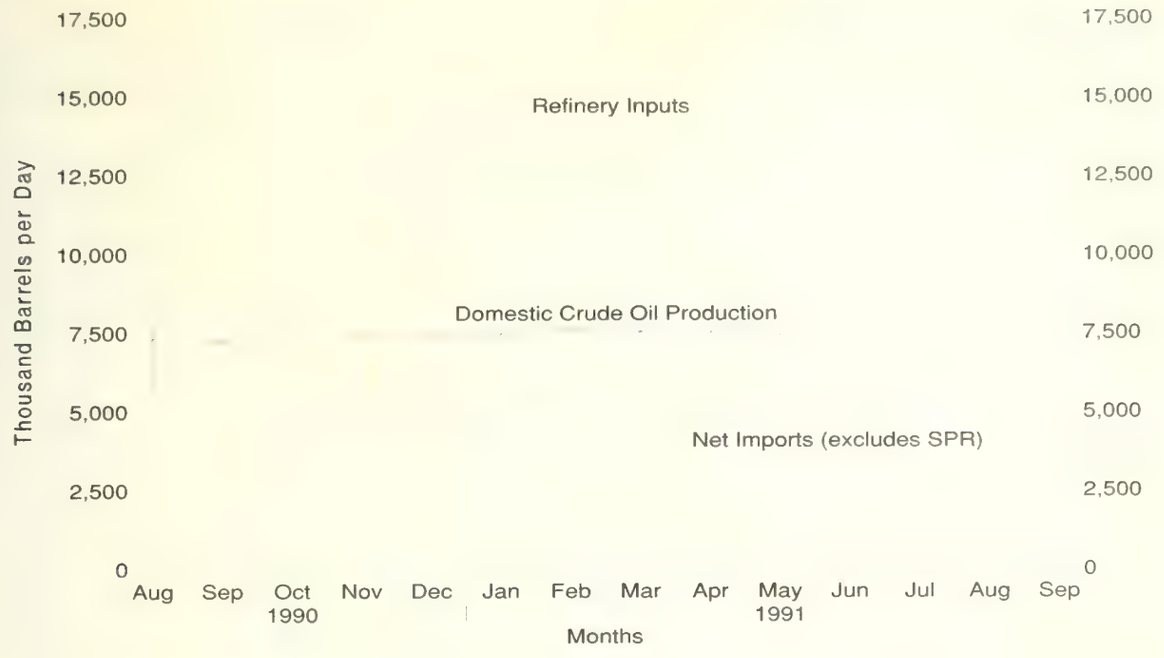
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, August 1990 - Present



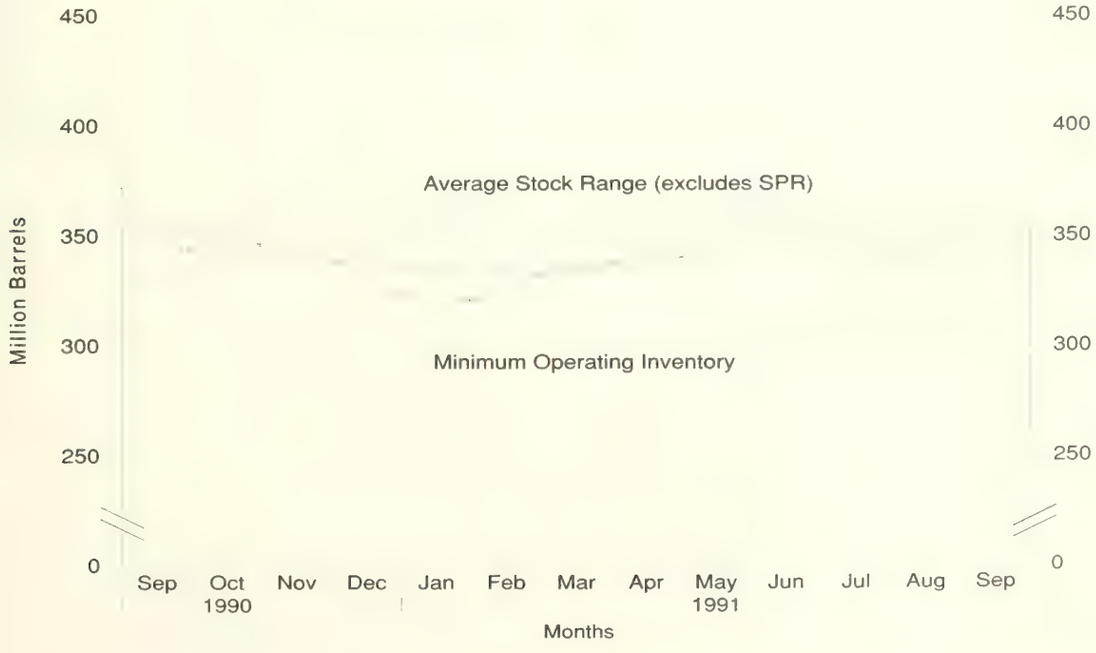
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], August 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	RE 7,272	RE 1,731	R 6,667	0	R 6,667	R 8	—	R 0
September*	PE 7,301	PE 1,783	E *6,164*	E *0*	E *6,164*	E *105*	—	E (s)
9-Mo. Average	PE **7,383**	PE **1,805**	E **5,885**	E **0**	E **5,885**	E **222**	**—**	E **(s)**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**7,333**	**1,757**	**6,215**	**36**	**6,180**	**225**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**7,671**	**1,866**	**5,811**	**65**	**5,747**	**199**	**—**	**(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	—	**242**	—	**242**
1974 Average	—	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	—	**265**	—	**265**
1975 Average	—	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	—	**271**	—	**271**
1976 Average	—	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	—	**285**	—	**285**
1977 Average	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	—	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	—	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	—	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	—	[f]**466**	**108**	[f]**358**
1981 Average	**336**	[f]**-46**	**12,470**	**228**	—	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	—	[f]**644**	**294**	[f]**350**
1983 Average	**234**	[f]**-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 Average	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987 Average	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	R 91	R 13,789	R 55	R 13	R 914	569	R 345
September*	E *(s)*	E *-313*	E *13,784*	E 83	E 16	E *911*	E *569*	E *343*
9-Mo. Average	E **-63**	E **47**	E **13,376**	E **113**	E **17**	—	—	—
1990 9-Mo. Average	**36**	**5**	**13,605**	**100**	**27**	—	—	—
1989 9-Mo. Average	**65**	**17**	**13,431**	**141**	**28**	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974 Average	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976 Average	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977 Average	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978 Average	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979 Average	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Mo. Average	**259**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**312**	**67**	**739**	**732**	**126**	**115**	**0**	**0**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**263**	**57**	**445**	**437**	**146**	**143**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
8-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,845**	**1,761**	**1**	**0**	**2,105**	**1,821**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**5**	**5**	**1,249**	**1,104**	**24**	**14**	**2,454**	**2,037**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,246**	**1,133**	**35**	**29**	**2,136**	**1,799**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974 Average	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975 Average	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976 Average	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977 Average	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978 Average	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979 Average	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980 Average	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981 Average	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982 Average	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983 Average	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984 Average	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985 Average	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986 Average	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987 Average	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988 Average	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d](s)	[d](s)
1989 January	52	46	0	0	218	201	**0**	0
February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990 January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991 January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
8-Mo. Average	**74**	**64**	**74**	**74**	**106**	**104**	**16**	**16**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**55**	**44**	**70**	**70**	**132**	**109**	**0**	**0**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**90**	**83**	**41**	**40**	**178**	**156**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
8-Mo. Average	**745**	**728**	**993**	**627**	**2,009**	**1,614**	**4,114**	**3,435**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**903**	**890**	**1,017**	**649**	**2,178**	**1,762**	**4,632**	**3,799**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**815**	**804**	**841**	**458**	**1,965**	**1,540**	**4,101**	**3,339**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973 Average	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974 Average	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975 Average	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976 Average	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977 Average	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978 Average	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979 Average	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980 Average	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981 Average	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982 Average	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983 Average	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984 Average	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985 Average	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986 Average	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987 Average	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988 Average	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989 January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990 January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991 January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
8-Mo. Average	**243**	**243**	**28**	**25**	**31**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,018**	**745**	**102**	**98**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**264**	**264**	**58**	**51**	**47**	**0**	**60**	**0**	**934**	**635**	**83**	**80**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**267**	**261**	**26**	**22**	**35**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**936**	**638**	**76**	**69**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
8-Mo. Average	**173**	**133**	**44**	**4**	**21**	**21**	**824**	**775**	**32**	**0**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**192**	**142**	**74**	**3**	**37**	**36**	**746**	**670**	**65**	**0**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**165**	**126**	**31**	**4**	**37**	**37**	**787**	**736**	**53**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	8-Mo. Average	**79**	**0**	**79**	**71**	**26**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**85**	**72**	**123**	**93**
1990	**8-Mo. Average**	**25**	**0**	**121**	**116**	**33**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**105**	**79**	**237**	**198**
1989	**8-Mo. Average**	**41**	**0**	**142**	**135**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**100**	**75**	**230**	**165**

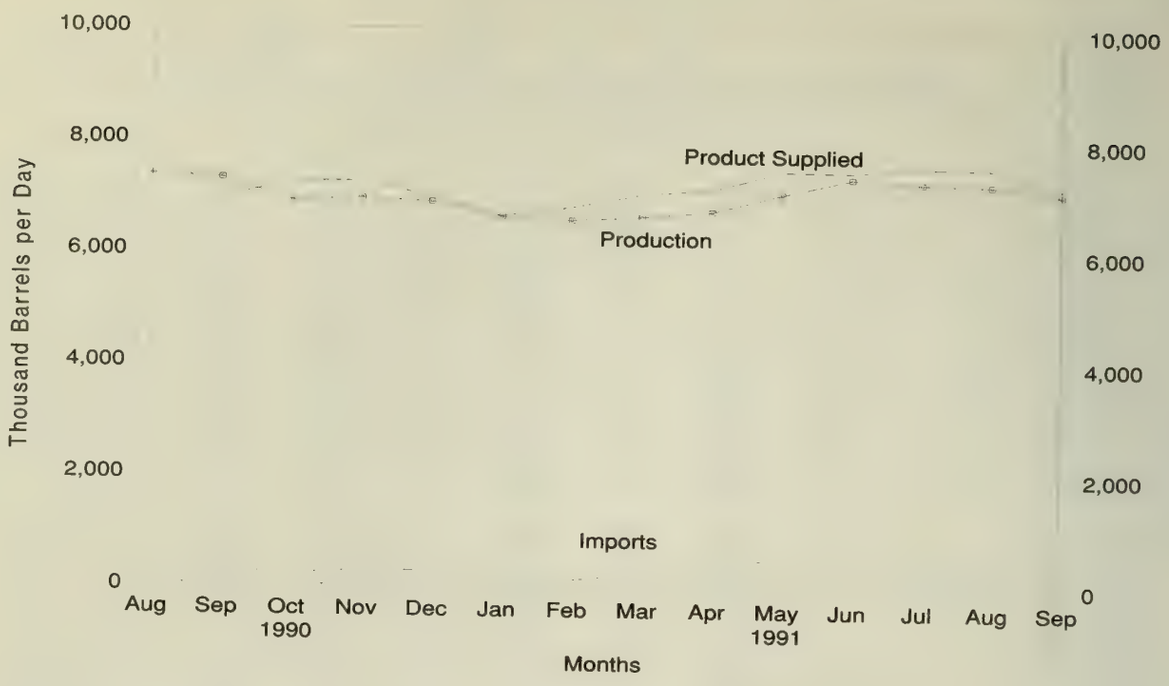
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC		Total Imports	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**262**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
8-Mo. Average	**34**	**3**	**230**	**0**	**270**	**132**	**3,500**	**2,415**	**7,614**	**5,850**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**38**	**0**	**293**	**0**	**492**	**210**	**3,959**	**2,485**	**8,591**	**6,284**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**49**	**0**	**353**	**0**	**447**	**176**	**3,963**	**2,445**	**8,064**	**5,785**

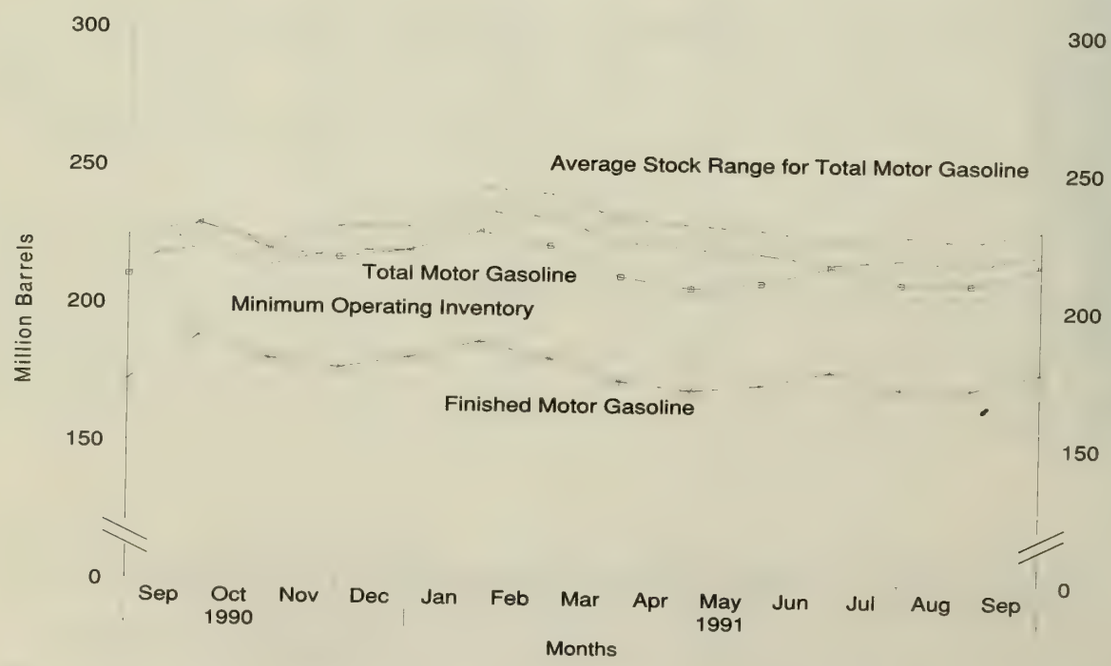
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, August 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a lefined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	—	—	[f]209	—
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	—	—	[f]218	—
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	[f]**28**	**2**	**6,675**	—	—	**235**	—
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	—	—	**231**	—
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	—
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	—
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	—
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f]**261**	—
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	[f]**-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	—
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f]**235**	—
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f]**-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	R 7,257	R 385	R -10	R 98	R 7,555	R 7,271	R 96.2	R 209	R 171
September*	E *7,091*	E *276*	E *116*	E 54	E *7,198*	E *6,948*	E *96.5*	E *216*	E *177*
9-Mo. Average	E **6,962**	E **305**	E **-28**	E **81**	E **7,213**	E **6,939**	E **96.2**	—	—
1990 9-Mo. Average	**6,978**	**376**	**39**	**51**	**7,264**	**6,852**	**94.3**	—	—
1989 9-Mo. Average	**6,976**	**370**	**-16**	**43**	**7,319**	**6,416**	**87.7**	—	—

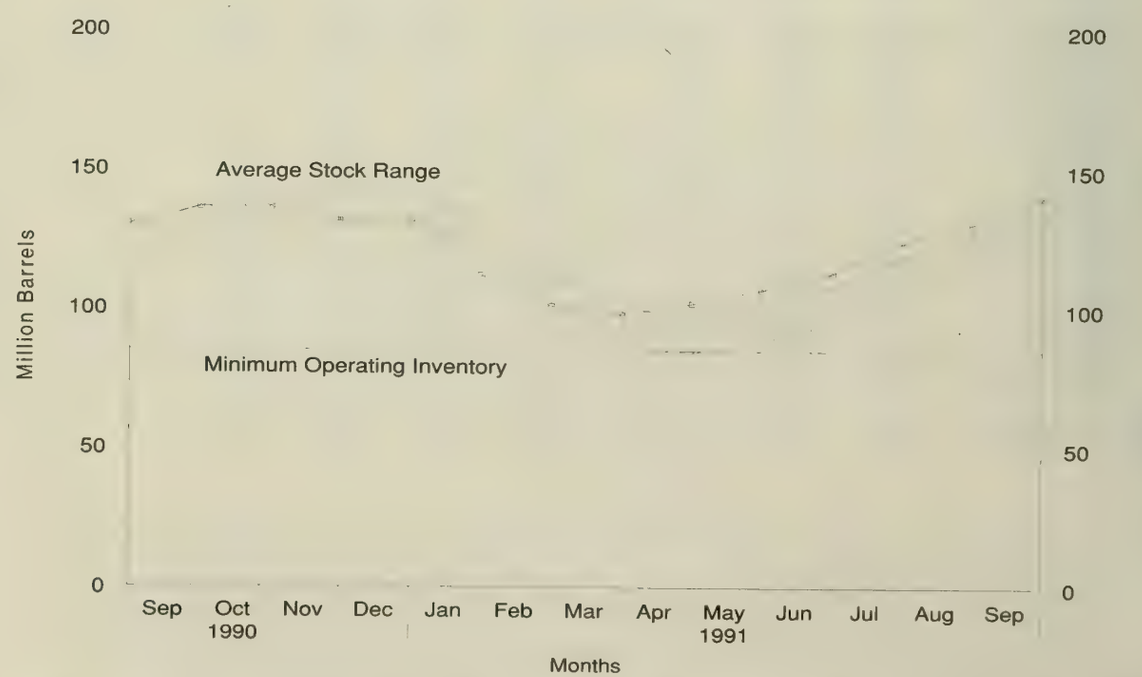
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

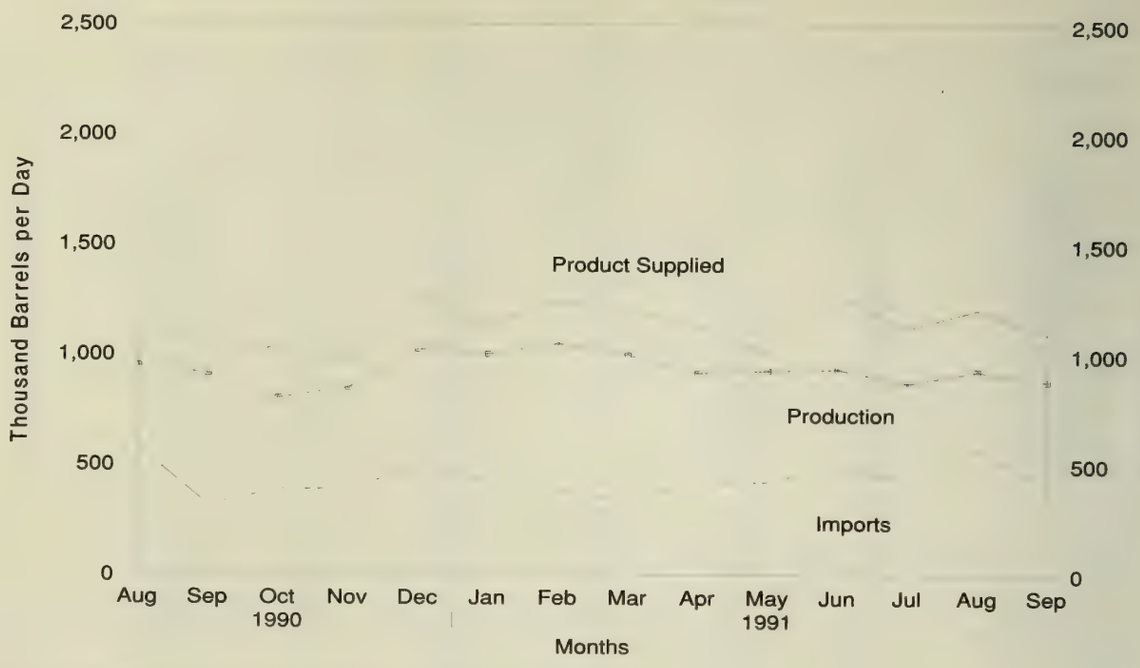
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	R 2,959	R 167	—	R 203	R 144	R 2,779	131
September*	E *3,120*	E *263*	—	E *302*	E 95	E *2,987*	E *140*
9-Mo. Average	E **2,927**	E **197**	**—**	E **27**	E **194**	E **2,902**	**—**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**2,926**	**297**	**—**	**111**	**69**	**3,043**	**—**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**2,838**	**309**	**—**	**-1**	**91**	**3,057**	**—**

[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

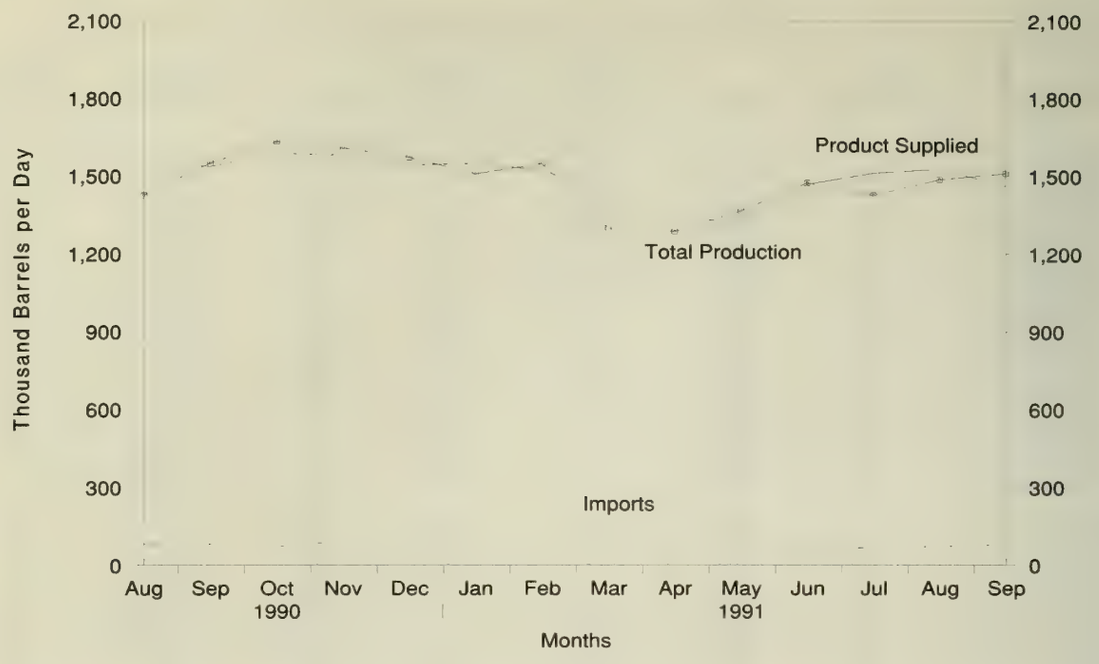
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**—**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	R 925	R 568	—	R 72	R 216	R 1,205	46
September*	E *878*	E *408*	—	E *40*	E 154	E *1,092*	E *48*
9-Mo. Average	E **943**	E **430**	**—**	E **-7**	E **226**	E **1,154**	**—**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**970**	**532**	**—**	**21**	**208**	**1,273**	**—**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**914**	**638**	**—**	**18**	**198**	**1,336**	**—**

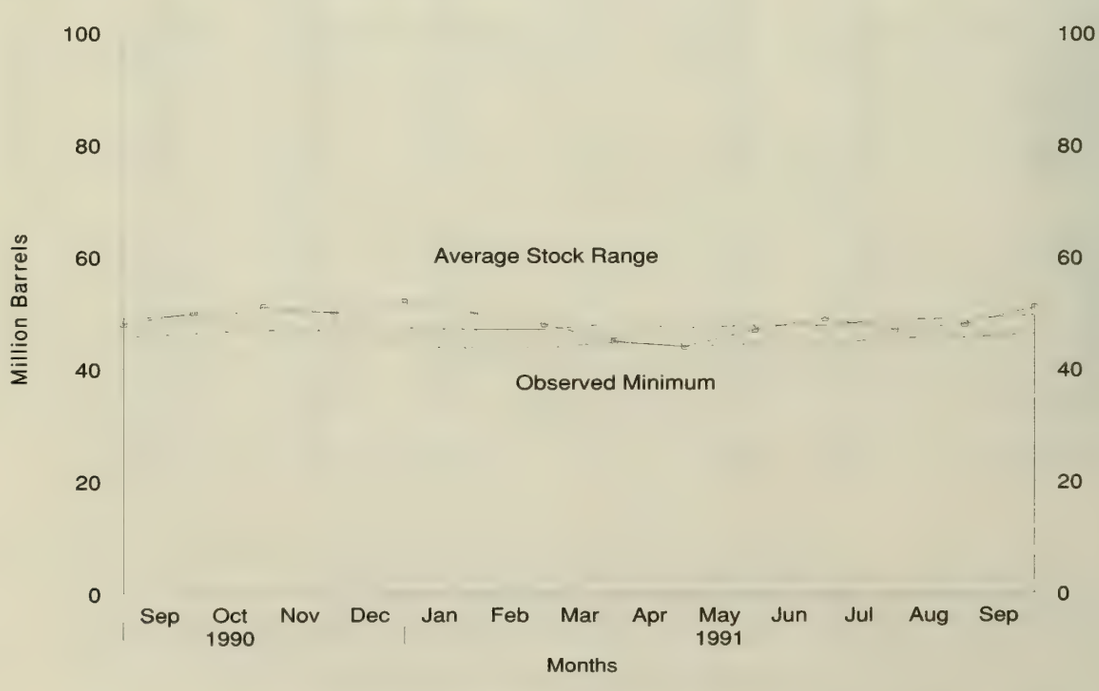
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, August 1990 - Present



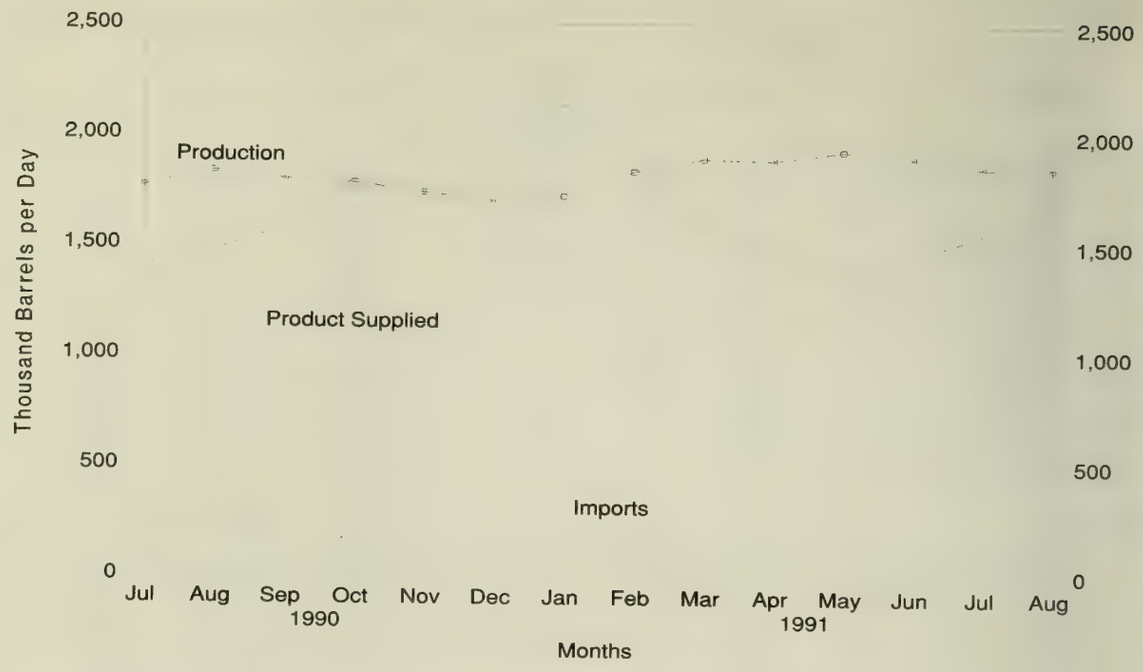
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**6**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	R 1,486	1,316	R 72	R 20	R 11	R 1,527	R 1,328	48	R 42
September*	E *1,510*	E *1,344*	E *79*	E *95*	E 33	E *1,461*	E *1,285*	E *51*	E *46*
9-Mo. Average	E **1,432**	E **1,269**	E **69**	E **-5**	E **47**	E **1,459**	E **1,283**	—	—
1990 9-Mo. Average	**1,450**	**1,267**	**117**	**33**	**27**	**1,507**	**1,325**	—	—
1989 9-Mo. Average	**1,385**	**1,179**	**110**	**15**	**21**	**1,459**	**1,253**	—	—

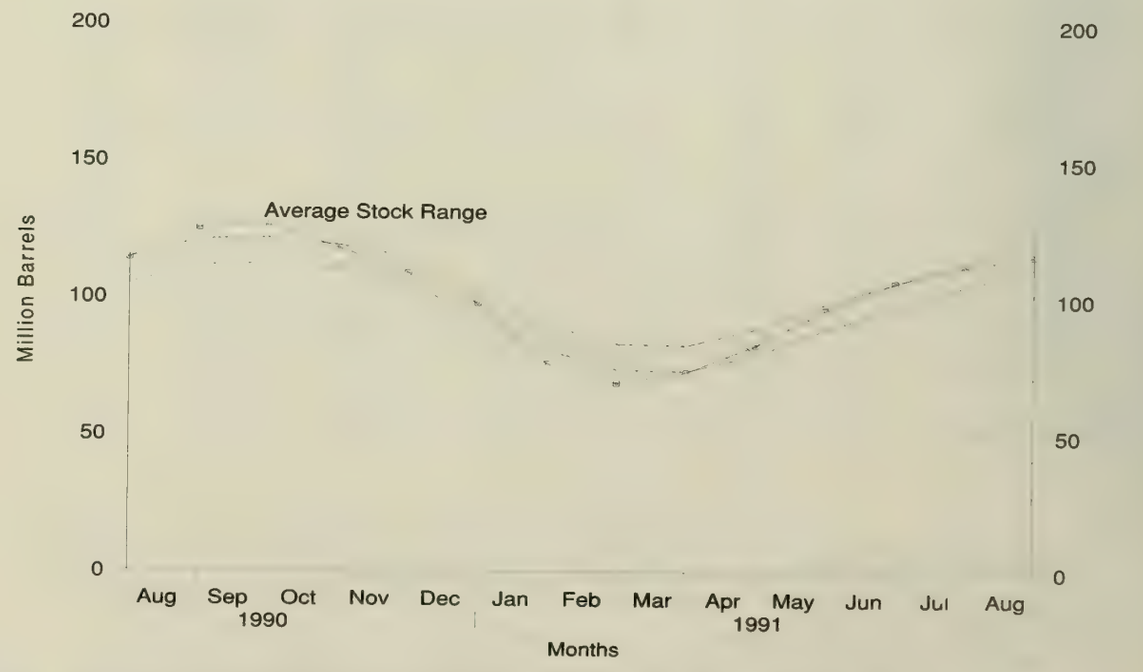
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	—
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	—
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
8-Mo. Average	**1,853**	**130**	**76**	**258**	**40**	**1,609**	—
1990 8-Mo. Average	**1,750**	**202**	**183**	**252**	**37**	**1,481**	—
1989 8-Mo. Average	**1,869**	**178**	**119**	**279**	**35**	**1,613**	—

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
8-Mo. Average	**2,826**	**635**	**73**	**915**	**289**	**2,185**	**—**
1990 8-Mo. Average	**2,849**	**728**	**10**	**810**	**294**	**2,462**	**—**
1989 8-Mo. Average	**2,822**	**637**	**51**	**785**	**301**	**2,322**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through August 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (September 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through September 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, September 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	83	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	54
Petroleum Products Exports	666	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	95
Total Exports	749	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	154
Net Imports	7,226	Jet Fuel Exports	33

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

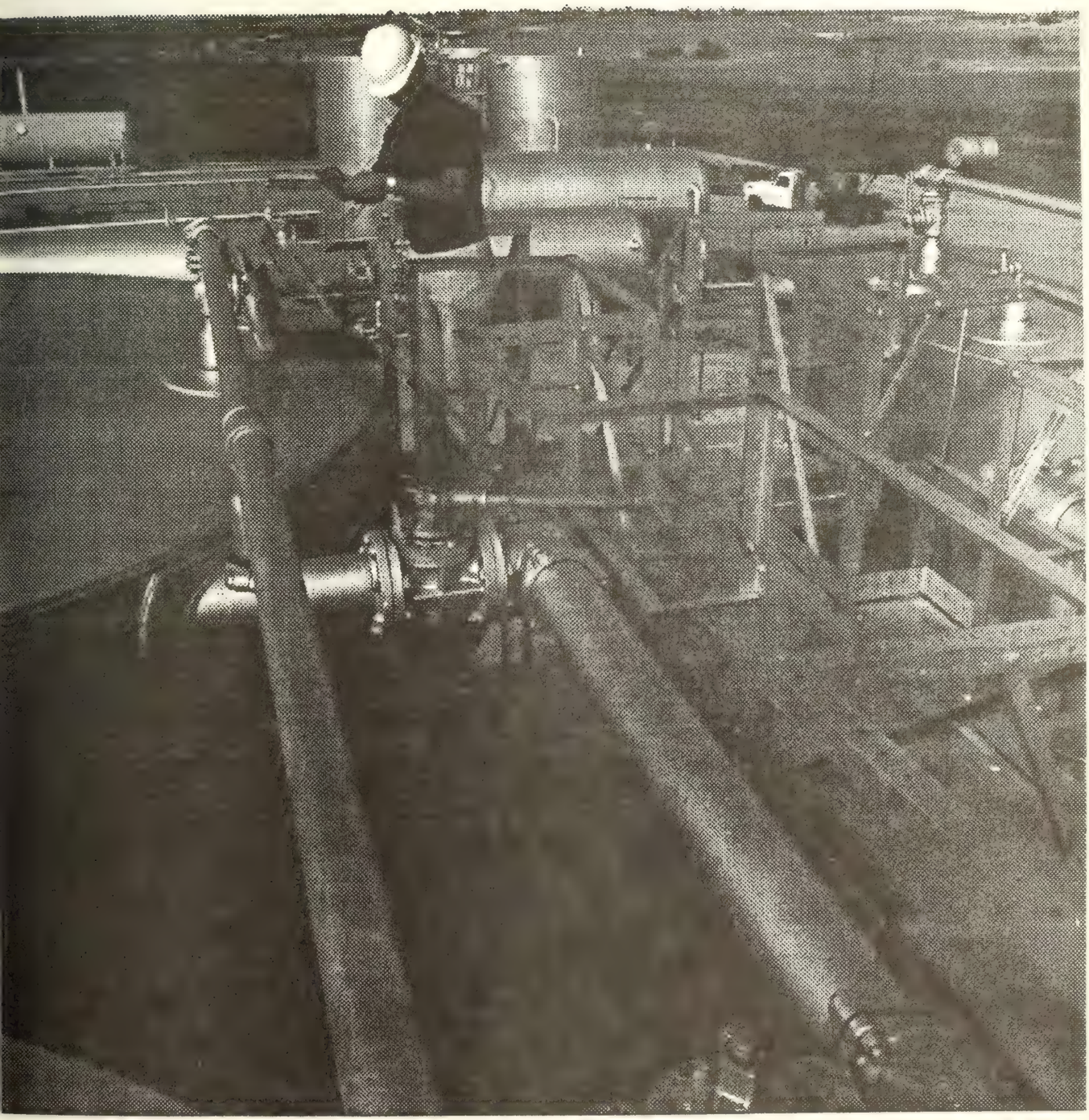
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the ude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 53,657	E 1,731	E 439,407	E 1,808
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 171,780	E 5,541	E 1,357,258	E 5,585
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 225,437**	**E 7,272**	**E 1,796,665**	**E 7,394**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	206,675	6,667	1,421,642	5,850
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	1,699	55	28,394	117
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**204,976**	**6,612**	**1,393,248**	**5,734**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1	(s)	17,189	71
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2,813	-91	-22,363	-92
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-402	-13	-4,185	-17
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	251	8	57,489	237
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**-2,965**	**-96**	**48,130**	**198**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**427,449**	**13,789**	**3,238,043**	**13,325**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	50,135	1,617	398,971	1,642
(15)	Net Imports[b]	146	5	1,564	6
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-622	-20	-3,135	-13
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**49,659**	**1,602**	**397,400**	**1,635**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,546	50	-9,095	-37
(19)	Imports	13,568	438	105,116	433
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,557	82	20,639	85
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	22,459	724	164,333	676
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	402	13	4,174	17
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**40,532**	**1,307**	**285,167**	**1,174**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**517,640**	**16,698**	**3,920,610**	**16,134**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	46,898	1,513	321,585	1,323
(26)	Exports	24,257	782	219,399	903
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**22,641**	**730**	**102,186**	**421**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**540,281**	**17,428**	**4,022,796**	**16,555**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-9,143	-295	-4,011	-17
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**531,138**	**17,133**	**4,018,785**	**16,538**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	234,201	7,555	1,753,291	7,215
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	86,153	2,779	702,573	2,891
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,359	1,205	282,302	1,162
(34)	Jet Fuel	47,326	1,527	354,493	1,459
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,536	1,566	391,031	1,609
(36)	Other[c]	77,162	2,489	530,922	2,185
(37)	Crude Oil	402	13	4,174	17
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**531,138**	**17,133**	**4,018,785**	**16,538**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	345,342	—	345,342	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,503	—	568,503	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	171,086	—	171,086	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	130,550	—	130,550	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	45,595	—	45,595	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	47,713	—	47,713	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	116,375	—	116,375	—
(46)	Other[c]	219,818	—	219,818	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,644,982**	**—**	**1,644,982**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 225,437	—	206,675	251	2,814	0	427,449	1,699	402	913,845
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,135	17,291	4,405	—	5,373	—	13,045	561	52,852	125,668
Pentanes Plus	10,259	—	148	—	622	—	5,467	2	4,316	9,293
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,876	17,291	4,257	—	4,751	—	7,578	559	48,536	116,375
Ethane/Ethylene	15,798	391	233	—	-2,192	—	0	0	18,614	18,631
Propane/Propylene	14,523	12,671	2,153	—	1,117	—	0	410	27,820	51,551
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,014	3,839	1,271	—	4,905	—	2,253	149	1,817	36,261
Isobutane	5,541	390	600	—	921	—	5,325	0	285	9,932
Other Liquids	2,557	—	13,568	—	-1,546	—	26,120	0	-8,449	149,018
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,557	—	0	—	-36	—	2,593	0	0	3,232
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,489	—	-2,282	—	20,460	0	-5,689	107,656
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,079	—	788	—	3,036	0	-2,745	38,063
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-16	—	31	0	-15	67
Finished Petroleum Products	—	471,782	42,641	—	4,392	—	—	23,698	486,333	456,451
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	224,967	11,948	—	-325	—	—	3,039	234,201	171,086
Leaded	—	8,143	10	—	-801	—	—	167	8,787	6,484
Unleaded	—	216,824	11,938	—	476	—	—	2,872	225,414	164,602
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	773	0	—	-455	—	—	0	1,228	1,670
Jet Fuel	—	46,068	2,219	—	635	—	—	326	47,326	47,713
Naphtha-Type	—	5,268	445	—	-442	—	—	1	6,154	5,286
Kerosene-Type	—	40,800	1,774	—	1,077	—	—	326	41,171	42,427
Kerosene	—	437	21	—	-123	—	—	18	563	4,936
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	91,741	5,185	—	6,294	—	—	4,479	86,153	130,550
Residual Fuel Oil	—	28,664	17,622	—	2,238	—	—	6,689	37,359	45,595
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,666	692	—	21	—	—	0	5,337	1,417
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,468	3,328	—	-477	—	—	0	12,273	1,899
Special Naphthas	—	1,487	439	—	-201	—	—	94	2,033	2,120
Lubricants	—	4,700	218	—	48	—	—	594	4,276	12,673
Waxes	—	620	24	—	-51	—	—	73	622	1,047
Petroleum Coke	—	17,877	13	—	-211	—	—	8,221	9,880	8,189
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,624	885	—	-3,227	—	—	149	21,587	24,902
Still Gas	—	21,557	0	—	0	—	—	0	21,557	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,133	47	—	226	—	—	13	1,941	2,654
Total	278,129	489,073	267,289	251	11,033	0	466,614	25,957	531,138	1,644,982

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,796,665	—	1,421,642	57,489	5,174	11	3,238,043	28,394	4,174	913,845
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	398,971	129,606	33,367	—	21,557	—	104,529	9,940	425,918	125,668
Pentanes Plus	78,219	—	1,740	—	3,135	—	41,760	176	34,888	9,293
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	320,752	129,606	31,627	—	18,422	—	62,769	9,763	391,031	116,375
Ethane/Ethylene	128,020	3,575	2,083	—	-1,415	—	0	0	135,093	18,631
Propane/Propylene	117,285	100,722	20,163	—	3,035	—	9	7,355	227,771	51,551
Normal Butane/Butylene	36,334	22,977	6,505	—	16,695	—	24,441	2,408	22,272	36,261
Isobutane	39,113	2,332	2,876	—	107	—	38,319	0	5,895	9,932
Other Liquids	20,639	—	105,116	—	9,095	—	180,596	0	-63,936	149,018
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	20,639	—	600	—	1,995	—	19,244	0	0	3,232
Unfinished Oils	—	—	94,026	—	8,382	—	142,479	0	-56,835	107,656
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	10,490	—	-1,194	—	18,772	0	-7,088	38,063
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-88	—	101	0	-13	67
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,557,895	289,958	—	-14,411	—	—	209,635	3,652,629	456,451
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,687,791	75,055	—	-11,072	—	—	20,627	1,753,291	171,086
Leaded	—	65,035	28	—	-3,503	—	—	1,310	67,256	6,484
Unleaded	—	1,622,756	75,027	—	-7,569	—	—	19,317	1,686,035	164,602
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5,680	55	—	-79	—	—	0	5,814	1,670
Jet Fuel	—	345,735	16,450	—	-4,192	—	—	11,884	354,493	47,713
Naphtha-Type	—	39,573	3,131	—	-879	—	—	667	42,916	5,286
Kerosene-Type	—	306,162	13,319	—	-3,313	—	—	11,217	311,577	42,427
Kerosene	—	8,622	1,063	—	-980	—	—	1,091	9,574	4,936
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	705,377	45,782	—	-1,637	—	—	50,223	702,573	130,550
Residual Fuel Oil	—	231,073	105,169	—	-2,999	—	—	56,939	282,302	45,595
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	35,669	6,398	—	-44	—	—	0	42,111	1,417
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	64,265	29,058	—	-154	—	—	0	93,477	1,899
Special Naphthas	—	12,640	2,021	—	-889	—	—	4,055	11,495	2,120
Lubricants	—	38,627	1,686	—	300	—	—	4,311	35,702	12,673
Waxes	—	4,472	350	—	70	—	—	429	4,323	1,047
Petroleum Coke	—	135,987	418	—	793	—	—	59,364	76,248	8,189
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	105,760	5,919	—	6,170	—	—	657	104,852	24,902
Still Gas	—	159,374	0	—	0	—	—	0	159,374	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	16,823	534	—	302	—	—	56	16,999	2,654
Total	2,216,275	3,687,501	1,850,083	57,489	21,415	11	3,523,168	247,969	4,018,785	1,644,982

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,272	—	6,667	8	91	0	13,789	55	13
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,617	558	142	—	173	—	421	18	1,705
Pentanes Plus	331	—	5	—	20	—	176	(s)	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,286	558	137	—	153	—	244	18	1,566
Ethane/Ethylene	510	13	8	—	-71	—	0	0	600
Propane/Propylene	468	409	69	—	36	—	0	13	897
Normal Butane/Butylene	129	124	41	—	158	—	73	5	59
Isobutane	179	13	19	—	30	—	172	0	9
Other Liquids	82	—	438	—	-50	—	843	0	-273
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	82	—	0	—	-1	—	84	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	403	—	-74	—	660	0	-184
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	35	—	25	—	98	0	-89
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,219	1,376	—	142	—	—	764	15,688
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,257	385	—	-10	—	—	98	7,555
Leaded	—	263	(s)	—	-26	—	—	5	283
Unleaded	—	6,994	385	—	15	—	—	93	7,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	25	0	—	-15	—	—	0	40
Jet Fuel	—	1,486	72	—	20	—	—	11	1,527
Naphtha-Type	—	170	14	—	-14	—	—	(s)	199
Kerosene-Type	—	1,316	57	—	35	—	—	11	1,328
Kerosene	—	14	1	—	-4	—	—	1	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,959	167	—	203	—	—	144	2,779
Residual Fuel Oil	—	925	568	—	72	—	—	216	1,205
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	151	22	—	1	—	—	0	172
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	273	107	—	-15	—	—	0	396
Special Naphthas	—	48	14	—	-6	—	—	3	66
Lubricants	—	152	7	—	2	—	—	19	138
Waxes	—	20	1	—	-2	—	—	2	20
Petroleum Coke	—	577	(s)	—	-7	—	—	265	319
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	569	29	—	-104	—	—	5	696
Still Gas	—	695	0	—	0	—	—	0	695
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	2	—	7	—	—	(s)	63
Total	8,972	15,777	8,622	8	356	0	15,052	837	17,133

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,394	—	5,850	237	21	(s)	13,325	117	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,642	533	137	—	89	—	430	41	1,753
Pentanes Plus	322	—	7	—	13	—	172	1	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,320	533	130	—	76	—	258	40	1,609
Ethane/Ethylene	527	15	9	—	-6	—	0	0	556
Propane/Propylene	483	414	83	—	12	—	(s)	30	937
Normal Butane/Butylene	150	95	27	—	69	—	101	10	92
Isobutane	161	10	12	—	(s)	—	158	0	24
Other Liquids	85	—	433	—	37	—	743	0	-263
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	2	—	8	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	387	—	34	—	586	0	-234
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	43	—	-5	—	77	0	-29
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,642	1,193	—	-59	—	—	863	15,031
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,946	309	—	-46	—	—	85	7,215
Leaded	—	268	(s)	—	-14	—	—	5	277
Unleaded	—	6,678	309	—	-31	—	—	79	6,938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	24
Jet Fuel	—	1,423	68	—	-17	—	—	49	1,459
Naphtha-Type	—	163	13	—	-4	—	—	3	177
Kerosene-Type	—	1,260	55	—	-14	—	—	46	1,282
Kerosene	—	35	4	—	-4	—	—	4	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,903	188	—	-7	—	—	207	2,891
Residual Fuel Oil	—	951	433	—	-12	—	—	234	1,162
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	147	26	—	(s)	—	—	0	173
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	264	120	—	-1	—	—	0	385
Special Naphthas	—	52	8	—	-4	—	—	17	47
Lubricants	—	159	7	—	1	—	—	18	147
Waxes	—	18	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	560	2	—	3	—	—	244	314
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	435	24	—	25	—	—	3	431
Still Gas	—	656	0	—	0	—	—	0	656
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	2	—	1	—	—	(s)	70
Total	9,120	15,175	7,614	237	88	(s)	14,499	1,020	16,538

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 736	—	42,392	-3,679	-33	-1,548	0	40,964	0	0	15,711
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	728	1,624	181	—	2,361	-86	—	73	61	4,846	6,052
Pentanes Plus	98	—	0	—	0	-19	—	14	0	103	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	630	1,624	181	—	2,361	-67	—	59	61	4,743	6,022
Ethane/Ethylene	208	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	207	2
Propane/Propylene	285	1,186	132	—	2,200	-657	—	0	31	4,429	3,276
Normal Butane/Butylene	98	455	29	—	82	565	—	21	31	47	2,513
Isobutane	39	-17	20	—	79	24	—	38	0	59	231
Other Liquids	253	—	7,168	—	285	232	—	7,865	0	-391	19,343
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	253	—	0	—	0	-66	—	319	0	0	366
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6,283	—	151	-290	—	6,003	0	721	13,858
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	885	—	134	588	—	1,543	0	-1,112	5,119
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	49,333	32,695	—	69,033	5,414	—	—	1,197	144,450	147,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	22,734	10,855	—	40,591	-552	—	—	55	74,677	49,317
Leaded	—	400	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	398	106
Unleaded	—	22,334	10,855	—	40,591	-552	—	—	53	74,279	49,211
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-4	0	—	117	25	—	—	0	88	212
Jet Fuel	—	3,075	1,938	—	10,198	219	—	—	40	14,952	10,742
Naphtha-Type	—	97	418	—	99	-39	—	—	(s)	653	461
Kerosene-Type	—	2,978	1,520	—	10,099	258	—	—	40	14,299	10,281
Kerosene	—	-7	21	—	116	94	—	—	1	35	2,243
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,129	4,725	—	16,238	5,464	—	—	160	26,468	56,050
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,704	13,693	—	548	721	—	—	553	16,671	18,018
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	420	315	—	-58	-1	—	—	0	678	125
Special Naphthas	—	84	240	—	140	59	—	—	26	379	604
Lubricants	—	519	196	—	543	32	—	—	166	1,060	2,509
Waxes	—	74	13	—	0	-4	—	—	8	83	158
Petroleum Coke	—	1,360	0	—	0	92	—	—	144	1,124	825
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,744	658	—	543	-782	—	—	30	5,697	5,933
Still Gas	—	2,172	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,172	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	329	41	—	57	47	—	—	13	367	946
Total	1,717	50,957	82,436	-3,679	71,646	4,012	0	48,902	1,258	148,905	188,788

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 6,023	—	300,333	1,030	611	1,191	0	306,535	272	0	15,711
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,630	12,008	4,282	—	18,586	-389	—	414	715	39,766	6,052
Pentanes Plus	745	—	890	—	0	-15	—	14	12	1,624	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,885	12,008	3,392	—	18,586	-374	—	400	703	38,142	6,022
Ethane/Ethylene	1,554	154	0	—	0	-14	—	0	0	1,722	2
Propane/Propylene	2,249	10,357	3,100	—	18,063	-1,713	—	0	465	35,017	3,276
Normal Butane/Butylene	787	1,908	117	—	256	1,348	—	143	238	1,339	2,513
Isobutane	295	-411	175	—	267	5	—	257	0	64	231
Other Liquids	1,824	—	43,834	—	3,678	2,941	—	52,061	0	-5,666	19,343
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,824	—	264	—	0	66	—	2,022	0	0	366
Unfinished Oils	—	—	35,334	—	1,322	1,990	—	43,644	0	-8,978	13,858
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8,236	—	2,356	885	—	6,395	0	3,312	5,119
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	362,799	223,155	—	559,000	-13,601	—	—	11,255	1,147,300	147,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	164,518	69,204	—	334,108	-6,716	—	—	694	573,852	49,317
Leaded	—	1,445	0	—	-177	6	—	—	21	1,241	106
Unleaded	—	163,073	69,204	—	334,285	-6,722	—	—	673	572,611	49,211
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	115	11	—	722	6	—	—	0	842	212
Jet Fuel	—	19,874	14,879	—	81,651	-2,850	—	—	991	118,263	10,742
Naphtha-Type	—	1,415	2,791	—	1,700	-67	—	—	15	5,958	461
Kerosene-Type	—	18,459	12,088	—	79,951	-2,783	—	—	976	112,305	10,281
Kerosene	—	970	976	—	1,728	-669	—	—	472	3,871	2,243
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	84,773	41,692	—	126,228	459	—	—	3,167	249,067	56,050
Residual Fuel Oil	—	34,270	86,876	—	6,235	-5,256	—	—	2,634	130,003	18,018
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,852	2,096	—	-544	46	—	—	0	4,358	125
Special Naphthas	—	1,178	537	—	1,365	-3	—	—	430	2,653	604
Lubricants	—	4,218	1,528	—	3,887	-500	—	—	1,346	8,787	2,509
Waxes	—	671	296	—	26	103	—	—	69	821	158
Petroleum Coke	—	10,562	0	—	0	76	—	—	1,268	9,218	825
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	21,235	4,787	—	3,029	1,442	—	—	132	27,477	5,933
Still Gas	—	15,101	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	15,101	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,462	273	—	565	261	—	—	53	2,986	946
Total	13,477	374,807	571,604	1,030	581,875	-9,858	0	359,010	12,242	1,181,399	188,788

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 24	—	1,367	-119	-1	-50	0	1,321	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	52	6	—	76	-3	—	2	2	156
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	(s)	0	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	52	6	—	76	-2	—	2	2	153
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	38	4	—	71	-21	—	0	1	143
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	15	1	—	3	18	—	1	1	2
Isobutane	1	-1	1	—	3	1	—	1	0	2
Other Liquids	8	—	231	—	9	7	—	254	0	-13
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	—	0	—	0	-2	—	10	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	203	—	5	-9	—	194	0	23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	29	—	4	19	—	50	0	-36
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,591	1,055	—	2,227	175	—	—	39	4,660
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	733	350	—	1,309	-18	—	—	2	2,409
Leaded	—	13	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	720	350	—	1,309	-18	—	—	2	2,396
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	4	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	99	63	—	329	7	—	—	1	482
Naphtha-Type	—	3	13	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	—	96	49	—	326	8	—	—	1	461
Kerosene	—	(s)	1	—	4	3	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	359	152	—	524	176	—	—	5	854
Residual Fuel Oil	—	119	442	—	18	23	—	—	18	538
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14	10	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	22
Special Naphthas	—	3	8	—	5	2	—	—	1	12
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	18	1	—	—	5	34
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	121	21	—	18	-25	—	—	1	184
Still Gas	—	70	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	70
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	1	—	2	2	—	—	(s)	12
Total	55	1,644	2,659	-119	2,311	129	0	1,577	41	4,803

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 25	—	1,236	4	3	5	0	1,261	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	49	18	—	76	-2	—	2	3	164
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	49	14	—	76	-2	—	2	3	157
Ethane/Ethylene	6	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	43	13	—	74	-7	—	0	2	144
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	8	(s)	—	1	6	—	1	1	6
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	—	180	—	15	12	—	214	0	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	145	—	5	8	—	180	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	34	—	10	4	—	26	0	14
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,493	918	—	2,300	-56	—	—	46	4,721
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	677	285	—	1,375	-28	—	—	3	2,362
Leaded	—	6	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Unleaded	—	671	285	—	1,376	-28	—	—	3	2,356
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	82	61	—	336	-12	—	—	4	487
Naphtha-Type	—	6	11	—	7	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Kerosene-Type	—	76	50	—	329	-11	—	—	4	462
Kerosene	—	4	4	—	7	-3	—	—	2	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	349	172	—	519	2	—	—	13	1,025
Residual Fuel Oil	—	141	358	—	26	-22	—	—	11	535
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	9	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	5	2	—	6	(s)	—	—	2	11
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-2	—	—	6	36
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	87	20	—	12	6	—	—	1	113
Still Gas	—	62	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	12
Total	55	1,542	2,352	4	2,395	-41	0	1,477	50	4,862

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 22,023	—	16,447	1,043	58,661	1,636	0	96,506	32	0	70,916
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,248	3,573	1,783	—	426	3,239	—	3,178	110	8,503	44,646
Pentanes Plus	1,474	—	38	—	701	616	—	1,302	0	295	3,464
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,774	3,573	1,745	—	-275	2,623	—	1,876	110	8,208	41,182
Ethane/Ethylene	2,763	0	0	—	-1,813	13	—	0	0	937	6,059
Propane/Propylene	3,244	3,149	1,414	—	518	1,377	—	0	92	6,856	23,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,074	523	330	—	284	1,261	—	262	18	670	9,749
Isobutane	693	-99	1	—	736	-28	—	1,614	0	-255	2,326
Other Liquids	83	—	193	—	202	-1,782	—	4,268	0	-2,008	23,650
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	83	—	0	—	0	-20	—	103	0	0	244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	172	-2,009	—	3,506	0	-1,325	15,926
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	193	—	30	245	—	661	0	-683	7,448
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	104,601	743	—	22,879	741	—	—	738	126,744	116,053
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,137	302	—	15,796	2,965	—	—	303	68,967	52,165
Leaded	—	366	0	—	74	-105	—	—	0	545	926
Unleaded	—	55,771	302	—	15,722	3,070	—	—	303	68,422	51,239
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	127	0	—	102	-43	—	—	0	272	483
Jet Fuel	—	6,528	27	—	2,736	114	—	—	36	9,141	10,297
Naphtha-Type	—	766	27	—	-8	137	—	—	(s)	648	1,106
Kerosene-Type	—	5,762	0	—	2,744	-23	—	—	35	8,494	9,191
Kerosene	—	-22	0	—	21	-190	—	—	16	173	1,435
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,038	183	—	4,469	-45	—	—	10	26,725	33,133
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,450	71	—	-763	32	—	—	0	1,726	3,924
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,269	9	—	58	86	—	—	0	1,250	367
Special Naphthas	—	494	82	—	33	-26	—	—	2	633	362
Lubricants	—	718	22	—	224	44	—	—	32	888	1,806
Waxes	—	78	3	—	0	-7	—	—	8	80	127
Petroleum Coke	—	3,958	0	—	0	-47	—	—	269	3,736	1,766
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,001	38	—	214	-2,075	—	—	61	8,267	9,923
Still Gas	—	4,556	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,556	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	269	6	—	-11	-67	—	—	0	331	265
Total	31,354	108,174	19,166	1,043	82,168	3,834	0	103,952	880	133,239	255,265

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **177,416**	—	**145,502**	**3,157**	**418,428**	**2,546**	**1**	**741,905**	**51**	**0**	**70,916**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**75,771**	**26,404**	**15,468**	—	**5,289**	**11,318**	—	**25,621**	**1,260**	**84,733**	**44,646**
Pentanes Plus	11,350	—	315	—	3,754	1,314	—	8,110	0	5,995	3,464
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	64,421	26,404	15,153	—	1,535	10,004	—	17,511	1,260	78,738	41,182
Ethane/Ethylene	22,725	83	1,850	—	-9,221	432	—	0	0	15,005	6,059
Propane/Propylene	27,130	24,568	10,603	—	4,484	5,169	—	0	988	60,628	23,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,890	2,084	2,209	—	1,603	4,574	—	5,745	272	4,195	9,749
Isobutane	5,676	-331	491	—	4,669	-171	—	11,766	0	-1,090	2,326
Other Liquids	**1,059**	—	**561**	—	**1,241**	**1,200**	—	**13,080**	**0**	**-11,419**	**23,650**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,059	—	0	—	0	57	—	1,002	0	0	244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,353	1,387	—	4,969	0	-5,003	15,926
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	561	—	-112	-191	—	7,056	0	-6,416	7,448
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-53	—	53	0	0	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**785,590**	**7,385**	—	**147,697**	**8,248**	—	—	**3,383**	**929,041**	**116,053**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	420,999	2,321	—	100,985	4,113	—	—	670	519,522	52,165
Leaded	—	4,060	0	—	466	-1,474	—	—	4	5,996	926
Unleaded	—	416,939	2,321	—	100,519	5,587	—	—	665	513,527	51,239
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	784	11	—	597	-74	—	—	0	1,466	483
Jet Fuel	—	48,261	322	—	18,738	-435	—	—	297	67,459	10,297
Naphtha-Type	—	4,655	322	—	403	122	—	—	1	5,257	1,106
Kerosene-Type	—	43,606	0	—	18,335	-557	—	—	296	62,202	9,191
Kerosene	—	2,863	0	—	-31	-135	—	—	123	2,844	1,435
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	171,394	2,736	—	30,489	426	—	—	173	204,020	33,133
Residual Fuel Oil	—	18,503	649	—	-5,996	609	—	—	226	12,321	3,924
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	9,135	239	—	341	69	—	—	0	9,646	367
Special Naphthas	—	3,589	796	—	205	-122	—	—	288	4,424	362
Lubricants	—	5,674	158	—	1,715	48	—	—	225	7,274	1,806
Waxes	—	478	17	—	0	-15	—	—	39	471	127
Petroleum Coke	—	29,352	0	—	0	752	—	—	1,078	27,522	1,766
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	38,340	90	—	760	3,064	—	—	264	35,862	9,923
Still Gas	—	33,510	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	33,510	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,708	46	—	-106	-52	—	—	(s)	2,700	265
Total	**254,246**	**811,994**	**168,916**	**3,157**	**572,655**	**23,312**	**1**	**780,606**	**4,695**	**1,002,355**	**255,265**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]710	—	531	34	1,892	53	0	3,113	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	298	115	58	—	14	104	—	103	4	274
Pentanes Plus	48	—	1	—	23	20	—	42	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	251	115	56	—	-9	85	—	61	4	265
Ethane/Ethylene	89	0	0	—	-58	(s)	—	0	0	30
Propane/Propylene	105	102	46	—	17	44	—	0	3	221
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	17	11	—	9	41	—	8	1	22
Isobutane	22	-3	(s)	—	24	-1	—	52	0	-8
Other Liquids	3	—	6	—	7	-57	—	138	0	-65
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	6	-65	—	113	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6	—	1	8	—	21	0	-22
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,374	24	—	738	24	—	—	24	4,089
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,811	10	—	510	96	—	—	10	2,225
Leaded	—	12	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	18
Unleaded	—	1,799	10	—	507	99	—	—	10	2,207
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	211	1	—	88	4	—	—	1	295
Naphtha-Type	—	25	1	—	(s)	4	—	—	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	—	186	0	—	89	-1	—	—	1	274
Kerosene	—	-1	0	—	1	-6	—	—	1	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	711	6	—	144	-1	—	—	(s)	862
Residual Fuel Oil	—	79	2	—	-25	1	—	—	0	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	41	(s)	—	2	3	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	16	3	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	20
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	1	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	128	0	—	0	-2	—	—	9	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	194	1	—	7	-67	—	—	2	267
Still Gas	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	(s)	—	(s)	-2	—	—	0	11
Total	1,011	3,489	618	34	2,651	124	0	3,353	28	4,298

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 730	—	599	13	1,722	10	(s)	3,053	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	312	109	64	—	22	47	—	105	5	349
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	15	5	—	33	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	265	109	62	—	6	41	—	72	5	324
Ethane/Ethylene	94	(s)	8	—	-38	2	—	0	0	62
Propane/Propylene	112	101	44	—	18	21	—	0	4	249
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	9	9	—	7	19	—	24	1	17
Isobutane	23	-1	2	—	19	-1	—	48	0	-4
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	5	5	—	54	0	-47
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	6	6	—	20	0	-21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	(s)	-1	—	29	0	-26
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,233	30	—	608	34	—	—	14	3,823
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,733	10	—	416	17	—	—	3	2,138
Leaded	—	17	0	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	25
Unleaded	—	1,716	10	—	414	23	—	—	3	2,113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	199	1	—	77	-2	—	—	1	278
Naphtha-Type	—	19	1	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	—	179	0	—	75	-2	—	—	1	256
Kerosene	—	12	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	705	11	—	125	2	—	—	1	840
Residual Fuel Oil	—	76	3	—	-25	3	—	—	1	51
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	38	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	15	3	—	1	-1	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	121	0	—	0	3	—	—	4	113
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	158	(s)	—	3	13	—	—	1	148
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	1,046	3,342	695	13	2,357	96	(s)	3,212	19	4,125

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 104,135	—	137,520	1,900	-47,225	2,440	0	193,890	0	0	738,615
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,455	9,476	2,112	—	-501	1,469	—	6,767	339	35,967	69,544
Pentanes Plus	6,333	—	0	—	-399	53	—	2,863	0	3,018	5,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,122	9,476	2,112	—	-102	1,416	—	3,904	339	32,949	63,913
Ethane/Ethylene	11,735	391	233	—	2,764	-2,206	—	0	0	17,329	12,396
Propane/Propylene	9,436	6,861	487	—	-2,186	-29	—	0	256	14,371	23,360
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,746	1,810	831	—	-89	2,797	—	950	84	467	21,433
Isobutane	4,205	414	561	—	-591	854	—	2,954	0	781	6,724
Other Liquids	1,611	—	5,946	—	-487	1,299	—	11,106	0	-5,335	70,407
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,611	—	0	—	0	104	—	1,507	0	0	1,008
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,945	—	-323	1,369	—	9,215	0	-4,962	53,017
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	-164	-162	—	357	0	-358	16,350
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	27	0	-15	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	212,685	6,885	—	-94,654	509	—	—	12,433	111,974	127,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	98,465	0	—	-58,045	-1,320	—	—	2,176	39,564	45,008
Leaded	—	1,049	0	—	-181	-33	—	—	163	738	496
Unleaded	—	97,416	0	—	-57,864	-1,287	—	—	2,013	38,826	44,512
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	425	0	—	-241	-383	—	—	0	567	535
Jet Fuel	—	22,374	248	—	-13,807	496	—	—	191	8,128	17,855
Naphtha-Type	—	2,571	0	—	-155	-347	—	—	0	2,763	1,883
Kerosene-Type	—	19,803	248	—	-13,652	843	—	—	191	5,365	15,972
Kerosene	—	345	0	—	-137	-29	—	—	1	236	1,138
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	41,201	0	—	-20,913	1,206	—	—	3,293	15,789	28,494
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,965	2,717	—	215	971	—	—	2,003	11,923	15,102
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11,053	3,625	—	0	-642	—	—	0	15,320	2,538
Special Naphthas	—	869	111	—	-173	-227	—	—	63	971	1,104
Lubricants	—	2,861	0	—	-750	-23	—	—	299	1,835	6,443
Waxes	—	354	4	—	0	-28	—	—	25	361	500
Petroleum Coke	—	7,953	0	—	0	100	—	—	4,357	3,496	3,489
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,856	180	—	-757	165	—	—	24	3,090	4,473
Still Gas	—	9,645	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,645	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,319	0	—	-46	223	—	—	(s)	1,050	1,295
Total	139,201	222,161	152,463	1,900	-142,867	5,717	0	211,763	12,773	142,605	1,006,540

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 822,320	—	910,336	41,996	-320,899	1,475	0	1,452,278	0	0	738,615
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	263,687	72,903	11,148	—	-6,271	9,231	—	55,185	5,502	271,549	69,544
Pentanes Plus	47,315	—	0	—	-1,112	1,869	—	23,121	148	21,065	5,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	216,372	72,903	11,148	—	-5,159	7,362	—	32,064	5,354	250,484	63,913
Ethane/Ethylene	94,869	3,237	233	—	16,005	-1,833	—	0	0	116,177	12,396
Propane/Propylene	75,130	54,428	5,473	—	-18,372	-1,075	—	0	3,979	113,755	23,360
Normal Butane/Butylene	17,179	12,485	3,554	—	627	10,255	—	10,560	1,374	11,656	21,433
Isobutane	29,194	2,753	1,888	—	-3,419	15	—	21,504	0	8,897	6,724
Other Liquids	12,337	—	58,349	—	-5,228	6,559	—	102,127	0	-43,228	70,407
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	12,337	—	28	—	0	555	—	11,810	0	0	1,008
Unfinished Oils	—	—	56,739	—	-2,984	6,672	—	86,405	0	-39,322	53,017
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,582	—	-2,244	-632	—	3,863	0	-3,893	16,350
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-36	—	49	0	-13	32
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,613,386	49,504	—	-727,067	-3,224	—	—	111,298	827,749	127,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	743,668	756	—	-447,309	-4,453	—	—	11,712	289,856	45,008
Leaded	—	10,674	1	—	-892	-355	—	—	1,239	8,899	496
Unleaded	—	732,994	755	—	-446,417	-4,098	—	—	10,473	280,957	44,512
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,140	0	—	-1,453	-44	—	—	0	1,731	535
Jet Fuel	—	171,324	346	—	-107,060	144	—	—	6,657	57,809	17,855
Naphtha-Type	—	21,280	0	—	-3,070	-362	—	—	541	18,031	1,883
Kerosene-Type	—	150,044	346	—	-103,990	506	—	—	6,116	39,778	15,972
Kerosene	—	3,912	87	—	-1,697	-191	—	—	491	2,002	1,138
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	315,346	23	—	-158,185	366	—	—	34,358	122,460	28,494
Residual Fuel Oil	—	91,961	13,550	—	-239	719	—	—	20,836	83,717	15,102
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	84,925	32,887	—	203	-262	—	—	0	118,277	2,538
Special Naphthas	—	7,590	631	—	-1,570	-702	—	—	2,519	4,834	1,104
Lubricants	—	23,719	0	—	-5,483	581	—	—	2,000	15,655	6,443
Waxes	—	2,614	22	—	-26	25	—	—	173	2,412	500
Petroleum Coke	—	59,913	98	—	0	-104	—	—	32,482	27,633	3,489
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24,291	889	—	-3,789	605	—	—	66	20,720	4,473
Still Gas	—	71,162	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	71,162	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	9,821	215	—	-459	92	—	—	2	9,483	1,295
Total	1,098,344	1,686,289	1,029,337	41,996	-1,059,465	14,041	0	1,609,590	116,800	1,056,070	1,006,540

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]3,359	—	4,436	61	-1,523	79	0	6,255	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,079	306	68	—	-16	47	—	218	11	1,160
Pentanes Plus	204	—	0	—	-13	2	—	92	0	97
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	875	306	68	—	-3	46	—	126	11	1,063
Ethane/Ethylene	379	13	8	—	89	-71	—	0	0	559
Propane/Propylene	304	221	16	—	-71	-1	—	0	8	464
Normal Butane/Butylene	56	58	27	—	-3	90	—	31	3	15
Isobutane	136	13	18	—	-19	28	—	95	0	25
Other Liquids	52	—	192	—	-16	42	—	358	0	-172
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	52	—	0	—	0	3	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	192	—	-10	44	—	297	0	-160
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	-5	-5	—	12	0	-12
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,861	222	—	-3,053	16	—	—	401	3,612
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,176	0	—	-1,872	-43	—	—	70	1,276
Leaded	—	34	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	5	24
Unleaded	—	3,142	0	—	-1,867	-42	—	—	65	1,252
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-8	-12	—	—	0	18
Jet Fuel	—	722	8	—	-445	16	—	—	6	262
Naphtha-Type	—	83	0	—	-5	-11	—	—	0	89
Kerosene-Type	—	639	8	—	-440	27	—	—	6	173
Kerosene	—	11	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	(s)	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,329	0	—	-675	39	—	—	106	509
Residual Fuel Oil	—	386	88	—	7	31	—	—	65	385
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	357	117	—	0	-21	—	—	0	494
Special Naphthas	—	28	4	—	-6	-7	—	—	2	31
Lubricants	—	92	0	—	-24	-1	—	—	10	59
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	12
Petroleum Coke	—	257	0	—	0	3	—	—	141	113
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	124	6	—	-24	5	—	—	1	100
Still Gas	—	311	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	311
Miscellaneous Products	—	43	0	—	-1	7	—	—	(s)	34
Total	4,490	7,166	4,918	61	-4,609	184	0	6,831	412	4,600

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,384	—	3,746	173	-1,321	6	0	5,976	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,085	300	46	—	-26	38	—	227	23	1,117
Pentanes Plus	195	—	0	—	-5	8	—	95	1	87
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	890	300	46	—	-21	30	—	132	22	1,031
Ethane/Ethylene	390	13	1	—	66	-8	—	0	0	478
Propane/Propylene	309	224	23	—	-76	-4	—	0	16	468
Normal Butane/Butylene	71	51	15	—	3	42	—	43	6	48
Isobutane	120	11	8	—	-14	(s)	—	88	0	37
Other Liquids	51	—	240	—	-22	27	—	420	0	-178
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	233	—	-12	27	—	356	0	-162
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-9	-3	—	16	0	-16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,639	204	—	-2,992	-13	—	—	458	3,406
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,060	3	—	-1,841	-18	—	—	48	1,193
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-4	-1	—	—	5	37
Unleaded	—	3,016	3	—	-1,837	-17	—	—	43	1,156
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	705	1	—	-441	1	—	—	27	238
Naphtha-Type	—	88	0	—	-13	-1	—	—	2	74
Kerosene-Type	—	617	1	—	-428	2	—	—	25	164
Kerosene	—	16	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	—	2	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,298	(s)	—	-651	2	—	—	141	504
Residual Fuel Oil	—	378	56	—	-1	3	—	—	86	345
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	349	135	—	1	-1	—	—	0	487
Special Naphthas	—	31	3	—	-6	-3	—	—	10	20
Lubricants	—	98	0	—	-23	2	—	—	8	64
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	247	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	134	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	100	4	—	-16	2	—	—	(s)	85
Still Gas	—	293	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	293
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-2	(s)	—	—	(s)	39
Total	4,520	6,939	4,236	173	-4,360	58	0	6,624	481	4,346

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,702	—	2,561	1,545	-3,701	-268	0	15,375	0	0	11,487
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,961	294	307	—	-2,286	1	—	629	14	1,632	1,244
Pentanes Plus	855	—	110	—	-302	-5	—	215	0	453	133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,106	294	197	—	-1,984	6	—	414	14	1,179	1,111
Ethane/Ethylene	1,091	0	0	—	-951	0	—	0	0	140	174
Propane/Propylene	1,257	248	119	—	-532	7	—	0	0	1,085	449
Normal Butane/Butylene	534	56	71	—	-277	4	—	298	14	68	350
Isobutane	224	-10	7	—	-224	-5	—	116	0	-114	138
Other Liquids	17	—	0	—	0	-404	—	314	0	107	3,749
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	17	—	0	—	0	11	—	6	0	0	85
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-154	—	44	0	110	2,060
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-261	—	264	0	-3	1,604
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	16,469	214	—	60	-1,206	—	—	5	17,944	10,472
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	8,220	62	—	-34	-405	—	—	1	8,652	3,582
Leaded	—	1,590	10	—	-307	-68	—	—	(s)	1,361	913
Unleaded	—	6,630	52	—	273	-337	—	—	(s)	7,292	2,669
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	28	0	—	22	-2	—	—	0	52	33
Jet Fuel	—	1,069	0	—	392	-41	—	—	0	1,502	1,016
Naphtha-Type	—	366	0	—	-155	8	—	—	0	203	285
Kerosene-Type	—	703	0	—	547	-49	—	—	0	1,299	731
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	-18	—	—	0	19	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,313	152	—	-320	-328	—	—	1	4,472	2,896
Residual Fuel Oil	—	294	0	—	0	11	—	—	0	283	550
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	16	4
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	3	-3	7
Waxes	—	64	0	—	0	31	—	—	0	33	124
Petroleum Coke	—	356	0	—	0	19	—	—	0	337	21
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,355	0	—	0	-472	—	—	1	1,826	2,159
Still Gas	—	690	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	690	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	68	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	64	12
Total	18,680	16,763	3,082	1,545	-5,927	-1,877	0	16,318	19	19,683	26,952

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 117,198	—	18,341	7,445	-32,072	-442	5	111,041	307	0	11,487
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,725	1,589	1,854	—	-17,604	58	—	4,477	99	12,930	1,244
Pentanes Plus	6,456	—	535	—	-2,642	-24	—	1,422	0	2,951	133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,269	1,589	1,319	—	-14,962	82	—	3,055	99	9,979	1,111
Ethane/Ethylene	8,856	0	0	—	-6,784	0	—	0	0	2,072	174
Propane/Propylene	10,325	1,660	644	—	-4,175	62	—	0	6	8,386	449
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,287	32	552	—	-2,486	22	—	2,149	94	120	350
Isobutane	1,801	-103	123	—	-1,517	-2	—	906	0	-600	138
Other Liquids	181	—	0	—	0	-1,056	—	1,035	0	202	3,749
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	181	—	0	—	0	-24	—	205	0	0	85
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	67	—	-322	0	255	2,060
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1,099	—	1,152	0	-53	1,604
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	117,781	973	—	-3,915	-764	—	—	101	115,502	10,472
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	58,319	311	—	-2,548	-1,262	—	—	28	57,316	3,582
Leaded	—	10,796	27	—	-2,673	-338	—	—	1	8,487	913
Unleaded	—	47,523	284	—	125	-924	—	—	27	48,829	2,669
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	185	0	—	104	-22	—	—	0	311	33
Jet Fuel	—	8,408	0	—	2,237	-3	—	—	0	10,648	1,016
Naphtha-Type	—	2,641	0	—	-1,190	-89	—	—	0	1,540	285
Kerosene-Type	—	5,767	0	—	3,427	86	—	—	0	9,108	731
Kerosene	—	105	0	—	0	41	—	—	0	64	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	31,721	632	—	-3,708	-378	—	—	9	29,014	2,896
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,453	30	—	0	54	—	—	(s)	2,429	550
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	126	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	141	4
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	24	-24	7
Waxes	—	265	0	—	0	-6	—	—	(s)	271	124
Petroleum Coke	—	2,645	0	—	0	19	—	—	34	2,592	21
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	8,166	0	—	0	824	—	—	5	7,337	2,159
Still Gas	—	4,911	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,911	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	480	0	—	0	-13	—	—	0	493	12
Total	149,104	119,370	21,168	7,445	-53,591	-2,204	5	116,553	507	128,634	26,952

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 474	—	83	50	-119	-9	0	496	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	9	10	—	-74	(s)	—	20	(s)	53
Pentanes Plus	28	—	4	—	-10	(s)	—	7	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	100	9	6	—	-64	(s)	—	13	(s)	38
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-31	0	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	41	8	4	—	-17	(s)	—	0	0	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	2	2	—	-9	(s)	—	10	(s)	2
Isobutane	7	(s)	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-13	—	10	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	1	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-8	—	9	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	531	7	—	2	-39	—	—	(s)	579
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	265	2	—	-1	-13	—	—	(s)	279
Leaded	—	51	(s)	—	-10	-2	—	—	(s)	44
Unleaded	—	214	2	—	9	-11	—	—	(s)	235
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	34	0	—	13	-1	—	—	0	48
Naphtha-Type	—	12	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	7
Kerosene-Type	—	23	0	—	18	-2	—	—	0	42
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	139	5	—	-10	-11	—	—	(s)	144
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	0	—	0	-15	—	—	(s)	59
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	603	541	99	50	-191	-61	0	526	1	635

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 482	—	75	31	-132	-2	(s)	457	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	7	8	—	-72	(s)	—	18	(s)	53
Pentanes Plus	27	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	104	7	5	—	-62	(s)	—	13	(s)	41
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	—	-28	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	—	-17	(s)	—	0	(s)	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	2	—	-10	(s)	—	9	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-4	—	4	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	5	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	485	4	—	-16	-3	—	—	(s)	475
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	240	1	—	-10	-5	—	—	(s)	236
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	35
Unleaded	—	196	1	—	1	-4	—	—	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	44
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	14	(s)	—	—	0	37
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	131	3	—	-15	-2	—	—	(s)	119
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	30
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	614	491	87	31	-221	-9	(s)	480	2	529

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 83,841	—	7,755	-558	-7,702	554	0	80,714	1,666	402	77,116
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,743	2,324	22	—	0	750	—	2,398	37	1,904	4,182
Pentanes Plus	1,499	—	0	—	0	-23	—	1,073	2	447	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,244	2,324	22	—	0	773	—	1,325	35	1,457	4,147
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	301	1,227	1	—	0	419	—	0	31	1,079	1,418
Normal Butane/Butylene	562	995	10	—	0	278	—	722	3	564	2,216
Isobutane	380	102	11	—	0	76	—	603	0	-186	513
Other Liquids	593	—	261	—	0	-891	—	2,567	0	-822	31,869
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	593	—	0	—	0	-65	—	658	0	0	1,529
Unfinished Oils	—	—	261	—	0	-1,198	—	1,692	0	-233	22,795
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	378	—	211	0	-589	7,542
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-6	—	6	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	88,694	2,104	—	2,682	-1,066	—	—	9,324	85,222	54,270
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	39,411	729	—	1,692	-1,013	—	—	505	42,340	21,014
Leaded	—	4,738	0	—	414	-595	—	—	1	5,746	4,043
Unleaded	—	34,673	729	—	1,278	-418	—	—	503	36,595	16,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	197	0	—	0	-52	—	—	0	249	407
Jet Fuel	—	13,022	6	—	481	-153	—	—	59	13,603	7,803
Naphtha-Type	—	1,468	0	—	219	-201	—	—	0	1,888	1,551
Kerosene-Type	—	11,554	6	—	262	48	—	—	59	11,715	6,252
Kerosene	—	120	0	—	0	20	—	—	(s)	100	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,060	125	—	526	-3	—	—	1,015	12,699	9,977
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,251	1,141	—	0	503	—	—	4,133	6,756	8,001
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	380	71	—	0	105	—	—	0	346	282
Special Naphthas	—	40	6	—	0	-7	—	—	3	50	48
Lubricants	—	603	0	—	-17	-4	—	—	93	497	1,908
Waxes	—	50	4	—	0	-43	—	—	31	66	138
Petroleum Coke	—	4,250	13	—	0	-375	—	—	3,452	1,186	2,088
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,668	9	—	0	-63	—	—	33	2,707	2,414
Still Gas	—	4,494	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,494	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	148	0	—	0	19	—	—	(s)	129	136
Total	87,177	91,018	10,142	-558	-5,020	-653	0	85,679	11,027	86,706	167,437

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

ıble 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
ude Oil	E 673,708	—	47,130	3,861	-66,068	404	5	626,284	27,764	4,174	77,116
tural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22,158	16,702	615	—	0	1,339	—	18,832	2,364	16,940	4,182
Pentanes Plus	12,353	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9,093	16	3,253	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,805	16,702	615	—	0	1,348	—	9,739	2,348	13,687	4,147
Ethane/Ethylene	16	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	117	0
Propane/Propylene	2,451	9,709	343	—	0	592	—	9	1,917	9,985	1,418
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,191	6,468	73	—	0	496	—	5,844	431	4,961	2,216
Isobutane	2,147	424	199	—	0	260	—	3,886	0	-1,376	513
ther Liquids	5,238	—	2,372	—	309	-549	—	12,293	0	-3,825	31,869
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5,238	—	308	—	0	1,341	—	4,205	0	0	1,529
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,953	—	309	-1,734	—	7,783	0	-3,787	22,795
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	-157	—	306	0	-38	7,542
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	3
nished Petroleum Products	—	678,339	8,941	—	24,285	-5,070	—	—	83,598	633,037	54,270
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	300,287	2,463	—	14,764	-2,754	—	—	7,523	312,745	21,014
Leaded	—	38,060	0	—	3,276	-1,342	—	—	44	42,634	4,043
Unleaded	—	262,227	2,463	—	11,488	-1,412	—	—	7,479	270,111	16,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,456	33	—	30	55	—	—	0	1,464	407
Jet Fuel	—	97,868	903	—	4,434	-1,048	—	—	3,939	100,314	7,803
Naphtha-Type	—	9,582	18	—	2,157	-483	—	—	111	12,129	1,551
Kerosene-Type	—	88,286	885	—	2,277	-565	—	—	3,829	88,184	6,252
Kerosene	—	772	0	—	0	-26	—	—	4	794	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	102,143	699	—	5,176	-2,510	—	—	12,516	98,012	9,977
Residual Fuel Oil	—	83,886	4,064	—	0	875	—	—	33,243	53,832	8,001
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,896	234	—	0	-36	—	—	0	3,166	282
Special Naphthas	—	285	57	—	0	-60	—	—	817	-415	48
Lubricants	—	5,017	0	—	-119	172	—	—	715	4,011	1,908
Waxes	—	444	15	—	0	-37	—	—	148	348	138
Petroleum Coke	—	33,515	320	—	0	50	—	—	24,502	9,283	2,088
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	13,728	153	—	0	235	—	—	190	13,456	2,414
Still Gas	—	34,690	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	34,690	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,352	0	—	0	14	—	—	1	1,337	136
otal	701,104	695,041	59,058	3,861	-41,474	-3,876	5	657,409	113,725	650,327	167,437

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,705	—	250	-18	-248	18	0	2,604	54	13
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	88	75	1	—	0	24	—	77	1	61
Pentanes Plus	48	—	0	—	0	-1	—	35	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	75	1	—	0	25	—	43	1	47
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	(s)	—	0	14	—	0	1	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	32	(s)	—	0	9	—	23	(s)	18
Isobutane	12	3	(s)	—	0	2	—	19	0	-6
Other Liquids	19	—	8	—	0	-29	—	83	0	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	19	—	0	—	0	-2	—	21	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	0	-39	—	55	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	12	—	7	0	-19
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,861	68	—	87	-34	—	—	301	2,749
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,271	24	—	55	-33	—	—	16	1,366
Leaded	—	153	0	—	13	-19	—	—	(s)	185
Unleaded	—	1,118	24	—	41	-13	—	—	16	1,180
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	8	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	420	(s)	—	16	-5	—	—	2	439
Naphtha-Type	—	47	0	—	7	-6	—	—	0	61
Kerosene-Type	—	373	(s)	—	8	2	—	—	2	378
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	421	4	—	17	(s)	—	—	33	410
Residual Fuel Oil	—	331	37	—	0	16	—	—	133	218
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	2	—	0	3	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	19	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	3	16
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	137	(s)	—	0	-12	—	—	111	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	86	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	1	87
Still Gas	—	145	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	145
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,812	2,936	327	-18	-162	-21	0	2,764	356	2,797

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,772	—	194	16	-272	2	(s)	2,577	114	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	69	3	—	0	6	—	77	10	70
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	69	3	—	0	5	—	40	10	56
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	2	—	(s)	8	41
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	27	(s)	—	0	2	—	24	2	20
Isobutane	9	2	1	—	0	1	—	16	0	-6
Other Liquids	22	—	10	—	1	-2	—	51	0	-16
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	1	—	0	6	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	1	-7	—	32	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,792	37	—	100	-21	—	—	344	2,605
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,236	10	—	61	-11	—	—	31	1,287
Leaded	—	157	0	—	13	-6	—	—	(s)	175
Unleaded	—	1,079	10	—	47	-6	—	—	31	1,112
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	403	4	—	18	-4	—	—	16	413
Naphtha-Type	—	39	(s)	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	50
Kerosene-Type	—	363	4	—	9	-2	—	—	16	363
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	420	3	—	21	-10	—	—	52	403
Residual Fuel Oil	—	345	17	—	0	4	—	—	137	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	3	-2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	138	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	101	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	56	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	55
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,885	2,860	243	16	-171	-16	(s)	2,705	468	2,676

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	June 1991		January-June 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 630**	**E 21**	**E 4,614**	**E 25**
Florida	192	6	2,134	12
New York	E 35	E 1	E 208	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 204	E 7	E 1,296	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	7	(s)
West Virginia	153	5	995	5
Adjustment[a]	45	1	-26	(s)
PAD District II	**E 21,420**	**E 714**	**E 133,166**	**E 736**
Illinois	1,480	49	9,375	52
Indiana	246	8	1,502	8
Kansas	4,603	153	28,610	158
Kentucky	443	15	2,652	15
Michigan	E 1,491	E 50	E 9,457	E 52
Missouri	11	(s)	70	(s)
Nebraska	477	16	2,876	16
North Dakota	2,998	100	18,280	101
Ohio	E 735	E 25	E 4,596	E 25
Oklahoma	8,731	291	E 54,533	E 301
South Dakota	135	5	829	5
Tennessee	40	1	234	1
Adjustment[a]	29	1	151	1
PAD District III	**E 100,119**	**E 3,337**	**E 613,864**	**E 3,392**
Alabama	1,504	50	9,213	51
Arkansas	E 804	E 27	E 5,100	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 11,877	E 396	E 73,133	E 404
Mississippi	2,222	74	13,167	73
New Mexico	5,607	187	34,589	191
Texas[b]	54,976	1,833	339,313	1,875
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,307	777	136,054	752
Adjustment[a]	-178	-6	3,295	18
PAD District IV	**E 14,520**	**E 484**	**E 87,669**	**E 484**
Colorado	2,584	86	15,130	84
Montana	1,589	53	9,805	54
Utah	2,015	67	12,822	71
Wyoming	8,046	268	49,696	275
Adjustment[a]	287	10	217	1
PAD District V	**E 81,774**	**E 2,726**	**E 504,822**	**E 2,789**
Alaska[b]	E 52,701	E 1,757	E 330,713	E 1,827
South Alaska	1,275	43	7,666	42
North Slope	51,425	1,714	323,044	1,785
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	1	(s)	3	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	58	(s)
California[b]	26,338	878	158,820	877
Nevada	277	9	1,898	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,277	76	12,952	72
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	171	6	381	2
U.S. Total[b]	**E 218,463**	**E 7,282**	**E 1,344,135**	**E 7,426**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,417; California: State - 1,898; Louisiana: State - E1,994; Texas: State -165; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E34,059.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**87**	**641**	**728**	**622**	**436**	**8,190**	**9,248**
Pentanes Plus	22	76	98	144	111	1,219	1,474
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65	565	630	478	325	6,971	7,774
Ethane	21	187	208	68	1	2,694	2,763
Propane	22	263	285	219	192	2,833	3,244
Normal Butane	17	81	98	106	128	840	1,074
Isobutane	5	34	39	85	4	604	693
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**161**	**32**	**193**	**108**	**41**	**3,005**	**3,154**
Pentanes Plus	7	5	12	20	13	358	391
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	154	27	181	88	28	2,647	2,763
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	812	825
Propane	97	20	117	42	19	1,017	1,078
Normal Butane	54	3	57	16	9	657	682
Isobutane	3	4	7	17	0	161	178

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**19,082**	**2,617**	**6,974**	**550**	**4,232**	**33,455**	**3,961**	**2,743**	**50,135**
Pentanes Plus	3,714	586	1,296	153	584	6,333	855	1,499	10,259
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,368	2,031	5,678	397	3,648	27,122	3,106	1,244	39,876
Ethane	6,432	1,048	2,434	46	1,775	11,735	1,091	1	15,798
Propane	5,559	600	1,907	174	1,196	9,436	1,257	301	14,523
Normal Butane	2,468	-1,876	579	125	450	1,746	534	562	4,014
Isobutane	909	2,259	758	52	227	4,205	224	380	5,541
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**846**	**3,507**	**1,074**	**136**	**114**	**5,677**	**175**	**156**	**9,355**
Pentanes Plus	411	552	138	29	24	1,154	58	17	1,632
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	435	2,955	936	107	90	4,523	117	139	7,723
Ethane	47	971	6	32	18	1,074	3	0	1,902
Propane	125	1,034	376	41	45	1,621	68	110	2,994
Normal Butane	223	647	398	28	19	1,315	35	14	2,103
Isobutane	40	303	156	6	8	513	11	15	724

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**37,879**	**3,085**	**40,964**	**63,895**	**10,085**	**22,526**	**96,506**
Natural Gas Liquids	**73**	**0**	**73**	**1,608**	**354**	**1,216**	**3,178**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	338	286	678	1,302
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59	0	59	1,270	68	538	1,876
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	21	0	21	136	1	125	262
Isobutane	38	0	38	1,134	67	413	1,614
Other Liquids	**7,623**	**242**	**7,865**	**3,389**	**64**	**815**	**4,268**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	319	0	319	85	16	2	103
Unfinished Oils (net)	5,756	247	6,003	2,619	81	806	3,506
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,548	-5	1,543	686	-33	8	661
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-2
Total Input to Refineries	**45,575**	**3,327**	**48,902**	**68,892**	**10,503**	**24,557**	**103,952**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,198	100	1,298	2,093	323	734	3,150
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	753	3,348
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	86.3	95.1	86.9	93.6	90.2	97.4	94.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	527	21	549	827	119	246	1,192
Catalytic Hydrocracking	61	5	66	114	0	5	119
Delayed and Fluid Coking	80	0	80	162	56	63	281
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.26	0.87	1.23	1.09	1.69	0.67	1.05
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.05	37.25	30.60	33.36	30.86	35.64	33.63
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,388**	**105**	**1,493**	**2,237**	**358**	**753**	**3,348**
Operating	1,340	105	1,445	2,236	358	753	3,347
Idle	49	0	49	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**491**	**0**	**422**	**913**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**16,738**	**93,590**	**75,115**	**6,036**	**2,411**	**193,890**	**15,375**	**80,714**	**427,449**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,214**	**2,901**	**2,233**	**251**	**168**	**6,767**	**629**	**2,398**	**13,045**
Pentanes Plus	773	1,390	422	157	121	2,863	215	1,073	5,467
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	441	1,511	1,811	94	47	3,904	414	1,325	7,578
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	97	263	588	2	0	950	298	722	2,253
Isobutane	344	1,248	1,223	92	47	2,954	116	603	5,325
Other Liquids	**276**	**8,773**	**1,811**	**192**	**54**	**11,106**	**314**	**2,567**	**26,120**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	216	811	456	13	11	1,507	6	658	2,593
Unfinished Oils (net)	175	7,506	1,316	171	47	9,215	44	1,692	20,460
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-115	457	11	8	-4	357	264	211	3,036
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	28	0	0	27	0	6	31
Total Input to Refineries	**18,228**	**105,264**	**79,159**	**6,479**	**2,633**	**211,763**	**16,318**	**85,679**	**466,614**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	544	3,037	2,443	192	78	6,294	505	2,744	13,991
Operable Capacity (daily average)	618	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,256	550	3,103	15,751
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	88.1	90.6	82.4	78.8	98.7	86.7	91.8	88.4	88.8
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	196	1,306	781	30	29	2,343	179	726	4,989
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	218	225	0	0	464	8	465	1,121
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	216	382	13	0	618	20	467	1,466
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.08	1.37	1.44	0.81	1.17	1.04	1.18	1.15
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.25	33.13	30.42	34.35	38.08	32.62	35.11	25.29	31.37
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**618**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,256**	**550**	**3,103**	**15,751**
Operating	610	3,324	2,634	238	79	6,884	550	3,005	15,230
Idle	8	27	332	6	0	372	0	99	521
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**4**	**1,458**	**645**	**183**	**0**	**2,290**	**0**	**43,807**	**47,010**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,575	49	1,624	2,438	323	812	3,573
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,151	35	1,186	2,243	267	639	3,149
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	438	17	455	284	66	173	523
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-14	-3	-17	-89	-10	0	-99
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,442	1,292	22,734	37,857	5,669	12,611	56,137
Leaded	397	3	400	121	110	135	366
Unleaded	21,045	1,289	22,334	37,736	5,559	12,476	55,771
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-4	0	-4	89	22	16	127
Jet Fuel	3,074	1	3,075	4,589	453	1,486	6,528
Naphtha-Type	97	0	97	472	-4	298	766
Kerosene-Type	2,977	1	2,978	4,117	457	1,188	5,762
Kerosene	-62	55	-7	-64	79	-37	-22
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,122	1,007	11,129	13,217	2,661	6,160	22,038
Residual Fuel Oil	3,647	57	3,704	1,970	287	193	2,450
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	955	21	976	70	0	41	111
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,303	0	2,303	163	0	55	218
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	389	36	425	1,737	287	97	2,121
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	407	0	407	568	0	53	621
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	13	0	13	589	0	59	648
Special Naphthas	54	30	84	227	0	267	494
Lubricants	194	325	519	405	0	313	718
Naphthenic	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	195	325	520	405	0	313	718
Waxes	0	74	74	42	0	36	78
Petroleum Coke	1,332	28	1,360	2,447	590	921	3,958
Marketable	508	0	508	1,381	423	613	2,417
Catalyst	824	28	852	1,066	167	308	1,541
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,475	269	3,744	4,247	555	1,199	6,001
Still Gas	2,016	156	2,172	3,041	395	1,120	4,556
Miscellaneous Products	288	41	329	199	27	43	269
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonfuel Use	288	41	329	199	27	42	268
Total	**47,573**	**3,384**	**50,957**	**71,861**	**11,061**	**25,252**	**108,174**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,998	-57	-2,055	-2,969	-558	-695	-4,222

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	537	5,860	2,844	119	116	9,476	294	2,324	17,291
Ethane/Ethylene	-58	183	266	0	0	391	0	0	391
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	360
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	31
Propane/Propylene	634	3,861	2,214	82	70	6,861	248	1,227	12,671
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,189
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,482
Normal Butane/Butylene	-253	1,672	318	37	36	1,810	56	995	3,839
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,662
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	177
Isobutane	214	144	46	0	10	414	-10	102	390
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,733	48,901	36,381	1,958	1,492	98,465	8,220	39,411	224,967
Leaded	320	116	309	0	304	1,049	1,590	4,738	8,143
Unleaded	9,413	48,785	36,072	1,958	1,188	97,416	6,630	34,673	216,824
Finished Aviation Gasoline	141	208	76	0	0	425	28	197	773
Jet Fuel	1,916	10,753	9,147	343	215	22,374	1,069	13,022	46,068
Naphtha-Type	524	1,220	477	158	192	2,571	366	1,468	5,268
Kerosene-Type	1,392	9,533	8,670	185	23	19,803	703	11,554	40,800
Kerosene	30	189	109	17	0	345	1	120	437
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,906	18,740	16,224	1,724	607	41,201	4,313	13,060	91,741
Residual Fuel Oil	416	6,959	4,145	417	28	11,965	294	10,251	28,664
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	169	0	745	93	19	1,026	62	1,146	3,321
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	130	1,417	520	267	9	2,343	81	629	5,574
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	117	5,542	2,880	57	0	8,596	151	8,476	19,769
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	80	3,351	105	0	1	3,537	0	101	4,666
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	162	4,378	2,976	0	0	7,516	12	279	8,468
Special Naphthas	108	627	30	104	0	869	0	40	1,487
Lubricants	33	1,559	727	542	0	2,861	-1	603	4,700
Naphthenic	33	211	0	402	0	646	0	275	920
Paraffinic	0	1,348	727	140	0	2,215	-1	328	3,780
Waxes	3	214	65	72	0	354	64	50	620
Petroleum Coke	356	3,417	4,034	123	23	7,953	356	4,250	17,877
Marketable	43	1,656	3,189	90	0	4,978	147	3,262	11,312
Catalyst	313	1,761	845	33	23	2,975	209	988	6,565
Asphalt and Road Oil	561	936	1,364	874	121	3,856	1,355	2,668	17,624
Still Gas	633	5,059	3,660	201	92	9,645	690	4,494	21,557
Miscellaneous Products	80	499	740	0	0	1,319	68	148	2,133
Fuel Use	8	0	229	0	0	237	0	0	238
Nonfuel Use	72	499	511	0	0	1,082	68	148	1,895
Total	**18,695**	**111,650**	**82,627**	**6,494**	**2,695**	**222,161**	**16,763**	**91,018**	**489,073**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-467	-6,386	-3,468	-15	-62	-10,398	-445	-5,339	-22,459

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**13,751**	**850**	**14,601**	**8,798**	**1,864**	**1,860**	**12,522**
Petroleum Products	**44,032**	**3,006**	**47,038**	**42,107**	**7,585**	**14,620**	**64,312**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	59	38	132	229
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,348	20	2,368	2,963	255	1,115	4,333
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	610	4	614	1,596	22	74	1,692
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,519	14	1,533	1,153	165	893	2,211
Isobutane	219	2	221	213	68	148	429
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	362	4	366	185	7	52	244
Unfinished Oils	12,977	881	13,858	11,146	423	4,357	15,926
Naphthas and Lighter	2,916	318	3,234	3,503	168	1,144	4,815
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,265	70	3,335	1,727	58	255	2,040
Heavy Gas Oils	5,653	287	5,940	3,683	195	1,866	5,744
Residuum	1,143	206	1,349	2,233	2	1,092	3,327
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,231	89	4,320	4,389	743	1,412	6,544
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	21	0	11	32
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,943	287	8,230	6,565	1,755	2,515	10,835
Leaded	0	14	14	42	41	109	192
Unleaded	7,943	273	8,216	6,523	1,714	2,406	10,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	2	101	18	28	147
Jet Fuel	1,931	0	1,931	2,577	287	527	3,391
Naphtha-Type	76	0	76	303	25	184	512
Kerosene-Type	1,855	0	1,855	2,274	262	343	2,879
Kerosene	76	38	114	507	80	223	810
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,966	435	8,401	5,872	1,606	2,293	9,771
Residual Fuel Oil	2,429	90	2,519	1,944	340	167	2,451
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	716	73	789	50	0	17	67
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,396	0	1,396	334	0	57	391
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	317	17	334	1,560	340	93	1,993
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	121	0	121	252	0	93	345
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	2	0	20	22
Special Naphthas	87	32	119	85	0	155	240
Lubricants	330	408	738	852	0	1	853
Waxes	0	158	158	99	0	28	127
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	825	0	825	651	714	401	1,766
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,292	512	2,804	3,684	1,310	1,063	6,057
Miscellaneous Products	108	52	160	153	9	27	189
Total Stocks, All Oils	**57,783**	**3,856**	**61,639**	**50,905**	**9,449**	**16,480**	**76,834**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,419**	**27,946**	**17,520**	**1,290**	**230**	**48,405**	**1,610**	**25,686**	**102,824**
Petroleum Products	**11,112**	**79,442**	**51,360**	**5,627**	**1,125**	**148,666**	**10,724**	**61,793**	**332,533**
Pentanes Plus	172	209	54	13	27	475	4	1	709
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,230	4,954	4,946	51	23	12,204	469	1,481	20,855
Ethane/Ethylene	75	1,455	0	0	0	1,530	0	0	1,531
Propane/Propylene	1,214	1,376	1,113	5	5	3,713	157	88	6,264
Normal Butane/Butylene	650	1,372	3,151	35	11	5,219	229	926	10,118
Isobutane	291	751	682	11	7	1,742	83	467	2,942
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	252	594	151	1	10	1,008	85	1,529	3,232
Unfinished Oils	2,972	29,430	19,426	1,008	181	53,017	2,060	22,795	107,656
Naphthas and Lighter	826	7,962	5,576	181	50	14,595	474	3,670	26,788
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	424	5,283	2,742	166	4	8,619	330	3,568	17,892
Heavy Gas Oils	953	11,503	7,359	592	127	20,534	700	11,209	44,127
Residuum	769	4,682	3,749	69	0	9,269	556	4,348	18,849
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,416	7,462	5,576	127	182	14,763	1,517	7,008	34,152
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	3	67
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,354	9,758	4,802	920	150	16,984	1,371	7,868	45,288
Leaded	93	61	0	0	48	202	355	1,575	2,338
Unleaded	1,261	9,697	4,802	920	102	16,782	1,016	6,293	42,950
Finished Aviation Gasoline	63	262	162	0	0	487	20	147	803
Jet Fuel	703	4,867	3,043	201	203	9,017	506	4,271	19,116
Naphtha-Type	216	511	297	159	153	1,336	167	561	2,652
Kerosene-Type	487	4,356	2,746	42	50	7,681	339	3,710	16,464
Kerosene	63	371	196	37	0	667	40	47	1,678
Distillate Fuel Oil	857	9,322	4,249	905	119	15,452	1,871	4,670	40,165
Residual Fuel Oil	282	3,640	2,735	238	29	6,924	550	5,918	18,362
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	96	0	1,212	6	25	1,339	38	762	2,995
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	38	465	259	191	4	957	88	522	3,354
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	148	3,175	1,264	41	0	4,628	424	4,634	12,013
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	18	612	234	0	9	873	0	78	1,417
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	102	1,383	180	0	0	1,665	4	204	1,899
Special Naphthas	54	862	4	67	0	987	2	48	1,396
Lubricants	9	4,021	1,193	544	0	5,767	7	1,165	8,530
Waxes	5	339	122	34	0	500	124	138	1,047
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	275	2,759	455	0	3,489	21	2,088	8,189
Asphalt and Road Oil	527	866	1,029	1,026	192	3,640	2,062	2,217	16,780
Miscellaneous Products	33	215	467	0	0	715	11	117	1,192
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,531**	**107,388**	**68,880**	**6,917**	**1,355**	**197,071**	**12,334**	**87,479**	**435,357**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] August 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.6	1.5	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	44.7	38.9	44.3	53.3	52.4	48.8	52.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.8	0.0	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.1	5.8
Kerosene	-0.1	1.7	0.0	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	0.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.2	30.2	23.7	19.9	26.2	26.4	22.0
Residual Fuel Oil	8.4	1.7	7.9	3.0	2.8	0.8	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.4	9.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	2.9	3.7	5.8	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.0	8.1	8.0	6.4	5.5	5.1	6.0
Still Gas	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.6	-1.7	-4.4	-4.5	-5.5	-3.0	-4.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.2	5.8	3.7	1.9	4.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	3.9
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.8	44.2	44.1	27.2	53.6	44.2	47.5	43.9	46.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.1	1.2	0.6	2.5	7.8	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.2	9.4	11.3	3.0	0.9	9.8	4.6	14.0	9.1
Kerosene	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.1	18.5	21.2	27.8	24.7	20.3	28.0	15.8	20.5
Residual Fuel Oil	2.5	6.9	5.4	6.7	1.1	5.9	1.9	12.4	6.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	1.9
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.5	1.0	8.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.0
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.4	5.3	2.0	0.9	3.9	2.3	5.2	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.3	0.9	1.8	14.1	4.9	1.9	8.8	3.2	3.9
Still Gas	3.7	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.5	5.5	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.8	-6.3	-4.5	-0.2	-2.5	-5.1	-2.9	-6.5	-5.0

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,922**	**3,133**	**8,638**	**13,693**
Florida	44	539	1,613	2,196
Maine	0	230	698	928
Maryland	0	0	539	539
Massachusetts	0	78	1,851	1,929
New Jersey	1,002	989	1,146	3,137
New York	876	909	1,711	3,496
North Carolina	0	0	189	189
Pennsylvania	0	388	60	448
South Carolina	0	0	104	104
Vermont	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	725	725
PAD District II	**32**	**12**	**27**	**71**
Michigan	32	0	8	40
North Dakota	0	12	19	31
PAD District III	**630**	**331**	**1,756**	**2,717**
Alabama	0	0	130	130
Louisiana	0	331	373	704
Mississippi	0	0	80	80
Texas	630	0	1,173	1,803
PAD District V	**205**	**189**	**747**	**1,141**
California	0	189	559	748
Hawaii	205	0	0	205
Oregon	0	0	188	188
U.S. Total	**2,789**	**3,665**	**11,168**	**17,622**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**42,392**	**39,703**	**114,264**	**2,561**	**7,755**	**206,675**	**6,667**
Natural Gas Liquids	**181**	**1,783**	**2,112**	**307**	**22**	**4,405**	**142**
Pentanes Plus	0	38	0	110	0	148	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	181	1,745	2,112	197	22	4,257	137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	233	0	0	233	8
Propane/Propylene	132	1,414	487	119	1	2,153	69
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	330	831	71	10	1,271	41
Isobutane	20	1	561	7	11	600	19
Other Liquids	**7,342**	**193**	**5,772**	**0**	**261**	**13,568**	**438**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	6,457	0	5,771	0	261	12,489	403
Naphthas and Lighter	773	0	1,323	0	0	2,096	68
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,677	0	1,979	0	0	6,656	215
Residuum	1,007	0	2,469	0	261	3,737	121
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	885	193	1	0	0	1,079	35
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**32,695**	**743**	**6,885**	**214**	**2,104**	**42,641**	**1,376**
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,855	302	0	62	729	11,948	385
Leaded	0	0	0	10	0	10	(s)
Unleaded	10,855	302	0	52	729	11,938	385
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	1,938	27	248	0	6	2,219	72
Naphtha-Type	418	27	0	0	0	445	14
Kerosene-Type	1,520	0	248	0	6	1,774	57
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	723	0	0	0	0	723	23
Other	797	0	248	0	6	1,051	34
Kerosene	21	0	0	0	0	21	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,725	183	0	152	125	5,185	167
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,725	183	0	152	125	5,185	167
Residual Fuel Oil	13,693	71	2,717	0	1,141	17,622	568
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,693	71	2,717	0	1,141	17,622	568
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,922	32	630	0	205	2,789	90
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,133	12	331	0	189	3,665	118
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	8,638	27	1,756	0	747	11,168	360
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	315	9	297	0	71	692	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,328	0	0	3,328	107
Special Naphthas	240	82	111	0	6	439	14
Lubricants	196	22	0	0	0	218	7
Waxes	13	3	4	0	4	24	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	658	38	180	0	9	885	29
Miscellaneous Products	41	6	0	0	0	47	2
Total	**82,610**	**42,422**	**129,033**	**3,082**	**10,142**	**267,289**	**8,622**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil[a,b]	300,333	273,267	782,571	18,341	47,130	1,421,642	5,850
Natural Gas Liquids	**4,282**	**15,468**	**11,148**	**1,854**	**615**	**33,367**	**137**
Pentanes Plus	890	315	0	535	0	1,740	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,392	15,153	11,148	1,319	615	31,627	130
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,850	233	0	0	2,083	9
Propane/Propylene	3,100	10,603	5,473	644	343	20,163	83
Normal Butane/Butylene	117	2,209	3,554	552	73	6,505	27
Isobutane	175	491	1,888	123	199	2,876	12
Other Liquids	**44,008**	**561**	**58,175**	**0**	**2,372**	**105,116**	**433**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	308	600	2
Unfinished Oils[a]	35,508	0	56,565	0	1,953	94,026	387
Naphthas and Lighter	4,237	0	13,190	0	410	17,837	73
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	24,626	0	20,307	0	966	45,899	189
Residuum	6,645	0	23,068	0	425	30,138	124
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,236	561	1,582	0	111	10,490	43
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**223,155**	**7,385**	**49,504**	**973**	**8,941**	**289,958**	**1,193**
Finished Motor Gasoline	69,204	2,321	756	311	2,463	75,055	309
Leaded	0	0	1	27	0	28	(s)
Unleaded	69,204	2,321	755	284	2,463	75,027	309
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	11	0	0	33	55	(s)
Jet Fuel	14,879	322	346	0	903	16,450	68
Naphtha-Type	2,791	322	0	0	18	3,131	13
Kerosene-Type	12,088	0	346	0	885	13,319	55
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,910	0	0	0	776	7,686	32
Other	5,178	0	346	0	109	5,633	23
Kerosene	976	0	87	0	0	1,063	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	41,692	2,736	23	632	699	45,782	188
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	(s)
Other	41,576	2,736	23	631	699	45,665	188
Residual Fuel Oil	86,876	649	13,550	30	4,064	105,169	433
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	86,876	649	13,550	30	4,064	105,169	433
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	13,022	150	2,387	0	1,327	16,886	69
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	19,133	142	4,653	0	369	24,297	100
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	54,721	357	6,510	30	2,368	63,986	263
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,096	239	3,829	0	234	6,398	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	29,058	0	0	29,058	120
Special Naphthas	537	796	631	0	57	2,021	8
Lubricants	1,528	158	0	0	0	1,686	7
Waxes	296	17	22	0	15	350	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	98	0	320	418	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,787	90	889	0	153	5,919	24
Miscellaneous Products	273	46	215	0	0	534	2
Total	**571,778**	**296,681**	**901,398**	**21,168**	**59,058**	**1,850,083**	**7,614**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**61,369**	**344**	**1,007**	**0**	**1,449**	**243**	**0**	**704**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	481	344	1,007	0	0	0	0	475	0	0
Saudi Arabia	60,888	0	0	0	1,449	243	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**60,954**	**0**	**3,390**	**180**	**961**	**639**	**2,393**	**4,256**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0	0
Gabon	1,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
Iran	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	30,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	0
Venezuela	21,729	0	3,390	180	961	639	2,393	2,422	0	0
Non OPEC	**84,352**	**3,913**	**8,092**	**899**	**9,538**	**1,337**	**2,792**	**12,662**	**21**	**439**
Angola	9,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	673	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	834	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	2,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	21,282	2,436	525	233	2,771	171	1,427	1,291	21	213
China, People's Republic of	2,315	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0
Egypt	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	21	0	238	1,400	0	0	78	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	230	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	598	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	338	25	866	0	242	0	0	293	0	10
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	24,710	929	210	213	0	112	0	807	0	216
Netherlands	0	14	0	85	489	0	0	343	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,144	0	417	60	50	1,245	0	0
Norway	4,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Oman	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	201	0	0	418	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Spain	0	0	932	0	551	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,714	0	0	0	514	0	91	559	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	1,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,570	130	1,222	576	1,224	1,725	0	0
Yemen	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**206,675**	**4,257**	**12,489**	**1,079**	**11,948**	**2,219**	**5,185**	**17,622**	**21**	**439**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,328**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,075**	**68,444**	**1,980**	**228**	**2,208**
Algeria	0	3,328	0	0	0	5,154	5,635	16	166	182
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,692	62,580	1,964	55	2,019
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	7	7
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**473**	**0**	**12,292**	**73,246**	**1,966**	**397**	**2,363**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	593	3,462	93	19	112
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,723	56	0	56
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	198	2,884	87	6	93
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484	48	0	48
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	31,506	983	34	1,016
Venezuela	0	0	0	473	0	10,458	32,187	701	337	1,038
Non OPEC	**692**	**0**	**218**	**412**	**232**	**41,247**	**125,599**	**2,721**	**1,331**	**4,052**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,242	298	0	298
Argentina	72	0	0	0	0	72	479	13	2	15
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	482	1,155	22	16	37
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	2,410	0	78	78
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	0	5	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	835	835	0	27	27
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006	65	0	65
Canada	32	0	44	232	179	9,575	30,857	687	309	995
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	305	2,620	75	10	85
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	6,797	179	40	219
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	263	963	23	8	31
France	11	0	0	0	0	1,748	1,748	0	56	56
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	427	427	0	14	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	598	598	0	19	19
Italy	7	0	0	0	0	1,443	1,781	11	47	57
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	6	6
Japan	36	0	0	0	2	44	44	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	6	4	2,497	27,207	797	81	878
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	0	936	936	0	30	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	174	0	3,090	3,090	0	100	100
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	187	4,410	136	6	142
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	10	10
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	516	516	0	17	17
Puerto Rico	465	0	174	0	39	1,297	1,297	0	42	42
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	268	268	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	1,483	0	48	48
Sweden	8	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	6	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	592	19	0	19
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	776	2,808	66	25	91
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	9	0	0	0	0	1,173	7,887	217	38	254
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,762	2,479	23	57	80
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,447	6,447	0	208	208
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	29	0	29
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	49	0	49
Other	0	0	0	0	5	326	326	0	11	11
Total	**692**	**3,328**	**218**	**885**	**232**	**60,614**	**267,289**	**6,667**	**1,955**	**8,622**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**8,021**	**0**	**1,007**	**0**	**1,449**	**243**	**0**	**475**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	1,007	0	0	0	0	475	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,021	0	0	0	1,449	243	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**20,688**	**0**	**844**	**180**	**961**	**639**	**2,393**	**2,179**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
Gabon	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	15,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	0	0
Venezuela	4,212	0	844	180	961	639	2,393	1,284	0	0
Non OPEC	**13,683**	**181**	**4,606**	**705**	**8,445**	**1,056**	**2,332**	**11,039**	**21**	**240**
Angola	3,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	834	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,048	181	0	40	1,983	138	967	1,220	21	24
Colombia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0
Egypt	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	0	238	1,400	0	0	78	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	230	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	598	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	338	0	557	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,378	0	210	212	0	112	0	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	0	0	85	489	0	0	343	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	815	0	417	60	50	1,245	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	201	0	0	418	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	932	0	551	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0
United Kingdom	994	0	0	0	514	0	91	559	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,570	130	1,222	328	1,224	1,725	0	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**42,392**	**181**	**6,457**	**885**	**10,855**	**1,938**	**4,725**	**13,693**	**21**	**240**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,174**	**11,195**	**259**	**102**	**361**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	1,482	0	48	48
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,692	9,713	259	55	313
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**473**	**0**	**7,669**	**28,357**	**667**	**247**	**915**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	189	895	23	6	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	6	0	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	706	16,286	503	23	525
Venezuela	0	0	0	473	0	6,774	10,986	136	219	354
Non OPEC	**315**	**0**	**196**	**185**	**54**	**29,375**	**43,058**	**441**	**948**	**1,389**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,819	123	0	123
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	2,280	0	74	74
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	0	5	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	835	835	0	27	27
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,536	50	0	50
Canada	4	0	22	185	9	4,794	6,842	66	155	221
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	1,761	17	40	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	263	963	23	8	31
France	11	0	0	0	0	1,727	1,727	0	56	56
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	427	427	0	14	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	598	598	0	19	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	799	1,137	11	26	37
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	6	6
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	750	4,128	109	24	133
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	917	917	0	30	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,587	2,587	0	83	83
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	187	187	0	6	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	516	516	0	17	17
Puerto Rico	300	0	174	0	39	1,132	1,132	0	37	37
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	1,483	0	48	48
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	461	461	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	2,158	32	38	70
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,199	6,199	0	200	200
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	1	322	322	0	10	10
Total	**315**	**0**	**196**	**658**	**54**	**40,218**	**82,610**	**1,367**	**1,297**	**2,665**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,964**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	4,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**8,150**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	3,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**26,589**	**1,745**	**0**	**193**	**302**	**27**	**183**	**71**	**0**	**82**
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	16,447	1,745	0	193	302	27	183	71	0	82
Colombia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**39,703**	**1,745**	**0**	**193**	**302**	**27**	**183**	**71**	**0**	**82**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,964**	**160**	**0**	**160**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,964	160	0	160
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,150**	**263**	**0**	**263**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,521	114	0	114
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,629	149	0	149
Non OPEC	**9**	**0**	**22**	**38**	**47**	**2,719**	**29,308**	**858**	**88**	**945**
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	15	0	15
Canada	9	0	22	38	47	2,719	19,166	531	88	618
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,281	138	0	138
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047	34	0	34
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	10	0	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	14	0	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,542	82	0	82
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	17	0	17
Total	**9**	**0**	**22**	**38**	**47**	**2,719**	**42,422**	**1,281**	**88**	**1,368**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**47,299**	**344**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**229**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	481	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	46,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**26,775**	**0**	**2,546**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,131**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	1,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	0	0
Venezuela	12,396	0	2,546	0	0	0	0	794	0	0
Non OPEC	**40,190**	**1,768**	**3,225**	**1**	**0**	**248**	**0**	**1,357**	**0**	**111**
Angola	5,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0
Canada	0	291	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
China, People's Republic of	2,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	25	309	0	0	0	0	293	0	10
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,051	929	0	1	0	0	0	807	0	0
Netherlands	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	1,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0
Yemen	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**114,264**	**2,112**	**5,771**	**1**	**0**	**248**	**0**	**2,717**	**0**	**111**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,328**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,901**	**51,200**	**1,526**	**126**	**1,652**
Algeria	0	3,328	0	0	0	3,672	4,153	16	118	134
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,818	1,510	0	1,510
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	7	7
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,677**	**30,452**	**864**	**119**	**982**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533	49	0	49
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484	48	0	48
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	337	11,699	367	11	377
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	3,340	15,736	400	108	508
Non OPEC	**297**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**4**	**7,191**	**47,381**	**1,296**	**232**	**1,528**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,423	175	0	175
Argentina	72	0	0	0	0	72	479	13	2	15
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	16	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	4	4
Canada	19	0	0	0	0	936	936	0	30	30
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,315	75	0	75
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,512	146	0	146
France	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Italy	7	0	0	0	0	644	644	0	21	21
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	6	0	1,743	18,794	550	56	606
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	174	0	503	503	0	16	16
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,176	102	0	102
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	165	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	5	5
Sweden	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	127	1,719	51	4	55
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	9	0	0	0	0	9	3,187	103	(s)	103
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,762	2,479	23	57	80
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	248	248	0	8	8
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	29	0	29
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**297**	**3,328**	**0**	**180**	**4**	**14,769**	**129,033**	**3,686**	**476**	**4,162**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,561**	**197**	**0**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,561	197	0	0	62	0	152	0	0	0
Total	**2,561**	**197**	**0**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**1,085**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,341**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**946**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	0	0
Indonesia	2,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
Venezuela	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,329**	**22**	**261**	**0**	**729**	**6**	**125**	**195**	**0**	**6**
Australia	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	226	22	0	0	424	6	125	0	0	6
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Total	**7,755**	**22**	**261**	**0**	**729**	**6**	**125**	**1,141**	**0**	**6**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**521**	**3,082**	**83**	**17**	**99**
Canada	0	0	0	0	110	521	3,082	83	17	99
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**521**	**3,082**	**83**	**17**	**99**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,085**	**35**	**0**	**35**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	35	0	35
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**946**	**6,287**	**172**	**31**	**203**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	404	2,567	70	13	83
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	198	2,884	87	6	93
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	344	836	16	11	27
Non OPEC	**71**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**17**	**1,441**	**2,770**	**43**	**46**	**89**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	22	0	22
Canada	0	0	0	9	13	605	831	7	20	27
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	305	305	0	10	10
Japan	36	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	268	268	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	6	6
Total	**71**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**17**	**2,387**	**10,142**	**250**	**77**	**327**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**442,514**	**3,694**	**18,235**	**51**	**7,700**	**969**	**85**	**8,812**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	14,700	3,597	7,512	0	0	0	0	7,802	0	0
Saudi Arabia	427,814	97	10,723	51	7,700	969	85	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**392,256**	**1,342**	**23,213**	**1,508**	**9,746**	**6,251**	**19,458**	**29,738**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	15,552	0	164	0	0	0	0	2,266	0	0
Gabon	18,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	25,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	0	0
Iran	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	176,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,043	0	0
Venezuela	152,329	1,342	23,049	1,508	9,746	6,251	19,458	22,993	0	0
Non OPEC	**586,872**	**26,591**	**52,578**	**8,931**	**57,609**	**9,230**	**26,239**	**66,619**	**1,063**	**2,021**
Angola	59,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,234	23	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	74
Australia	6,073	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	7,314	0	0
Belgium	0	0	506	2,574	524	0	0	470	0	0
Benin	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	41	3,529	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	3,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	181,086	18,787	1,544	716	17,944	1,428	13,573	7,072	180	1,477
China, People's Republic of	23,703	0	0	0	961	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	32,213	0	0	0	0	0	9	9,723	0	17
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	4,218	0	481	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	42	383	506	7,487	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	230	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	1,074	25	6,513	0	1,913	0	75	822	0	51
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	5,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	188,276	6,379	670	1,175	5	658	182	1,636	0	216
Netherlands	0	70	2,490	947	2,435	0	0	1,244	0	171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,068	51	1,141	60	371	11,285	883	0
Norway	17,135	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Oman	653	0	498	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,319	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	413	0	0	0	85	507	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,526	286	4,077	0	0	395	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,575	0	0	0	442	455	0	2,071	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	22,653	359	2,665	0	2,922	0	91	1,241	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	7,455	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,099	1,056	10,800	4,310	11,342	12,203	0	0
Yemen	6,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	7,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,559	0	229	0	0	501	0	0
Total	**1,421,642**	**31,627**	**94,026**	**10,490**	**75,055**	**16,450**	**45,782**	**105,169**	**1,063**	**2,021**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**29,058**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**68,977**	**511,491**	**1,821**	**284**	**2,105**
Algeria	263	29,058	0	0	0	48,232	62,932	60	198	259
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	20,516	448,330	1,761	84	1,845
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**4,006**	**353**	**95,869**	**488,125**	**1,614**	**395**	**2,009**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,430	17,982	64	10	74
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,029	74	0	74
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	436	25,797	104	2	106
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	16	0	16
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,043	181,028	728	17	745
Venezuela	254	0	0	4,006	353	88,960	241,289	627	366	993
Non OPEC	**5,881**	**0**	**1,686**	**1,913**	**3,234**	**263,595**	**850,467**	**2,415**	**1,085**	**3,500**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,142	243	0	243
Argentina	152	0	0	0	84	3,376	4,610	5	14	19
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	830	6,903	25	3	28
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,442	7,442	0	31	31
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	4,239	4,239	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	40	5,416	5,416	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	4,038	15	2	17
Canada	890	0	426	965	1,386	66,388	247,474	745	273	1,018
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	991	24,694	98	4	102
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	9,749	41,962	133	40	173
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	4,933	16	4	20
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	9	753	4,971	17	3	20
France	157	0	0	0	0	8,897	8,897	0	37	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	63	488	488	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,415	0	10	10
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	50	0	0	0	247	9,696	10,770	4	40	44
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	1	1
Japan	142	0	0	0	44	192	192	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	167	907	11,995	200,271	775	49	824
Netherlands	241	0	0	0	125	7,723	7,723	0	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	334	0	19,193	19,193	0	79	79
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	19,124	71	8	79
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	997	1,650	3	4	7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	2,325	2	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,257	1,257	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	2,191	0	1,260	0	262	6,302	6,302	0	26	26
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	1,005	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	8,731	8,731	0	36	36
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	540	540	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	7	0	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,968	20,543	72	12	85
Turkey	138	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	1	1
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	7,333	29,986	93	30	123
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	7,604	8,321	3	31	34
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	55,810	55,810	0	230	230
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,525	27	0	27
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,468	31	0	31
Other	0	0	0	0	17	2,376	2,376	0	10	10
Total	**6,398**	**29,058**	**1,686**	**5,919**	**3,697**	**428,441**	**1,850,083**	**5,850**	**1,763**	**7,614**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**68,341**	**1,241**	**5,153**	**0**	**7,700**	**894**	**85**	**5,612**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,144	5,077	0	0	0	0	5,612	0	0
Saudi Arabia	68,341	97	76	0	7,700	894	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**144,924**	**721**	**4,853**	**497**	**9,746**	**6,021**	**19,458**	**22,642**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	4,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Gabon	10,791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	97,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,896	0	0
Venezuela	30,130	721	4,853	497	9,746	6,021	19,458	18,591	0	0
Non OPEC	**87,068**	**1,430**	**25,502**	**7,739**	**51,758**	**7,964**	**22,149**	**58,622**	**976**	**537**
Angola	22,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	6,889	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	2,574	524	0	0	470	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	3,529	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	3,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	13,461	1,409	479	95	13,810	1,054	9,591	6,334	180	228
China, People's Republic of	4,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,723	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	4,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	234	506	7,487	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	230	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,015	0	2,951	0	1,913	0	75	235	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,359	0	429	622	0	112	159	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	21	542	947	2,435	0	0	942	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,846	51	1,141	60	371	10,937	796	0
Norway	4,116	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,319	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,856	286	4,077	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	455	0	1,599	0	0
United Kingdom	994	0	2,345	0	2,922	0	91	995	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	10,694	1,056	10,049	3,964	11,342	11,966	0	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	4,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	496	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**300,333**	**3,392**	**35,508**	**8,236**	**69,204**	**14,879**	**41,692**	**86,876**	**976**	**537**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20,685**	**89,026**	**281**	**85**	**366**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	11,833	11,833	0	49	49
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	8,852	77,193	281	36	318
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,706**	**131**	**67,775**	**212,699**	**596**	**279**	**875**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	5,398	17	5	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,791	44	0	44
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,982	8	0	8
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,896	100,674	402	12	414
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,706	131	63,724	93,854	124	262	386
Non OPEC	**2,096**	**0**	**1,528**	**1,081**	**1,603**	**182,985**	**270,053**	**358**	**753**	**1,111**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,855	94	0	94
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	2	9	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,005	7,005	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,568	3,568	0	15	15
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	40	5,390	5,390	0	22	22
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	3,366	13	1	14
Canada	527	0	268	815	111	34,901	48,362	55	144	199
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,001	20	(s)	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	9,732	11,751	8	40	48
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	1,069	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	266	4,484	17	1	18
France	33	0	0	0	0	8,582	8,582	0	35	35
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	54	479	479	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	9	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	5,281	6,296	4	22	26
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	1	1
Japan	7	0	0	0	26	33	33	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	890	2,428	24,787	92	10	102
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	5,054	5,054	0	21	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	16,362	16,362	0	67	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	6,105	17	8	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	2,325	2	7	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	1,525	0	1,260	0	262	5,636	5,636	0	23	23
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	7,325	7,325	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	504	504	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,496	3,975	6	10	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	6,353	7,347	4	26	30
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	49,071	49,071	0	202	202
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	4	0	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,258	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	10	969	969	0	4	4
Total	**2,096**	**0**	**1,528**	**4,787**	**1,734**	**271,445**	**571,778**	**1,236**	**1,117**	**2,353**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**41,581**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**39,082**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**192,604**	**15,153**	**0**	**561**	**2,321**	**322**	**2,736**	**649**	**0**	**796**
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	145,502	15,153	0	561	2,321	322	2,736	649	0	796
Colombia	3,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**273,267**	**15,153**	**0**	**561**	**2,321**	**322**	**2,736**	**649**	**0**	**796**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41,581**	**171**	**0**	**171**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	5	0	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,401	166	0	166
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**39,082**	**161**	**0**	**161**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,287	51	0	51
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,254	108	0	108
Non OPEC	**239**	**0**	**158**	**90**	**389**	**23,414**	**216,018**	**793**	**96**	**889**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	12	0	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Canada	216	0	158	90	387	23,389	168,891	599	96	695
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,225	13	0	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,863	98	0	98
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,281	14	0	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,373	22	0	22
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,966	20	0	20
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	7	0	7
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	0	2
Total	**239**	**0**	**158**	**90**	**389**	**23,414**	**296,681**	**1,125**	**96**	**1,221**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**328,660**	**2,453**	**13,082**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,200**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	13,520	2,453	2,435	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	0
Saudi Arabia	315,140	0	10,647	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**180,450**	**621**	**17,943**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,600**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	6,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	7,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	66,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	0	0
Venezuela	93,717	621	17,943	1,011	0	0	0	3,453	0	0
Non OPEC	**273,461**	**8,074**	**25,540**	**571**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**5,750**	**87**	**631**
Angola	33,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	820	23	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	74
Australia	438	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	425	0	0
Belgium	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,729	291	979	0	0	0	0	0	0	396
China, People's Republic of	16,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	26,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	25	3,562	0	0	0	0	587	0	20
Japan	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	141,440	6,379	241	553	5	0	23	1,636	0	0
Netherlands	0	49	1,948	0	0	0	0	302	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,581	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	9,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	496	0	498	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	395	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	16,693	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	7,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,405	0	751	346	0	237	0	0
Yemen	3,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,063	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	**782,571**	**11,148**	**56,565**	**1,582**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**13,550**	**87**	**631**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**29,058**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48,056**	**376,716**	**1,353**	**198**	**1,550**
Algeria	263	29,058	0	0	0	36,399	49,919	56	150	205
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	11,428	326,568	1,297	47	1,344
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**300**	**24**	**24,753**	**205,203**	**743**	**102**	**844**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,243	26	0	26
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,238	30	0	30
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	10	0	10
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	16	0	16
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	68,067	275	5	280
Venezuela	254	0	0	300	24	23,606	117,323	386	97	483
Non OPEC	**3,312**	**0**	**0**	**589**	**339**	**46,018**	**319,479**	**1,125**	**189**	**1,315**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,420	138	0	138
Argentina	152	0	0	0	84	908	1,728	3	4	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	830	1,268	2	3	5
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	2	2
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	671	671	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	584	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	147	0	0	0	0	1,813	3,542	7	7	15
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,653	69	0	69
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	26,986	111	(s)	111
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,864	16	0	16
Egypt	0	0	0	0	6	487	487	0	2	2
France	124	0	0	0	0	315	315	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,111	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	50	0	0	0	171	4,415	4,474	(s)	18	18
Japan	39	0	0	0	18	63	63	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	74	2	8,913	150,353	582	37	619
Netherlands	214	0	0	0	24	2,646	2,646	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	174	0	1,842	1,842	0	8	8
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,738	40	0	40
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	997	1,493	2	4	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	723	723	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	666	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,010	1,010	0	4	4
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	284	11,007	44	1	45
Turkey	138	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	1	1
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	980	17,673	69	4	73
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	7,368	8,085	3	30	33
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,739	6,739	0	28	28
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,837	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,295	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	7	1,149	1,149	0	5	5
Total	**3,829**	**29,058**	**0**	**889**	**363**	**118,827**	**901,398**	**3,220**	**489**	**3,709**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**18,341**	**1,319**	**0**	**0**	**311**	**0**	**632**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	18,341	1,319	0	0	311	0	632	30	0	0
Total	**18,341**	**1,319**	**0**	**0**	**311**	**0**	**632**	**30**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**3,932**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,932	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**27,800**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**0**	**2,496**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	5,066	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,111	0	0
Indonesia	20,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	0	0
Venezuela	2,228	0	253	0	0	230	0	949	0	0
Non OPEC	**15,398**	**615**	**1,536**	**60**	**2,463**	**598**	**699**	**1,568**	**0**	**57**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	5,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,053	615	86	60	1,502	52	614	59	0	57
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	961	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	413	0	0	0	85	507	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**47,130**	**615**	**1,953**	**111**	**2,463**	**903**	**699**	**4,064**	**0**	**57**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**535**	**2,827**	**21,168**	**75**	**12**	**87**
Canada	0	0	0	0	535	2,827	21,168	75	12	87
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**535**	**2,827**	**21,168**	**75**	**12**	**87**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**4,168**	**16**	**1**	**17**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	4,168	16	1	17
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**3,341**	**31,141**	**114**	**14**	**128**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	6,341	21	5	26
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	436	20,942	84	2	86
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	198	1,630	3,858	9	7	16
Non OPEC	**234**	**0**	**0**	**153**	**368**	**8,351**	**23,749**	**63**	**34**	**98**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,635	23	0	23
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Canada	0	0	0	60	353	3,458	5,511	8	14	23
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	961	3,040	9	4	13
Japan	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,559	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	93	15	654	1,268	3	3	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	4	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	1,005	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	2	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	1	1
Total	**234**	**0**	**0**	**153**	**676**	**11,928**	**59,058**	**194**	**49**	**243**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**1,666**	**1,699**	**55**
Natural Gas Liquids	**61**	**110**	**339**	**14**	**37**	**561**	**18**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61	110	339	14	35	559	18
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	31	92	256	0	31	410	13
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	18	84	14	3	149	5
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,197**	**738**	**12,433**	**5**	**9,324**	**23,698**	**764**
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	303	2,176	1	505	3,039	98
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40	35	191	0	59	326	11
Kerosene	1	16	1	0	(s)	18	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	160	10	3,293	1	1,015	4,479	144
Residual Fuel Oil	553	0	2,003	0	4,133	6,689	216
Special Naphthas	26	2	63	0	3	94	3
Lubricants	166	32	299	3	93	594	19
Waxes	8	8	25	0	31	73	2
Petroleum Coke	144	269	4,357	0	3,452	8,221	265
Asphalt and Road Oil	30	61	24	1	33	149	5
Miscellaneous Products	13	0	(s)	0	(s)	13	(s)
Total	**1,258**	**880**	**12,773**	**19**	**11,027**	**25,957**	**837**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**51**	**0**	**307**	**27,764**	**28,394**	**117**
Natural Gas Liquids	**715**	**1,260**	**5,502**	**99**	**2,364**	**9,940**	**41**
Pentanes Plus	12	0	148	0	16	176	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	703	1,260	5,354	99	2,348	9,763	40
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	465	988	3,979	6	1,917	7,355	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	238	272	1,374	94	431	2,408	10
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**11,255**	**3,383**	**111,298**	**101**	**83,598**	**209,635**	**863**
Finished Motor Gasoline	694	670	11,712	28	7,523	20,627	85
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	15	1	541	0	111	667	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	976	296	6,116	0	3,829	11,217	46
Kerosene	472	123	491	0	4	1,091	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,167	173	34,358	9	12,516	50,223	207
Residual Fuel Oil	2,634	226	20,836	(s)	33,243	56,939	234
Special Naphthas	430	288	2,519	1	817	4,055	17
Lubricants	1,346	225	2,000	24	715	4,311	18
Waxes	69	39	173	(s)	148	429	2
Petroleum Coke	1,268	1,078	32,482	34	24,502	59,364	244
Asphalt and Road Oil	132	264	66	5	190	657	3
Miscellaneous Products	53	(s)	2	0	1	56	(s)
Total	**12,242**	**4,695**	**116,800**	**507**	**113,725**	**247,969**	**1,020**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	53	18	0	193	30
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	221
Canada	496	0	149	369	276	17	257	361
Chile	0	0	71	0	0	0	265	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	70	894
Colombia	0	0	51	278	0	0	0	39
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	14	0	0	0	174	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	16	37	0	0	50	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	11	176	13	0	123	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Honduras	0	0	19	0	20	0	95	0
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	200
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	275	0
Jamaica	0	0	17	0	0	0	34	474
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	534
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	1,134
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	142	2,118	0	1	51	698
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	0	385	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	14	0	0	0	713	328
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	16	9	0	0	272	250
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	105
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	21	0	0	0	2	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	616
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223
Virgin Islands	1,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Total	**1,699**	**2**	**559**	**3,039**	**326**	**18**	**4,479**	**6,689**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	31	1
Australia	1	1	1	224	(s)	(s)	340	11
Bahama Islands	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	299	10
Bahrain	0	0	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	20	15	(s)	1,128	(s)	0	1,164	38
Brazil	0	3	(s)	3	(s)	0	699	23
Canada	3	101	15	366	93	1	2,504	81
Chile	0	30	(s)	0	0	3	369	12
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	25	1	(s)	1	(s)	991	32
Colombia	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	371	12
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	42	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	231	7
Ecuador	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Egypt	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	22	0	0	0	0	125	4
Finland	0	3	(s)	319	0	0	322	10
France	0	2	1	464	1	0	468	15
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	6
Germany, FR	3	2	1	24	6	(s)	37	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	50	0	0	50	2
Greece	0	1	0	140	0	0	141	5
Guatemala	1	6	(s)	0	19	(s)	350	11
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	4
Honduras	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	137	4
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	204	7
India	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	10
Israel	0	(s)	(s)	89	0	0	89	3
Italy	0	(s)	1	1,489	0	0	1,766	57
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	526	17
Japan	(s)	22	4	2,385	1	3	2,951	95
Korea, Republic of	1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,648	53
Malaysia	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	2	153	27	39	23	(s)	3,252	105
Netherlands	4	2	(s)	922	(s)	0	1,314	42
Netherlands Antilles	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,057	34
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Nigeria	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
Norway	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Panama	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	551	18
Peru	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	156	5
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	116	4
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	51	15	1	0	(s)	(s)	90	3
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Singapore	2	8	(s)	0	1	0	724	23
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Spain	(s)	(s)	8	453	0	0	462	15
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	1
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	(s)	24	0	58	0	0	82	3
United Kingdom	0	1	1	2	(s)	(s)	89	3
U.S.S.R.	0	37	0	0	0	0	47	2
Uruguay	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	6	1	1	(s)	231	7
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1,203	39
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	3	22	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	31	1
Total	**94**	**594**	**73**	**8,221**	**149**	**13**	**25,957**	**837**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	486	362
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	1,125	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	510	205	0	1,221	2,859
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	2,099	420
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,505	0	1,752	2,105	1,534	145	814	3,996
Chile	0	0	98	0	(s)	0	529	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,185	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	420	1,051	0	0	811	4,561
Colombia	0	0	131	278	0	1	1	39
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	291	36	0	281	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	148	106	0	0	287	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	0	42	199	0	0	166	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	781	716	419	0	3,688	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	436
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	125	1,150	131	0	1,773	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	124
Honduras	0	1	19	449	61	0	197	0
Hong Kong	0	2	2	0	0	0	834	639
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,082	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947
Israel	0	1	2	0	492	2	21	84
Italy	0	1	254	1	12	1	1,940	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	142	141	0	10	488	4,424
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,800	2	1,363	5,082
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	(s)	166	(s)	6,043	11,215
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	3,708	10,827	(s)	3	296	7,667
Netherlands	0	0	81	394	1,207	0	6,453	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	30	429	29	1	2,091	1,267
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	63	372	109	1	1,459	1,251
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	529	134
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	395
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	81	1	146	7	63	189
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	946	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	392	300	1	2,490	3,875
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	950	307
Suriname	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	92	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,329
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	495	6	2	0	387	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	288	572	0	0	1,500	315
Virgin Islands	25,410	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	141	271	1,333	217	2,146	372
Total	**28,394**	**176**	**9,763**	**20,627**	**11,884**	**1,091**	**50,223**	**56,939**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	37	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	887	4
Australia	1	74	6	2,396	1	1	4,393	18
Bahama Islands	0	36	0	0	5	(s)	4,923	20
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	258	0	0	264	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	28	55	8	5,060	3	(s)	5,174	21
Brazil	(s)	55	(s)	267	1	(s)	3,075	13
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	(s)
Canada	757	749	81	2,758	397	10	16,604	68
Chile	(s)	65	3	1	1	4	702	3
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	1,188	5
China, Taiwan	1	173	5	13	5	1	7,043	29
Colombia	2	45	4	(s)	1	1	502	2
Costa Rica	6	112	3	0	0	(s)	731	3
Denmark	0	1	2	358	(s)	0	364	1
Dominican Republic	6	74	1	0	1	1	703	3
Ecuador	1	13	2	0	(s)	(s)	25	(s)
Egypt	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	9	(s)
El Salvador	4	38	(s)	0	0	0	449	2
Finland	0	13	(s)	319	0	0	333	1
France	6	10	15	1,137	8	(s)	6,780	28
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1,102	5
Germany, FR	6	30	23	750	45	3	870	4
Ghana	0	1	(s)	218	0	0	219	1
Greece	(s)	5	(s)	696	0	0	882	4
Guatemala	26	53	4	1	19	1	3,310	14
Guinea	(s)	6	0	0	0	0	131	1
Honduras	3	45	2	0	0	(s)	778	3
Hong Kong	1	11	3	0	0	(s)	1,493	6
India	(s)	49	4	89	1	(s)	6,304	26
Indonesia	0	11	5	91	1	1	1,811	7
Ireland	(s)	3	1	121	(s)	0	1,071	4
Israel	4	18	(s)	769	0	(s)	1,393	6
Italy	(s)	5	5	8,285	2	(s)	13,001	54
Jamaica	1	11	1	61	0	2	5,281	22
Japan	1,040	320	28	15,342	14	11	26,038	107
Korea, Republic of	551	98	13	695	1	1	18,813	77
Malaysia	0	6	5	0	0	1	14	(s)
Mexico	12	1,077	138	482	96	2	24,439	101
Netherlands	804	12	5	7,235	7	(s)	16,198	67
Netherlands Antilles	100	78	(s)	0	0	0	4,025	17
New Zealand	0	7	3	258	(s)	(s)	268	1
Nigeria	(s)	6	(s)	0	4	4	14	(s)
Norway	(s)	2	(s)	710	(s)	(s)	715	3
Panama	5	20	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3,280	13
Peru	1	77	1	0	0	1	793	3
Philippines	(s)	34	1	149	(s)	2	693	3
Poland	0	5	2	0	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	660	94	8	0	(s)	3	2,739	11
Saudi Arabia	1	99	(s)	41	0	3	1,932	8
Singapore	6	58	1	22	6	(s)	7,151	29
South Africa	(s)	1	1	259	1	(s)	263	1
Spain	2	14	16	3,996	2	(s)	5,560	23
Suriname	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	139	1
Sweden	0	7	1	280	0	(s)	289	1
Switzerland	0	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	98	(s)
Thailand	0	45	5	1	(s)	1	1,514	6
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	274	1
Turkey	0	4	(s)	2,414	0	0	2,419	10
United Arab Emirates	(s)	47	0	345	0	(s)	396	2
United Kingdom	2	63	11	1,407	8	1	2,782	11
U.S.S.R.	1	150	0	319	0	0	483	2
Uruguay	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	15	(s)
Venezuela	7	17	8	686	18	1	3,413	14
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	25,700	106
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	584	2	0	586	2
Other	9	140	1	405	5	1	5,042	21
Total	**4,055**	**4,311**	**429**	**59,364**	**657**	**56**	**247,969**	**1,020**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,980**	**11**	**47**	**8**	**(s)**	**23**	**-2**	**-1**	**140**	**225**	**2,205**
Algeria	16	11	0	0	0	15	0	(s)	140	166	182
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,964	0	47	8	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	55	2,019
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	7	-2	-1	(s)	5	5
Other OPEC	**1,966**	**0**	**31**	**21**	**77**	**130**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**130**	**389**	**2,355**
Ecuador	93	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	(s)	19	112
Gabon	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	56
Indonesia	87	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	93
Iran	48	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	48
Nigeria	983	0	0	0	0	34	0	(s)	(s)	34	1,016
Venezuela	701	0	31	21	77	71	(s)	(s)	130	330	1,031
Non OPEC	**2,666**	**108**	**210**	**33**	**-54**	**200**	**-263**	**-11**	**337**	**559**	**3,225**
Angola	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298
Argentina	13	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	2	1	14
Australia	22	16	0	0	-4	0	-7	(s)	(s)	5	26
Bahama Islands	0	0	-2	-1	-6	77	0	(s)	(s)	68	68
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	5	-36	(s)	-1	-33	-33
Brazil	0	0	27	0	-15	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	4
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Canada	671	74	77	-3	38	30	-11	-2	42	244	915
China, People's Republic of	75	0	10	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	10	84
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	-2	-29	(s)	-1	(s)	-32	-32
Colombia	179	-2	-9	0	0	39	0	(s)	(s)	28	207
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	0	6	6
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	8	31
France	0	1	45	0	(s)	3	-15	(s)	8	41	41
Greece	0	0	19	0	0	0	-5	(s)	0	15	15
Guatemala	0	(s)	-6	(s)	-4	0	0	(s)	-1	-11	-11
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	11	1	8	0	-9	9	-48	(s)	28	-10	(s)
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-1	-15	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-17	-77	-1	1	-94	-94
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-16	-37	(s)	(s)	1	-52	-52
Malaysia	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Mexico	797	25	-68	4	-2	4	-1	-5	19	-24	773
Netherlands	0	(s)	16	0	-12	11	-30	(s)	3	-12	-12
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	13	2	-21	30	0	(s)	43	66	66
Norway	136	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	142
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Panama	0	-1	(s)	0	-9	-8	0	(s)	(s)	-18	-18
Peru	0	0	0	0	-2	13	0	(s)	(s)	12	12
Puerto Rico	0	-1	0	13	(s)	0	0	5	21	39	39
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	18	0	0	0	-15	(s)	30	33	33
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	6	6
Syria	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	19
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	66	0	0	0	0	25	(s)	(s)	(s)	25	91
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	217	0	17	0	(s)	18	(s)	(s)	(s)	35	252
U.S.S.R.	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	57	55	78
Virgin Islands	-39	0	39	19	39	56	0	(s)	55	208	169
Yemen	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Zaire	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	49
Other	0	-4	5	-1	-28	-31	-18	-5	18	-63	-63
Total	**6,612**	**119**	**287**	**61**	**23**	**353**	**-265**	**-12**	**607**	**1,173**	**7,785**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-August 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,821**	**15**	**32**	**1**	**-4**	**36**	**-2**	**-1**	**196**	**274**	**2,095**
Algeria	60	15	0	0	0	32	0	(s)	152	198	259
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,761	(s)	32	1	-4	3	(s)	(s)	44	76	1,837
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,614**	**4**	**38**	**24**	**67**	**120**	**-3**	**(s)**	**119**	**369**	**1,983**
Ecuador	64	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	1	10	74
Gabon	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	74
Indonesia	104	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	99
Iran	16	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-4	12
Nigeria	728	0	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	(s)	17	745
Venezuela	627	4	38	26	74	93	-3	(s)	119	352	979
Non OPEC	**2,298**	**70**	**155**	**-6**	**-81**	**43**	**-238**	**-10**	**283**	**217**	**2,515**
Angola	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	243
Argentina	5	(s)	1	0	-1	5	(s)	(s)	6	10	15
Australia	25	3	0	-1	-5	-3	-10	(s)	(s)	-15	10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-5	18	0	(s)	(s)	10	10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	-21	(s)	13	-4	-4
Brazil	0	-1	14	0	-8	5	-1	(s)	(s)	10	10
Brunei	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3
Cameroon	15	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	1	16
Canada	739	70	65	(s)	53	13	-10	-1	22	211	950
China, People's Republic of	98	0	4	0	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	97
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-4	0	-3	-19	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	133	-1	-1	0	(s)	40	(s)	(s)	(s)	38	171
Congo	16	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	20
Egypt	17	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	2	3	20
France	0	-3	28	-2	-15	1	-5	(s)	4	9	9
Greece	0	0	9	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	5	5
Guatemala	3	-1	-5	-1	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-11
India	0	0	0	-8	-13	-2	(s)	(s)	7	-16	-16
Italy	4	-1	8	(s)	-8	-7	-34	(s)	28	-14	-9
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-18	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-6	-21	-63	-1	-4	-106	-106
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-25	-46	-3	(s)	-1	-76	-76
Malaysia	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	21
Mexico	775	11	-45	3	(s)	-25	-2	-4	11	-51	724
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	-5	-27	5	-30	(s)	12	-35	-35
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	3	(s)	-7	41	0	(s)	26	62	62
Norway	71	0	3	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	76
Oman	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	4	7
Panama	0	(s)	-2	(s)	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	2	(s)	0	0	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	4	6
Puerto Rico	-6	(s)	(s)	9	(s)	-1	0	5	8	21	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	17	0	-4	(s)	-16	(s)	17	13	13
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	-1	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	7	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7
Thailand	1	-1	0	0	(s)	-5	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	-5
Trinidad and Tobago	72	(s)	2	2	-1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	83
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	1	-9	-9
United Kingdom	93	-1	12	(s)	-1	3	-6	(s)	11	19	112
U.S.S.R.	3	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	31	29	32
Virgin Islands	-105	0	43	18	47	50	0	(s)	71	228	124
Yemen	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	27
Zaire	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	31
Other	3	-2	-5	-7	-30	-16	-18	-3	8	-74	-71
Total	**5,734**	**90**	**224**	**19**	**-18**	**198**	**-243**	**-11**	**598**	**860**	**6,593**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,711**	**70,916**	**738,615**	**11,487**	**77,116**	**913,845**
Refinery	14,601	12,522	48,405	1,610	25,686	102,824
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,091	57,053	106,072	8,895	35,918	209,029
Leases	19	1,341	15,635	982	1,106	19,083
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,503	0	0	568,503
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	14,406	14,406
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**173,077**	**184,349**	**267,925**	**15,465**	**90,321**	**731,137**
Refinery	47,038	64,312	148,666	10,724	61,793	332,533
Bulk Terminal	100,250	78,990	74,816	2,520	22,655	279,231
Pipeline	25,596	37,893	38,766	2,046	5,717	110,018
Natural Gas Processing Plant	193	3,154	5,677	175	156	9,355
Pentanes Plus	**30**	**3,464**	**5,631**	**133**	**35**	**9,293**
Refinery	0	229	475	4	1	709
Bulk Terminal	18	1,289	3,100	0	17	4,424
Pipeline	0	1,555	902	71	0	2,528
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	391	1,154	58	17	1,632
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,022**	**41,182**	**63,913**	**1,111**	**4,147**	**116,375**
Refinery	2,368	4,333	12,204	469	1,481	20,855
Bulk Terminal	1,837	27,432	41,123	84	2,527	73,003
Pipeline	1,636	6,654	6,063	441	0	14,794
Natural Gas Processing Plant	181	2,763	4,523	117	139	7,723
Ethane/Ethylene	**2**	**6,059**	**12,396**	**174**	**0**	**18,631**
Refinery	0	1	1,530	0	0	1,531
Bulk Terminal	2	3,974	7,388	0	0	11,364
Pipeline	0	1,259	2,404	171	0	3,834
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	825	1,074	3	0	1,902
Propane/Propylene	**3,276**	**23,048**	**23,360**	**449**	**1,418**	**51,551**
Refinery	614	1,692	3,713	157	88	6,264
Bulk Terminal	914	17,166	15,671	83	1,220	35,054
Pipeline	1,631	3,112	2,355	141	0	7,239
Natural Gas Processing Plant	117	1,078	1,621	68	110	2,994
Normal Butane/Butylene	**2,513**	**9,749**	**21,433**	**350**	**2,216**	**36,261**
Refinery	1,533	2,211	5,219	229	926	10,118
Bulk Terminal	918	5,159	14,204	1	1,276	21,558
Pipeline	5	1,697	695	85	0	2,482
Natural Gas Processing Plant	57	682	1,315	35	14	2,103
Isobutane	**231**	**2,326**	**6,724**	**138**	**513**	**9,932**
Refinery	221	429	1,742	83	467	2,942
Bulk Terminal	3	1,133	3,860	0	31	5,027
Pipeline	0	586	609	44	0	1,239
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	178	513	11	15	724
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**366**	**244**	**1,008**	**85**	**1,529**	**3,232**
Refinery	366	244	1,008	85	1,529	3,232
Unfinished Oils	**13,858**	**15,926**	**53,017**	**2,060**	**22,795**	**107,656**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,234	4,815	14,595	474	3,670	26,788
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,335	2,040	8,619	330	3,568	17,892
Heavy Gas Oils	5,940	5,744	20,534	700	11,209	44,127
Residuum	1,349	3,327	9,269	556	4,348	18,849
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**5,119**	**7,448**	**16,350**	**1,604**	**7,542**	**38,063**
Refinery	4,320	6,544	14,763	1,517	7,008	34,152
Bulk Terminal	689	648	1,440	87	16	2,880
Pipeline	110	256	147	0	518	1,031

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**32**	**32**	**0**	**3**	**67**
Refinery	0	32	32	0	3	67
Finished Motor Gasoline	**49,317**	**52,165**	**45,008**	**3,582**	**21,014**	**171,086**
Refinery	8,230	10,835	16,984	1,371	7,868	45,288
Bulk Terminal	27,330	24,673	10,455	1,275	10,324	74,057
Pipeline	13,757	16,657	17,569	936	2,822	51,741
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**106**	**926**	**496**	**913**	**4,043**	**6,484**
Refinery	14	192	202	355	1,575	2,338
Bulk Terminal	92	486	130	348	2,231	3,287
Pipeline	0	248	164	210	237	859
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**49,211**	**51,239**	**44,512**	**2,669**	**16,971**	**164,602**
Refinery	8,216	10,643	16,782	1,016	6,293	42,950
Bulk Terminal	27,238	24,187	10,325	927	8,093	70,770
Pipeline	13,757	16,409	17,405	726	2,585	50,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**212**	**483**	**535**	**33**	**407**	**1,670**
Refinery	2	147	487	20	147	803
Bulk Terminal	210	322	48	13	260	853
Pipeline	0	14	0	0	0	14
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**461**	**1,106**	**1,883**	**285**	**1,551**	**5,286**
Refinery	76	512	1,336	167	561	2,652
Bulk Terminal	216	255	189	0	563	1,223
Pipeline	169	339	358	118	427	1,411
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,281**	**9,191**	**15,972**	**731**	**6,252**	**42,427**
Refinery	1,855	2,879	7,681	339	3,710	16,464
Bulk Terminal	4,618	3,186	2,542	256	1,723	12,325
Pipeline	3,808	3,126	5,749	136	819	13,638
Kerosene	**2,243**	**1,435**	**1,138**	**56**	**54**	**4,936**
Refinery	114	810	667	40	47	1,678
Bulk Terminal	2,046	484	302	26	2	2,860
Pipeline	83	141	169	0	5	398
Distillate Fuel Oil	**56,050**	**33,133**	**28,494**	**2,896**	**9,977**	**130,550**
Refinery	8,401	9,771	15,452	1,871	4,670	40,165
Bulk Terminal	41,616	14,272	5,248	681	4,352	66,169
Pipeline	6,033	9,090	7,794	344	955	24,216
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**18,018**	**3,924**	**15,102**	**550**	**8,001**	**45,595**
Refinery	2,519	2,451	6,924	550	5,918	18,362
Bulk Terminal	15,499	1,473	8,178	0	1,912	27,062
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	171	171
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**4,381**	**561**	**1,588**	**38**	**763**	**7,331**
Refinery	789	67	1,339	38	762	2,995
Bulk Terminal	3,592	494	249	0	1	4,336
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**6,424**	**737**	**4,616**	**88**	**641**	**12,506**
Refinery	1,396	391	957	88	522	3,354
Bulk Terminal	5,028	346	3,659	0	119	9,152
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,213**	**2,626**	**8,898**	**424**	**6,426**	**25,587**
Refinery	334	1,993	4,628	424	4,634	12,013
Bulk Terminal	6,879	633	4,270	0	1,792	13,574
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**121**	**345**	**873**	**0**	**78**	**1,417**
Refinery	121	345	873	0	78	1,417

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**4**	**22**	**1,665**	**4**	**204**	**1,899**
Refinery	4	22	1,665	4	204	1,899
Special Naphthas	**604**	**362**	**1,104**	**2**	**48**	**2,120**
Refinery	119	240	987	2	48	1,396
Bulk Terminal	485	122	117	0	0	724
Lubricants	**2,509**	**1,806**	**6,443**	**7**	**1,908**	**12,673**
Refinery	738	853	5,767	7	1,165	8,530
Bulk Terminal	1,771	953	676	0	743	4,143
Waxes	**158**	**127**	**500**	**124**	**138**	**1,047**
Refinery	158	127	500	124	138	1,047
Petroleum Coke	**825**	**1,766**	**3,489**	**21**	**2,088**	**8,189**
Refinery	825	1,766	3,489	21	2,088	8,189
Asphalt and Road Oil	**5,933**	**9,923**	**4,473**	**2,159**	**2,414**	**24,902**
Refinery	2,804	6,057	3,640	2,062	2,217	16,780
Bulk Terminal	3,129	3,866	833	97	197	8,122
Miscellaneous Products	**946**	**265**	**1,295**	**12**	**136**	**2,654**
Refinery	160	189	715	11	117	1,192
Bulk Terminal	786	15	565	1	19	1,386
Pipeline	0	61	15	0	0	76
Total Stocks, All Oils	**188,788**	**255,265**	**1,006,540**	**26,952**	**167,437**	**1,644,982**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**106**	**35,454**	**2,160**	**50,017**	**18,018**	**1,645**
Connecticut	0	1,168	33	3,200	219	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	71	2,310	85	5,100	3,231	W
Florida	0	5,346	156	1,975	1,209	165
Georgia	0	2,568	79	1,206	224	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	830	155	2,866	757	W
Massachusetts	0	1,428	126	2,365	901	W
New Jersey	1	7,633	208	13,985	5,931	W
New York	2	3,108	411	9,326	3,142	W
North Carolina	2	1,929	151	1,373	292	W
Pennsylvania	2	4,638	496	4,153	1,101	W
Rhode Island	0	490	W	1,418	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,272	99	574	W	W
Virginia	14	2,584	108	2,368	537	W
West Virginia	14	150	W	108	W	W
PAD District II	**678**	**34,830**	**1,294**	**24,043**	**3,924**	**19,936**
Illinois	112	7,155	198	4,803	1,519	956
Indiana	176	4,445	107	3,491	545	W
Iowa	2	1,661	W	1,287	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	72	2,435	9	1,946	37	13,631
Kentucky	9	1,291	73	742	W	W
Michigan	53	3,720	145	2,126	155	2,043
Minnesota	88	1,817	W	1,528	319	W
Missouri	7	1,361	W	745	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	43	678	W	870	W	W
Ohio	4	4,074	411	2,335	336	W
Oklahoma	110	1,979	W	1,334	336	1,127
Tennessee	0	2,142	57	875	207	W
Wisconsin	2	2,072	W	1,961	119	W
PAD District III	**332**	**27,107**	**969**	**20,700**	**15,102**	**21,005**
Alabama	0	1,400	45	844	634	49
Arkansas	0	857	W	476	W	W
Louisiana	0	4,943	242	4,292	6,121	2,953
Mississippi	0	2,578	11	1,533	W	1,458
New Mexico	108	363	W	202	29	W
Texas	224	16,966	651	13,353	8,120	16,442
PAD District IV	**703**	**1,943**	**66**	**2,552**	**550**	**308**
Colorado	73	551	W	409	W	W
Idaho	119	184	W	129	W	W
Montana	279	507	W	837	47	23
Utah	121	259	W	416	131	197
Wyoming	111	442	W	761	W	47
PAD District V	**3,806**	**14,386**	**49**	**9,022**	**7,830**	**1,418**
Alaska	140	524	W	662	W	W
Arizona	238	466	W	234	W	W
California	1,995	9,506	47	5,385	5,113	189
Hawaii	33	654	W	334	W	W
Nevada	95	239	W	99	W	W
Oregon	284	1,058	W	726	121	W
Washington	1,021	1,939	W	1,582	1,332	27
U.S. Total	**5,625**	**113,720**	**4,538**	**106,334**	**45,424**	**44,312**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	129	0	0	96	2,330	531	0	0	58,957
Petroleum Products	7,626	71	0	3,443	5,856	2,131	0	75,933	25,461
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	152	1	0	0	741
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	493	3,574	37	0	1,868	3,085
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	28	0	0	0	152	171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,298	0	0	1,516	940	1,258	0	44,373	13,682
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unleaded	5,298	0	0	1,516	940	1,258	0	44,373	13,680
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	117	124
Jet Fuel	302	0	0	267	220	600	0	10,233	3,463
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	99	10
Kerosene-Type	302	0	0	267	146	600	0	10,134	3,453
Kerosene	20	0	0	8	0	0	0	128	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,889	0	0	728	297	213	0	17,399	3,413
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	101	662	0	0	447	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	33
Lubricants	0	18	0	119	0	0	0	442	343
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	53	0	183	0	0	0	413	397
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	57	0
Total	7,755	71	0	3,539	8,186	2,662	0	75,933	84,418

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,532	1,700	0	0	0	7,702	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,685	1,850	1,467	1,040	0	0	43	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	113	190	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	744	1,277	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	930	530	0	762	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	179	72	0	235	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	751	458	0	527	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	331	58	0	150	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	120	56	0	99	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	211	2	0	51	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	398	405	0	128	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,685	4,382	3,167	1,040	0	0	7,745	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**104**	**0**	**0**	**2,330**	**531**	**0**	**58,957**
Petroleum Products	**7,531**	**0**	**1,781**	**5,194**	**2,131**	**63,484**	**22,287**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	152	1	0	741
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	493	3,574	37	1,682	3,085
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	30	0	0	0	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,290	0	800	940	1,258	37,450	12,348
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unleaded	5,290	0	800	940	1,258	37,450	12,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	22	0	108
Jet Fuel	302	0	167	220	600	8,402	3,150
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	74	0	99	10
Kerosene-Type	302	0	167	146	600	8,303	3,140
Kerosene	20	0	0	0	0	128	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,889	0	321	297	213	15,658	2,855
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	**7,635**	**0**	**1,781**	**7,524**	**2,662**	**63,484**	**81,244**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,532**	**1,700**	**0**	**3,376**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,659**	**1,850**	**1,467**	**1,040**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	113	190	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	744	1,277	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	930	530	0	762	0	0
Leaded	0	179	72	0	235	0	0
Unleaded	0	751	458	0	527	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	331	58	0	150	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	120	56	0	99	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	211	2	0	51	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	398	405	0	128	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,659**	**4,382**	**3,167**	**1,040**	**3,376**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	**25**	**0**	**0**	**96**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**95**	**71**	**0**	**1,662**	**662**	**0**	**12,449**	**24**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	28	0	0	152	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	0	0	716	0	0	6,923	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	8	0	0	716	0	0	6,923	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	100	0	0	1,831	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	100	0	0	1,831	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	407	0	0	1,741	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	101	662	0	447	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	93	662	0	447	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	24
Lubricants	0	18	0	119	0	0	442	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	53	0	183	0	0	413	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
Total	**120**	**71**	**0**	**1,758**	**662**	**0**	**12,449**	**24**

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,326**
Petroleum Products	**1,335**	**11,090**	**3,174**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**43**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	186	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	12	140	171	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	524	6,399	1,334	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	524	6,399	1,334	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	30	87	16	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	157	1,674	313	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	157	1,674	313	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	232	1,509	558	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	447	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	447	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	24	92	33	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	299	143	343	26	0	0	43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	413	397	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,335**	**11,090**	**3,174**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**4,369**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**96**	**129**	**-33**	**61,618**	**2,957**	**58,661**
Petroleum Products	**79,376**	**7,697**	**71,679**	**34,937**	**11,430**	**23,507**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	854	153	701
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,361	0	2,361	3,829	4,104	-275
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	496	2,309	-1,813
Propane/Propylene	2,200	0	2,200	1,755	1,237	518
Normal Butane/Butylene	82	0	82	692	408	284
Isobutane	79	0	79	886	150	736
Unfinished Oils	180	29	151	200	28	172
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	164	30	134	30	0	30
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,889	5,298	40,591	19,510	3,714	15,796
Leaded	0	0	0	74	0	74
Unleaded	45,889	5,298	40,591	19,436	3,714	15,722
Finished Aviation Gasoline	117	0	117	124	22	102
Jet Fuel	10,500	302	10,198	3,823	1,087	2,736
Naphtha-Type	99	0	99	66	74	-8
Kerosene-Type	10,401	302	10,099	3,757	1,013	2,744
Kerosene	136	20	116	29	8	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,127	1,889	16,238	5,707	1,238	4,469
Residual Fuel Oil	548	0	548	0	763	-763
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	58	-58	58	0	58
Special Naphthas	140	0	140	33	0	33
Lubricants	561	18	543	343	119	224
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	596	53	543	397	183	214
Miscellaneous Products	57	0	57	0	11	-11
Total	**79,472**	**7,826**	**71,646**	**96,555**	**14,387**	**82,168**

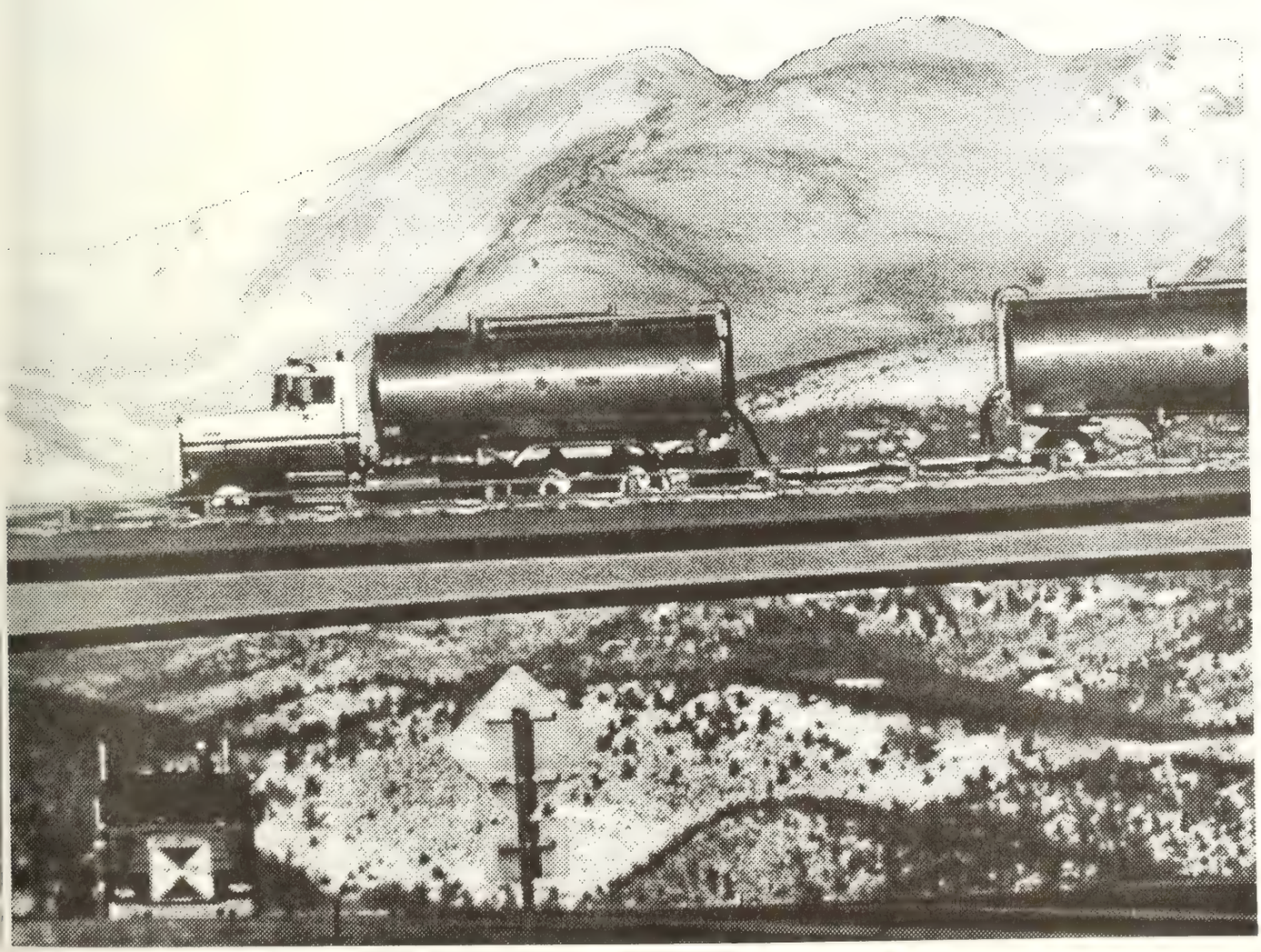
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**11,732**	**58,957**	**-47,225**	**531**	**4,232**	**-3,701**	**0**	**7,702**	**-7,702**
Petroleum Products	**7,437**	**103,079**	**-95,642**	**2,131**	**4,357**	**-2,226**	**2,725**	**43**	**2,682**
Pentanes Plus	342	741	-399	1	303	-302	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,851	4,953	-102	37	2,021	-1,984	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,009	245	2,764	0	951	-951	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,208	3,394	-2,186	36	568	-532	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	455	544	-89	1	278	-277	0	0	0
Isobutane	179	770	-591	0	224	-224	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	323	-323	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	164	-164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	940	58,985	-58,045	1,258	1,292	-34	1,692	0	1,692
Leaded	0	181	-181	0	307	-307	414	0	414
Unleaded	940	58,804	-57,864	1,258	985	273	1,278	0	1,278
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	241	-241	22	0	22	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	220	14,027	-13,807	600	208	392	481	0	481
Naphtha-Type	74	229	-155	0	155	-155	219	0	219
Kerosene-Type	146	13,798	-13,652	600	53	547	262	0	262
Kerosene	0	137	-137	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	297	21,210	-20,913	213	533	-320	526	0	526
Residual Fuel Oil	662	447	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	173	-173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	61	811	-750	0	0	0	26	43	-17
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	53	810	-757	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	57	-46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**19,169**	**162,036**	**-142,867**	**2,662**	**8,589**	**-5,927**	**2,725**	**7,745**	**-5,020**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

***Central Atlantic*:** The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

***Lower Atlantic*:** The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

***Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky*:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

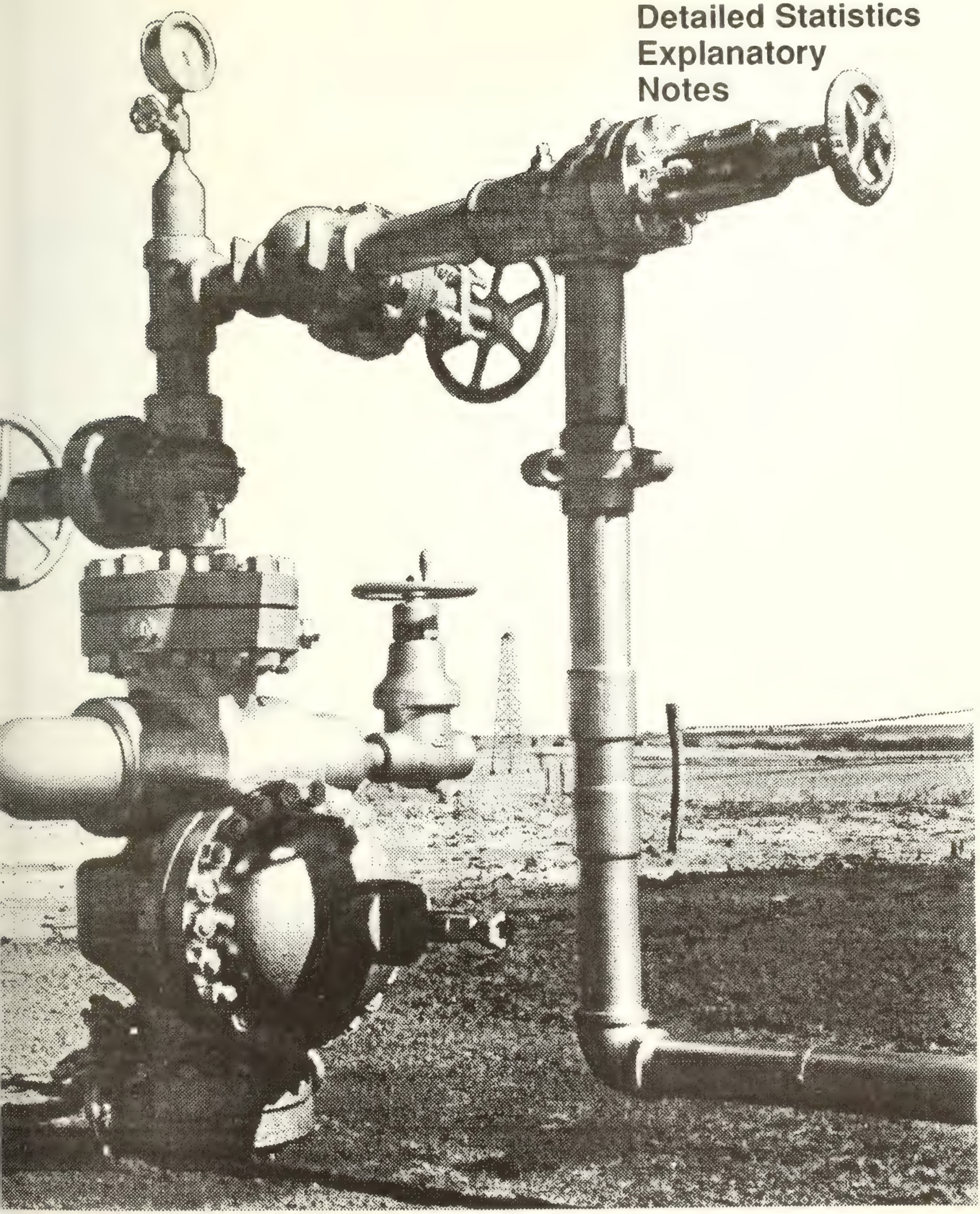


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



he cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
6-14-90	1977	0																
7-14-90	4705	1841	0															
8-14-90	6742	4444	1672	0														
9-14-90	6831	6701	3919	1757	0													
10-14-90	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0												
11-14-90	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0											
12-14-90	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0										
1-14-91	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0									
2-14-91	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0								
3-14-91	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0							
4-14-91	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0						
5-14-91	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0					
6-14-91	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0				
7-14-91	7409	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0			
8-14-91	7415	7337	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0		
9-14-91	7418	7340	7123	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0	
10-14-91	7418	7340	7123	7207	7318	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
10-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	6	6	17	29	33

	Month of Production																	
	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301
Interim[f]	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	
Revised	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235		
Final[g]	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338									

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90/2).

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:

Naphthas and lighter

Kerosene and light gas oils

Heavy gas oils

Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

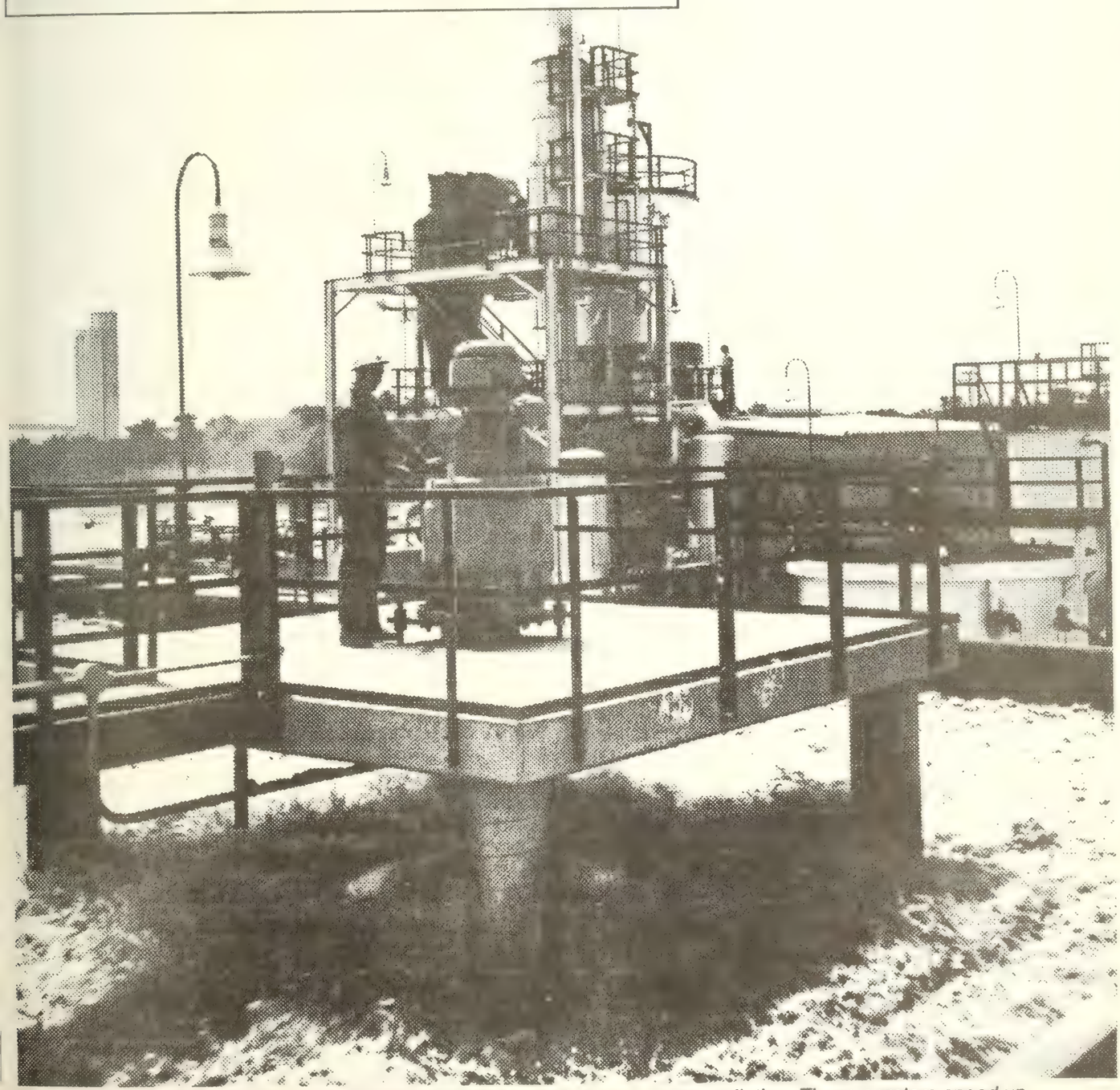
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**17**	**14,078**	**-5**	**13,898**	**5**	**14,050**	**3**	**14,674**	**4**	**15,256**	**1**	**4**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-9	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	13,915	0	(s)
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	173	0	0
LPGs	359	7	304	4	234	4	224	3	221	9	238	-1	4
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	7	166	4	88	2	60	0	58	1	67	-1	2
Isobutane	129	(s)	138	(s)	146	1	164	3	163	8	171	(s)	2
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	0	78	0	77	0	1
Unfinished Oils	480	11	444	1	422	-1	399	-2	671	1	806	(s)	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	-6	22	-2	164	-3	151	2	6	-9	48	1	-3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0	0
Production	**16,344**	**21**	**16,549**	**11**	**16,273**	**12**	**16,380**	**1**	**17,086**	**21**	**17,623**	**3**	**12**
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	326	1	2
LPGs	1,716	25	1,829	7	1,887	8	1,881	5	1,924	6	1,894	-1	8
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	547	-2	540	(s)	532	(s)	-1
Propane/Propylene	905	5	916	1	900	1	889	2	910	3	894	-1	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	15	185	2	261	1	285	2	290	-3	292	-4	2
Isobutane	145	5	157	6	162	5	160	4	184	5	177	4	5
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-7	96	2	73	1	82	-5	101	17	78	0	1
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0	(s)
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0	(s)
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0	1
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	2,862	1	2,822	0	2,924	1	2,940	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	933	0	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-2	148	1	133	0	138	(s)	134	-2	161	4	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	(s)	241	(s)	231	1	242	(s)	257	(s)	305	(s)	(s)
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	(s)	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	567	0	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	531	0	-1
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	0	1
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	66	0	(s)
Imports	**7,066**	**19**	**6,844**	**20**	**6,550**	**92**	**7,374**	**44**	**8,496**	**27**	**8,177**	**81**	**47**
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	-8	6,317	49	22
Pentanes Plus	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	11	(s)	(s)
LPGs	137	7	119	5	81	5	149	3	127	1	143	5	4
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
Propane/Propylene	97	4	88	2	54	1	99	1	89	(s)	78	2	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	2	29	(s)	20	(s)	35	2	1
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	2	9	(s)	20	1	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0	2
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	8	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-4	3
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-5	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	64	5	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	57	5	2
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	6	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	209	5	2
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	13	4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0	(s)
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0	(s)
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	0	20	(s)	35	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

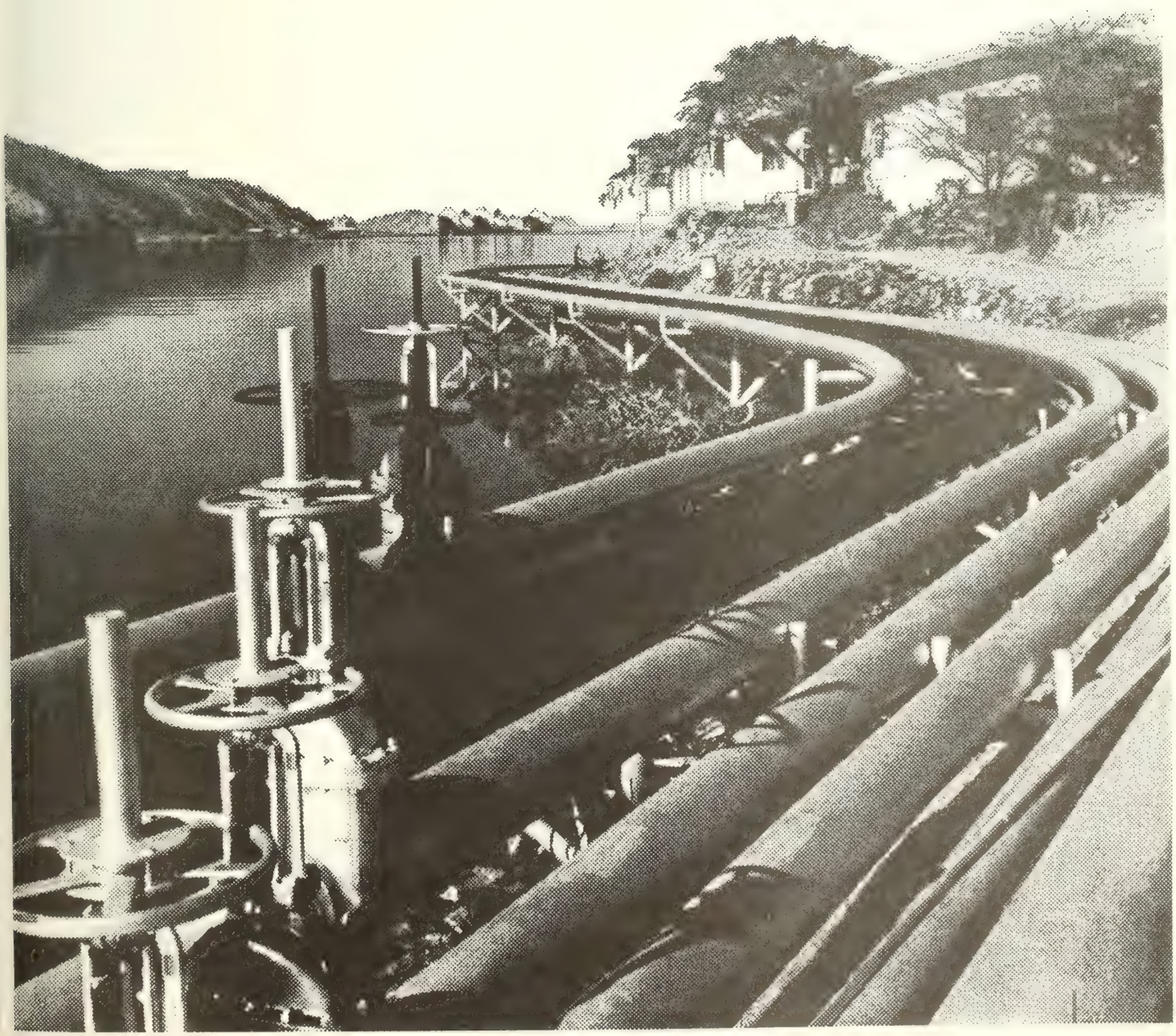
Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,097**	**992,910**	**179**	**990,395**	**-1,442**	**1,009,127**	**212**	**1,059,470**	**-1,619**	**1,065,100**	**42**	**-621**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	336,772	45	338,716	-180	358,501	-2,066	347,588	0	-248
Pentanes Plus	5,862	45	6,162	58	6,550	7	7,174	-19	8,037	-9	9,563	5	15
LPGs	76,268	510	68,798	424	72,551	32	83,126	60	96,295	161	106,013	81	211
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	20,902	16	21,048	0	87
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-108	29,874	169	29,529	55	35,035	55	41,596	61	48,005	61	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	195	11,793	66	15,636	-2	19,821	10	25,069	36	27,537	12	53
Isobutane	9,125	-8	9,050	66	9,036	-8	8,546	30	8,728	48	9,423	8	23
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	1,799	515	2,743	0	2,829	0	234
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-220	104,511	-126	106,699	-148	112,091	-119	115,604	-126	110,680	43	-116
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-257	41,023	-109	38,723	-99	36,382	-369	37,471	167	37,838	118	-92
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,766	180,837	-1,060	172,564	-1,346	170,258	-1,072	172,008	144	176,777	56	-841
Leaded	10,038	-27	10,487	-22	8,010	-95	7,420	-1	7,203	3	7,433	2	-23
Unleaded	177,198	-1,739	170,350	-1,038	164,554	-1,251	162,838	-1,071	164,805	141	169,344	54	-817
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15	3
Jet Fuel	50,491	-12	47,957	-498	44,576	-127	43,696	503	46,923	7	48,594	0	-21
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	0	5,869	-1	5,866	0	5,714	0	5,670	0	5,509	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	7	43,085	0	-21
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	4,676	0	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-428	101,256	317	98,273	-67	102,177	725	107,005	-87	113,474	-16	74
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	39	44,645	604	42,941	75	44,690	78	45,809	281	43,475	0	180
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89	-73
Special Naphthas	3,075	-2	3,147	0	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	2,375	0	3
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44	-36
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	393	26,436	-80	30,925	0	32,132	164	32,336	109	30,378	-138	75
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	2,361	-17	16
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**80**	**16,284**	**-12**	**16,100**	**71**	**16,103**	**-39**	**16,098**	**38**	**16,764**	**48**	**31**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	136	(s)	112	(s)	2
LPGs	2,139	8	1,850	11	1,556	22	1,423	5	1,361	-6	1,443	8	8
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-14	593	9	565	5	511	-2	511	-2	537	1	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,393	12	1,141	-7	921	6	780	4	756	3	736	1	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	4	90	4	47	3	109	2	69	-4	167	-1	1
Isobutane	47	7	26	5	24	8	23	2	25	-3	2	6	4
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-7	0	2	0	1	0	-5	0	17	0	0	1
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	8	-236	7	-285	20	-356	2	6
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	15	-20	-3	-46	2	-13	7	7	-8	-23	(s)	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	58	6,806	-17	7,047	12	7,137	1	7,475	-38	7,465	-2	2
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	3	278	-3	280	(s)	272	1	0
Unleaded	6,361	58	6,592	-16	6,737	9	6,860	4	7,195	-38	7,193	-2	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-1	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,548	2	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	1,468	6	3
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	0	181	0	154	(s)	156	0	191	0	185	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	22	1,282	6	3
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	16	(s)	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	14	3,000	-25	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	2,783	3	2
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	3	1,239	-19	1,206	15	1,128	(s)	1,010	2	1,265	22	4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-2	163	1	137	(s)	179	1	166	-2	201	2	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	3	395	0	349	0	334	0	371	0	431	1	1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	31	1	(s)
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-3	(s)
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	303	(s)	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	-13	182	13	239	-2	375	-5	484	2	629	8	(s)
Still Gas	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	0	1
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	72	1	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

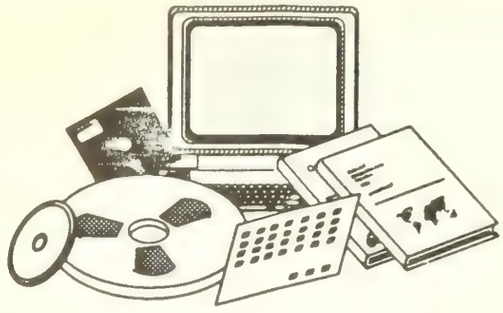
> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

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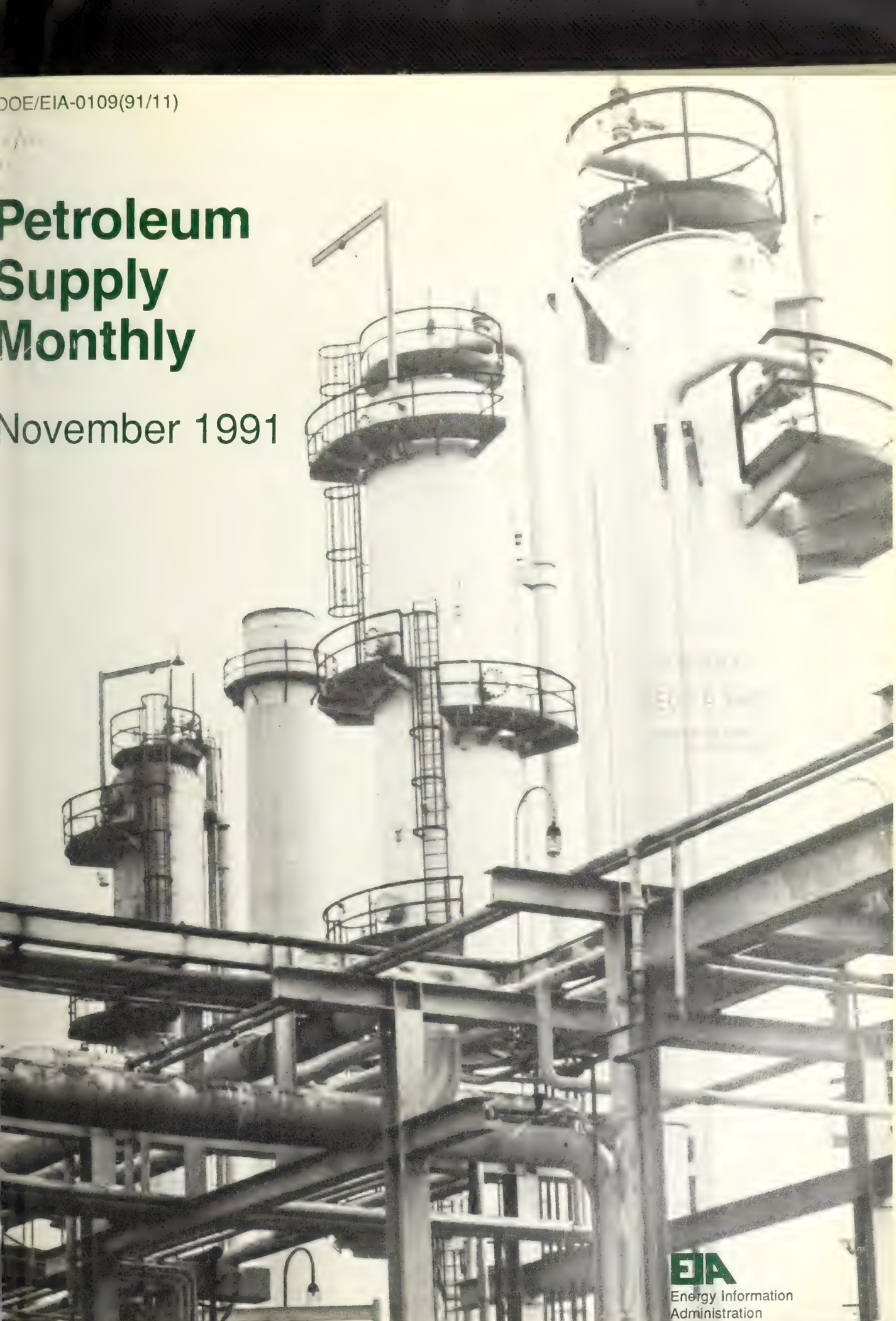
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1991



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Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1991

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U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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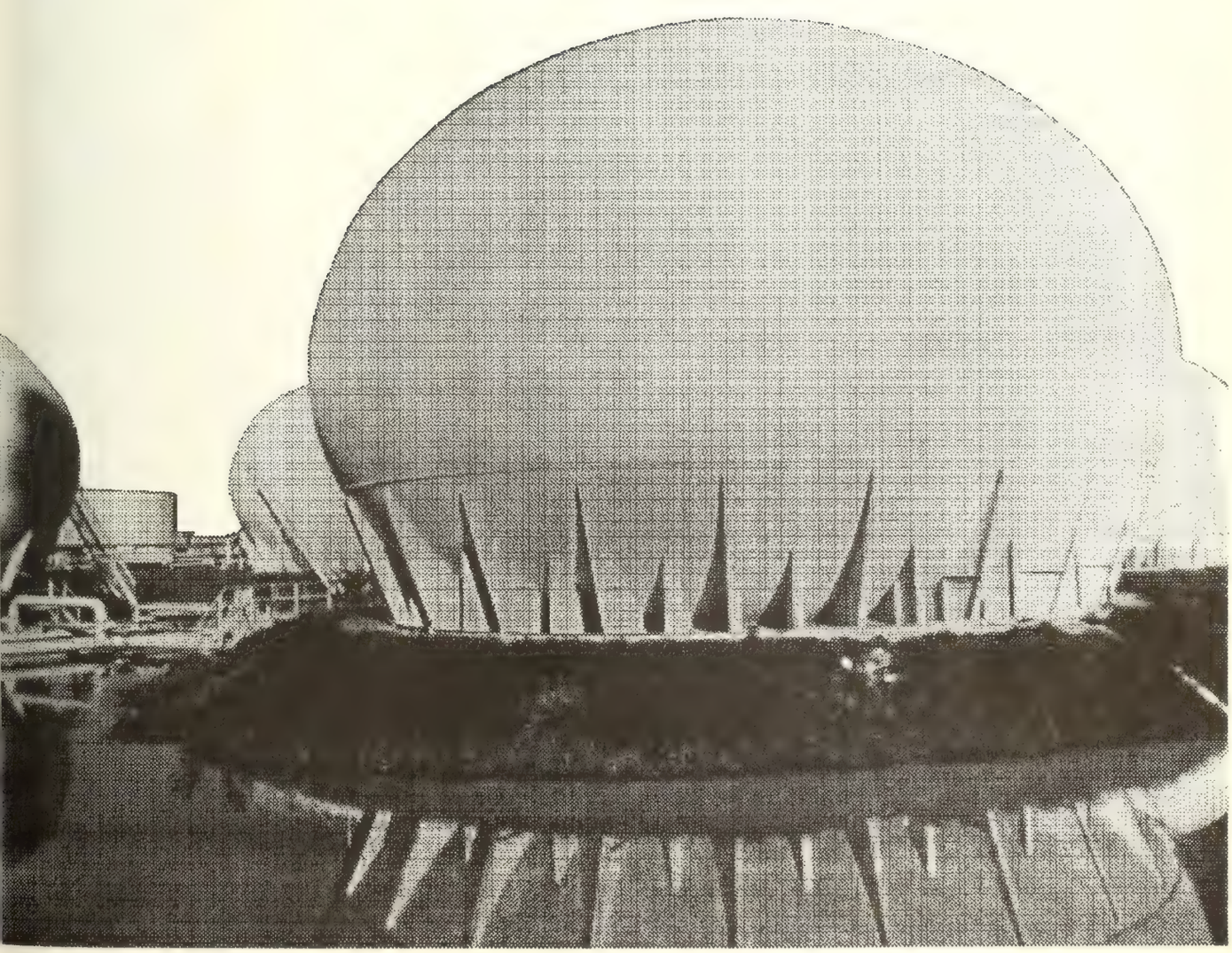
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U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
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Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
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Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

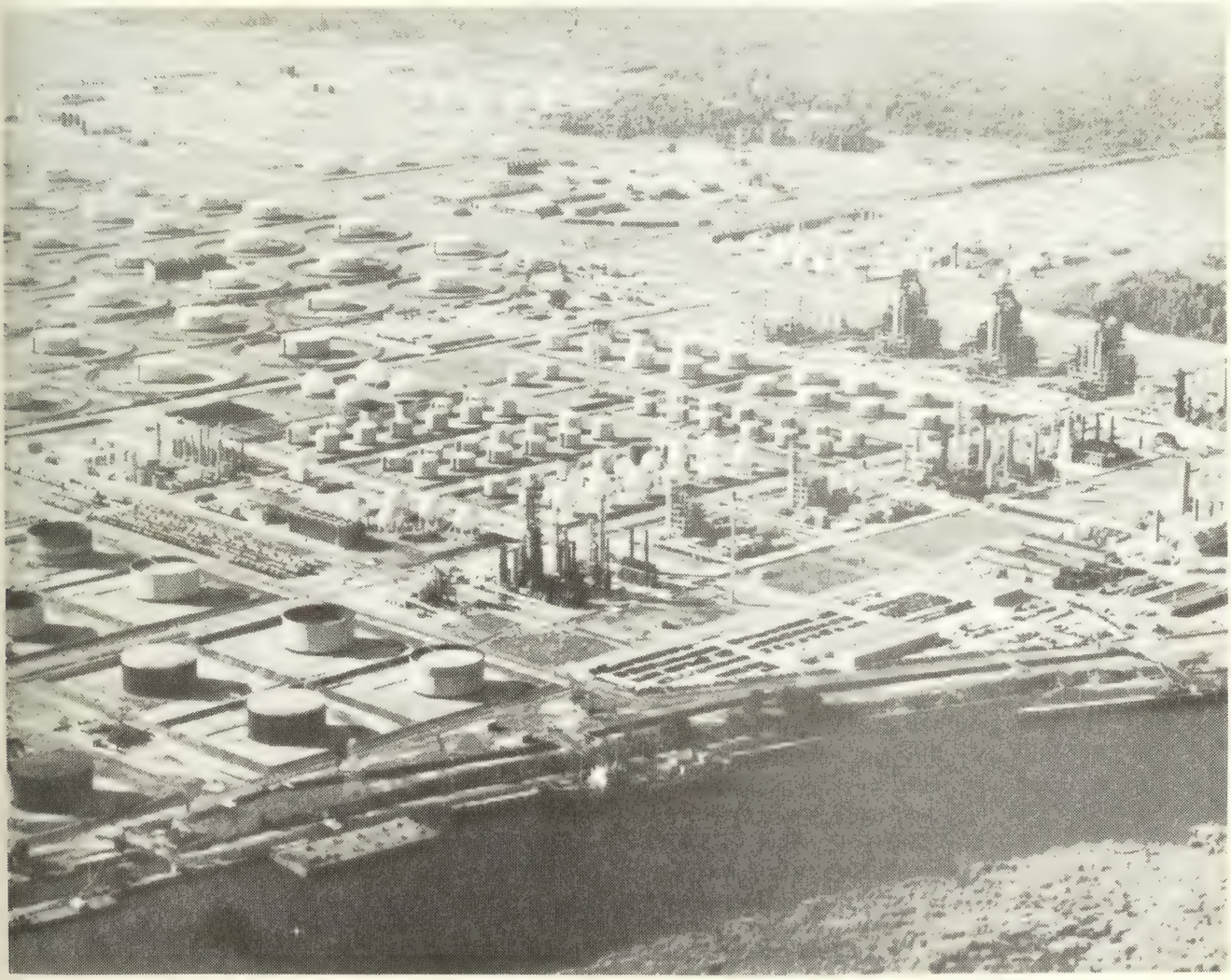
Highlights

In addition to the effects on U.S. petroleum supply and demand rendered by the slowly recovering economy, uncertainty about Soviet supplies in the world market, and Brazil's oil workers' strike, seasonal events also affected demand in September 1991. Petroleum product demand declined to 16.7 million barrels per day (Table H1) as the summer driving season came to an end and temperatures moderated. A year earlier, effects of the Persian Gulf crisis sent demand plummeting from 18.1 million barrels per day in August 1990 to 16.5 million barrels per day in September. After the plunge last September, demand was consistently below year-earlier levels each month through August 1991.

For the year to date, petroleum product demand was 3 percent lower than for the same period of 1990, primarily because of the recessionary economy during the first half of this year. After 9 months of recession, economic conditions improved somewhat during the third quarter of 1991, with real Gross National Product growth at an annual rate of 2.4 percent.[1] Nevertheless, many sectors of the economy remained in a recessionary mode.

Imports of petroleum products were at normal levels in September and, with the exception of distillate fuel oil, product exports returned to normal also. A major destination for

[1]"Economic Reports Are Mixed," *The Washington Post*, October 30, 1991, pp. A1 and A20.



The end of the summer driving season signaled the beginning of seasonal changeovers at refineries, from gasoline to distillate production in September.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — September	
	September	August	Difference[a]	September	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.7**	**17.1**	**-0.4**	**16.5**	**16.6**	**17.1**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.6	-0.5	6.9	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.8	0.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	4.1	4.0	(s)	4.1	3.7	4.0
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**13.7**	**13.8**	**-0.1**	**14.1**	**13.4**	**13.6**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**91.3**	**91.9**	**-0.6**	**94.6**	**89.7**	**92.0**
Imports	**7.7**	**8.6**	**-0.9**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**8.5**
Crude Oil	**5.8**	**6.7**	**-0.9**	**5.7**	**5.8**	**6.2**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.8	6.7	-0.9	5.7	5.8	6.2
Products	**2.0**	**2.0**	**(s)**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**2.2**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Exports	**0.8**	**0.8**	**-0.1**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**7.0**	**7.8**	**-0.8**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**7.7**
Stock Change[c]	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**(s)**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Crude Oil	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	(s)	(s)
Products	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,662**	**1,645**	**17**	**1,698**	**—**	**—**
Crude Oil	**910**	**914**	**-4**	**932**	**—**	**—**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	0	590	—	—
Other	341	345	-4	343	—	—
Products	**752**	**731**	**21**	**766**	**—**	**—**
Finished Motor Gasoline	177	171	6	188	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	140	131	9	136	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	48	46	2	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	115	116	-1	126	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	272	268	4	267	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* see Explanatory Note 5.

distillate fuel oil exports was Brazil, as the country prepared for possible long-term disruptions in supplies because of the oil workers' strike.

Information about the progress made in extinguishing Kuwait's oil well fires and the latest U.S. motor gasoline stock levels begin on page xvi.

Other September 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline was sluggish compared with the same period of recent years, and stocks of finished motor gasoline were at the lowest level for the end of September since finished stocks were first reported separately from blending component stocks in 1981.
- The ongoing improvement in industrial production brought demand for distillate fuel oil to a normal level for this time of year, while exports remained relatively high. Stocks were the highest for the end of September since 1986.
- Favorable natural gas prices continued to hold down residual fuel oil use. Year-to-date demand was also affected by low natural gas prices, in addition to the weak economy and mild first-quarter weather this year.
- Crop-drying and continued high petrochemical feedstock use stimulated demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) and helped to keep year-to-date demand considerably higher than during the previous year. Stocks declined slightly and remained well below the year-earlier level, with propane stocks the lowest for this time of year since 1970.
- Domestic crude oil production during the first 9 months of 1991 was slightly higher than for the same period last year. Production last increased from the year-earlier level in 1985. Uncertainty in world petroleum markets had a dampening effect on crude oil imports, and stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), declined slightly.
- Refinery utilization declined slightly as refinery margins weakened and seasonal turnarounds began.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline declined moderately to 7.1 million barrels per day in September. Though higher than a year earlier, when the Persian Gulf crisis sent retail prices skyrocketing, demand in September 1991 was sluggish compared with recent years, as consumers strived to recover from the recent recession. Year-to-date demand was slightly below the comparable periods of 1990 and 1989.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline increased to 177 million barrels in September, but were at the lowest level for this time of year since finished stocks were first reported separately from blending component stocks in 1981. Despite relatively low stocks in recent months, no shortages occurred through September.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil of 2.8 million barrels per day in September was normal for this time of year, as industrial production continued to improve. Economic growth strengthens diesel fuel demand for industrial, railroad, and highway uses. The recession during the first half of 1991 dampened year-to-date demand, which was 5 percent lower than during the same period in 1990.

Imports drifted upward and were about normal in September, but exports remained relatively high. Despite ongoing concern in Europe about the availability of Soviet heating oil supplies for the winter, most of the distillate fuel oil exported in September went to Brazil and other countries in Central and South America that normally receive supplies from Brazil. For several weeks before the oil workers' strike, Brazilian supplies were stockpiled in case the strike could not be resolved quickly.

Distillate fuel oil stocks continued the pre-winter buildup, reaching 140 million barrels. The summer buildup this year was 42 million barrels, compared with a 24-million-barrel buildup 2 years earlier, before the December 1989 frigid weather disrupted supplies. Supplies should be ample for the coming winter, with stock levels the highest for the end of September since 1986.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil demand declined somewhat to 1.1 million barrels per day, as natural gas prices were again more favorable, causing dual-fuel industrial and utility plants to minimize residual fuel oil use. The competition from natural gas, the weak economy during the first half of 1991, and mild winter weather early in the year resulted in a year-to-date drop in demand of 10 percent from the same period of 1990.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

LPG demand in September increased somewhat, as the crop-drying season and continued strong petrochemical feedstock use caused demand for propane to rise. LPG demand of 1.6 million barrels per day was within the normal range for September. For the year to date, demand for LPG's was also at normal levels, but was considerably higher than for the comparable period of 1990, when heating use early in the year was unusually low because of even warmer temperatures than during the first quarter of 1991.

Stocks of each LPG component declined slightly, bringing total LPG stocks of 115 million barrels to a slightly lower level than

a month earlier. LPG stocks were 10 million barrels lower than at the end of September 1990, with propane stocks showing the largest year-to-year decline. The summer buildup in propane stocks stalled in recent months, bringing stocks to the lowest level for the end of September since 1970. The low stocks contributed to a significant rise in prices by the end of September, when propane became the least economical feedstock at petrochemical plants.[2]

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production during the first 9 months of 1991 was estimated to be 7.4 million barrels per day—slightly higher than for the comparable period in 1990. The year-to-date increase was the first since 1985. Enhancements to facilities and an accelerated well-fracturing program in Alaska in 1990 influenced the reversal in production this year.

Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) declined substantially in September to 5.8 million barrels per day. The decline was associated with the rising world price of crude oil after the middle of August. The attempted coup in the Soviet Union in August contributed to uncertainty in world petroleum markets.

Crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR) were drawn down in September to 341 million barrels to accommodate crude oil inputs to refineries. The inputs were slightly lower than in August as a result of declining refinery margins and the beginning of seasonal refinery turnarounds.

Refinery Utilization

The operating utilization rate in September of 91.3 percent was slightly lower than in August 1991, as refinery margins weakened and seasonal turnarounds and maintenance activities began. Utilization was considerably below the year-earlier level, when turnarounds were delayed to prolong production of light-end products in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units decreased slightly to 13.9 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate (which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included) declined to 88.1 percent (Table H2).

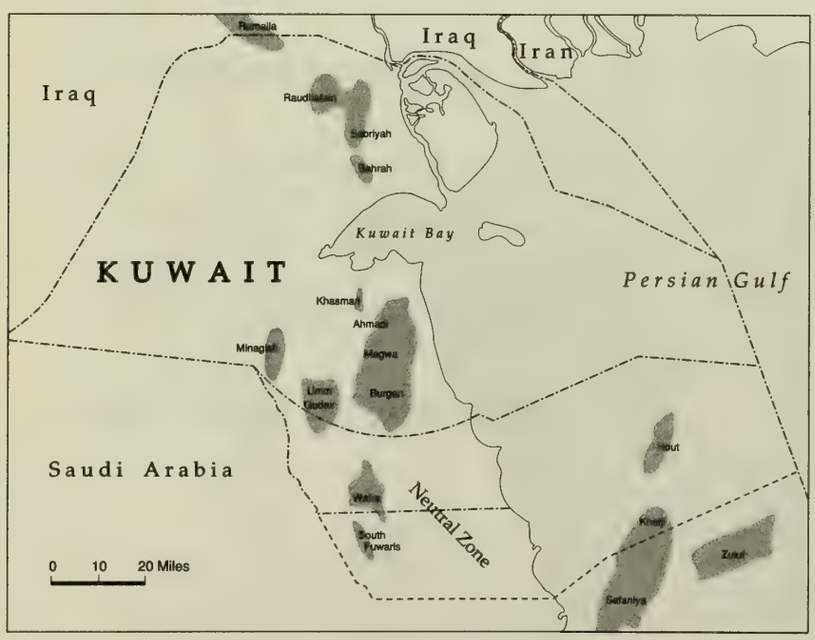
News Highlights

Most Kuwaiti Oil Well Fires Extinguished

The Emir of Kuwait extinguished the most visible remnant of Iraq's occupation with the ceremonial capping of a blazing oil well in the Burgan oil field on November 6, 1991 (Figure H1). By that time, all but 2 of the approximately 749 Kuwaiti oil well fires had been extinguished, but some well fires in the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were still burning. The fires had been set by retreating Iraqi soldiers at the end of the Persian Gulf War in February 1991. The symbolic well capping took place only 7 months after field work began. It was initially estimated that it would take between 2 and 5 years to cap all of the burning wells in the world's worst oil fire disaster.[3]

Oil losses from the Iraqi occupation were initially estimated to be $43 billion, but because of the expeditious work extinguishing the fires, the estimate has been revised to $31 billion.[4] The effort involved 9,000 workers from 37 countries on 5 continents using more than 4,000

Figure H1. Oil Fields of Kuwait and the Neutral Zone



Source: *Petroleum Economist*, February 1991, Inside Cover.

[2] Pace Petrochemical Service, *Market Update, Olefins*, issue number 146, September 26, 1991.
[3] A description of the damage to Kuwaiti oil facilities during the Iraqi occupation is in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 91-03, pp. xxxii-xxxiv.
[4] "'Final' Kuwait Well Fire Capped." *The Oil Daily*, November 7, 1991, p. 1.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991 (Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**547**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	NA	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

pieces of heavy equipment. Part of the firefighting effort involved the creation of 360 plastic-lined lagoons, each with a capacity of 1 million gallons of water for fighting the well fires. Pumps and hoses at the sites were capable of discharging 6,000 gallons of water per minute to put out the fires.[5]

Kuwaiti crude oil production, currently about 300,000 barrels per day, is expected to increase to 400,000 barrels per day by the end of the year.[6] Kuwaiti production is not expected to reach its prewar level of 1.5 million barrels per day until the latter part of 1992. Europe and Asia are principle markets for Kuwaiti crude oil. In July 1991, Kuwait resumed limited exports of crude oil, and a small amount entered the United States in September.

Motor Gasoline Stock Levels

Motor gasoline stocks declined to 198.5 million barrels during the week ending November 15, 1991. This stock level is 6.5 million barrels below the minimum operating level of 205 million barrels, 20.2 million barrels below the level a year ago, and the lowest level since August 1972. There have been no reported shortages or problems due to the low level of stocks. Refineries have ample flexibility to increase utilization rates above current low levels, as refinery margins improve.

[5] "Firefighters homing in on last Kuwaiti blaze," *Oil and Gas Journal*, November 4, 1991, pp. 28-29.
[6] "Firefighters Meet Challenge of Kuwaiti Wellfires," *The Oil Daily*, November 11, 1991, p. C-1.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[E] 8,972	[E] 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
September	[RE] 9,027	[RE] 7,332	[R] 1,609	[R] -143	[R] 701	[R] 16,704	[R] 1,662
October*	[PE] 9,074	[PE] 7,376	[E] 1,612	[E] *97*	[E] *-783*	[E] *17,043*	[E] *1,645*
10-Mo. Average	[PE] **9,106**	[PE] **7,386**	[E] **1,636**	[E] **13**	[E] **43**	[E] **16,606**	—
1990 10-Mo. Average	**8,976**	**7,354**	**1,541**	**48**	**258**	**17,068**	—
1989 10-Mo. Average	**9,282**	**7,649**	**1,572**	**80**	**119**	**17,170**	—

a Includes lease condensate.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
September	R 7,745	R 5,795	R 1,950	R 785	R 109	R 676	R 6,960
October*	E *7,153*	E *5,489*	E *1,663*	E 898	E 142	E 756	E 6,255
10-Mo. Average	E **7,579**	E **5,808**	E **1,771**	E **985**	E **119**	E **866**	E **6,595**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**8,279**	**6,105**	**2,174**	**800**	**100**	**700**	**7,478**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**8,082**	**5,850**	**2,232**	**826**	**133**	**693**	**7,256**

Footnotes continued.

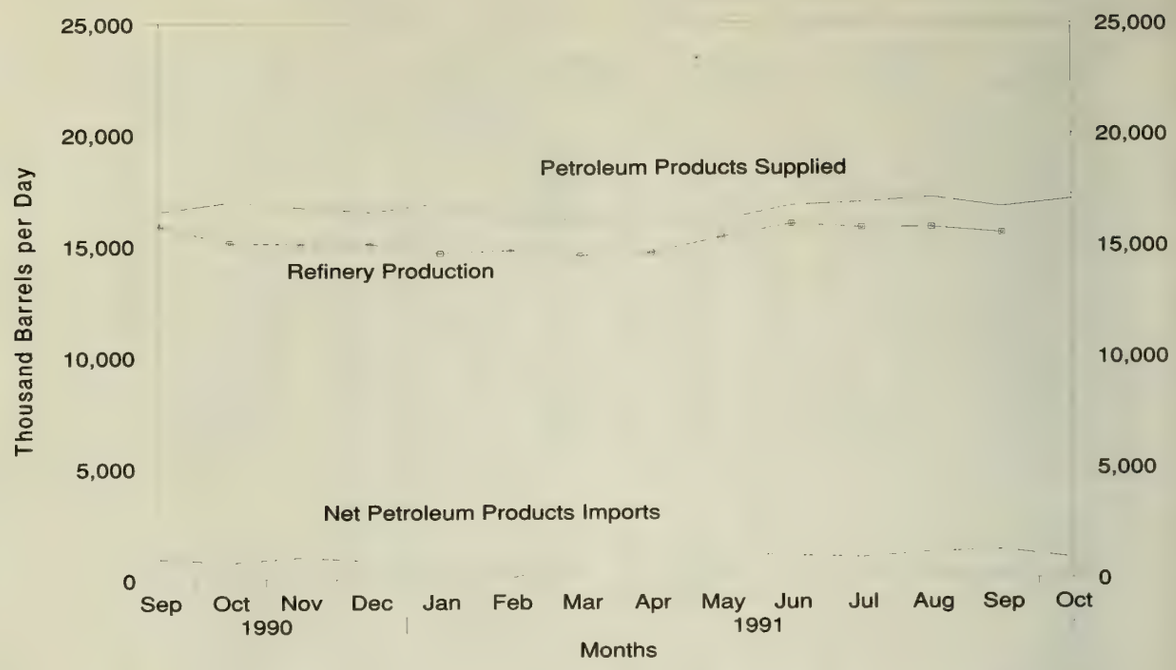
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

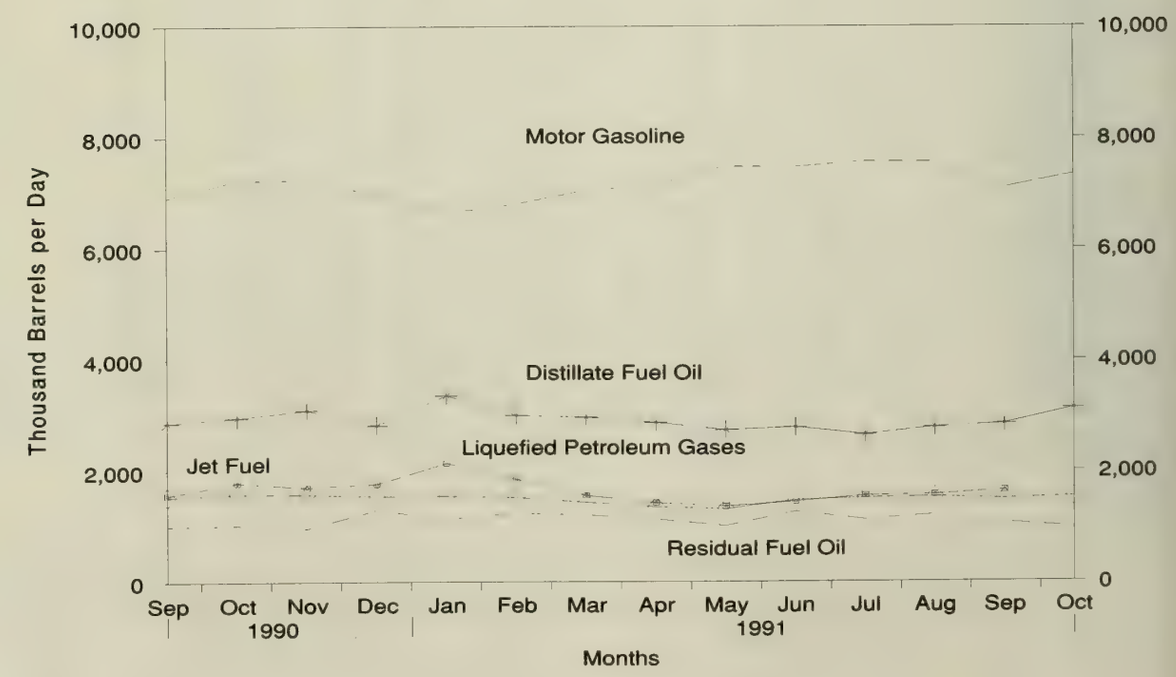
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, September 1990 - Present



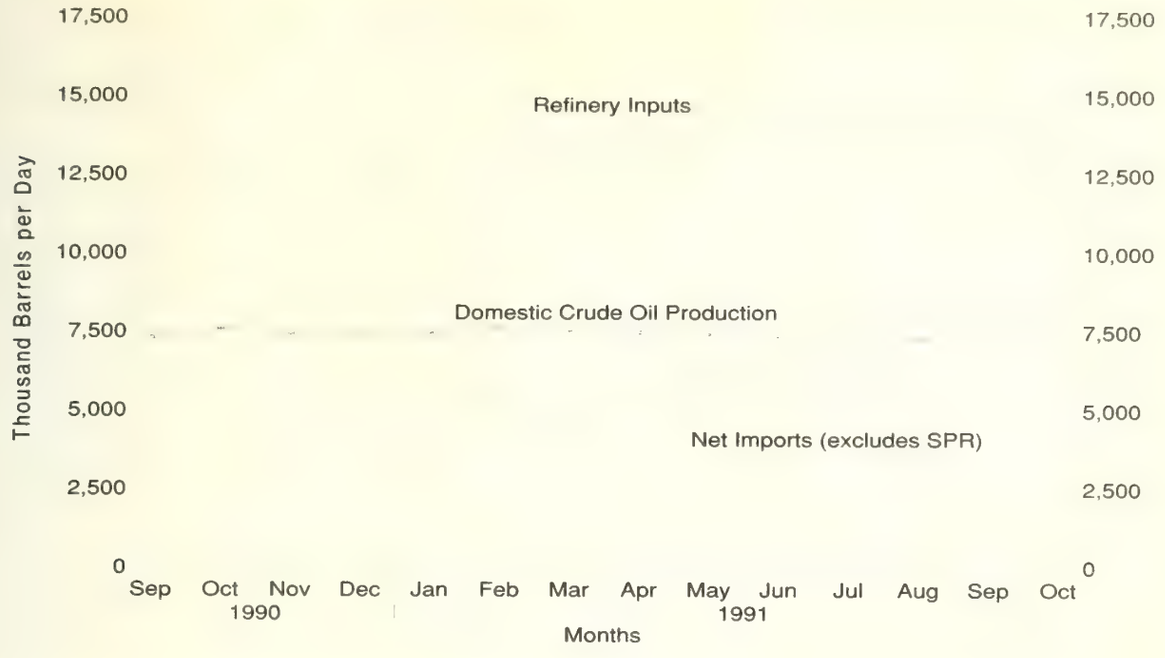
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, September 1990 - Present



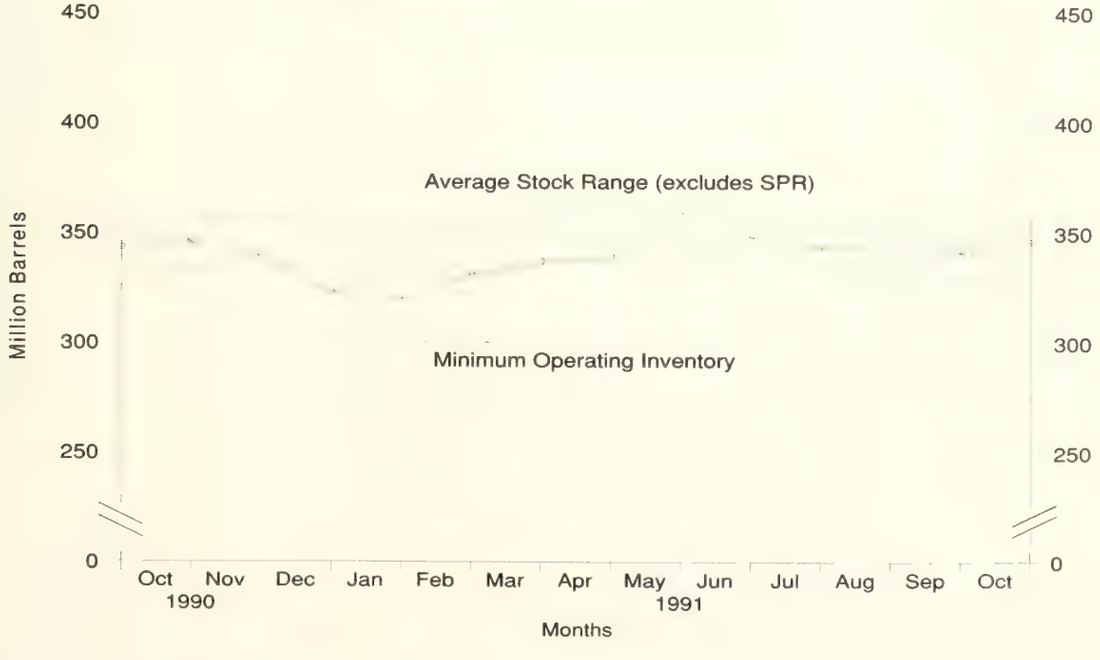
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], September 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
September	RE 7,332	RE 1,787	R 5,795	0	R 5,795	R 546	—	(s)
October*	PE 7,376	PE 1,849	E *5,489*	E *0*	E *5,489*	E *392*	—	E (s)
10-Mo. Average	PE **7,386**	PE **1,810**	E **5,808**	E **0**	E **5,808**	E **283**	**—**	E **(s)**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**7,354**	**1,770**	**6,105**	**32**	**6,073**	**241**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**7,649**	**1,867**	**5,850**	**62**	**5,788**	**166**	**—**	**(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974 Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975 Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976 Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
September	[R]0	[R]-143	[R]13,691	[R]109	16	[R]910	569	[R]341
October*	[E]*0*	[E]*97*	[E]*13,006*	[E]142	[E]14	[E]*914*	[E]*569*	[E]*346*
10-Mo. Average	[E]**-57**	[E]**69**	[E]**13,329**	[E]**119**	[E]**17**	—	—	—
1990 10-Mo. Average	**31**	**17**	**13,526**	**100**	**26**	—	—	—
1989 10-Mo. Average	**62**	**19**	**13,423**	**133**	**27**	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974	**Average**	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975	**Average**	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976	**Average**	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977	**Average**	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978	**Average**	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979	**Average**	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980	**Average**	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981	**Average**	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982	**Average**	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983	**Average**	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	9-Mo. Average	**253**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**
1990	**9-Mo. Average**	**308**	**67**	**693**	**687**	**115**	**106**	**0**	**0**
1989	**9-Mo. Average**	**262**	**57**	**452**	**443**	**160**	**157**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
9-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,830**	**1,739**	**1**	**0**	**2,088**	**1,798**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**5**	**5**	**1,253**	**1,111**	**21**	**12**	**2,395**	**1,988**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**3**	**3**	**1,231**	**1,121**	**33**	**26**	**2,142**	**1,807**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d](s)	[d](s)
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	**0**	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	9-Mo. Average	**69**	**60**	**76**	**76**	**104**	**100**	**31**	**31**
1990	**9-Mo. Average**	**54**	**43**	**69**	**69**	**130**	**110**	**0**	**0**
1989	**9-Mo. Average**	**93**	**86**	**40**	**39**	**171**	**148**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
9-Mo. Average	**717**	**700**	**1,005**	**643**	**2,002**	**1,610**	**4,090**	**3,408**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**886**	**874**	**1,022**	**659**	**2,162**	**1,754**	**4,556**	**3,742**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**820**	**808**	**849**	**470**	**1,974**	**1,551**	**4,116**	**3,358**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983	**Average**	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	9-Mo. Average	**242**	**242**	**28**	**25**	**30**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,031**	**757**	**100**	**96**
1990	**9-Mo. Average**	**249**	**248**	**58**	**50**	**46**	**0**	**54**	**0**	**933**	**635**	**79**	**76**
1989	**9-Mo. Average**	**273**	**268**	**30**	**25**	**32**	**0**	**88**	**0**	**937**	**641**	**77**	**71**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989 January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
9-Mo. Average	**171**	**129**	**49**	**4**	**20**	**20**	**822**	**774**	**33**	**0**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**181**	**136**	**70**	**2**	**44**	**44**	**760**	**685**	**60**	**0**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**165**	**128**	**30**	**4**	**34**	**34**	**779**	**728**	**53**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	9-Mo. Average	**78**	**0**	**79**	**71**	**26**	**0**	**37**	**0**	**88**	**73**	**134**	**104**
1990	**9-Mo. Average**	**26**	**0**	**122**	**116**	**31**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**103**	**78**	**228**	**194**
1989	**9-Mo. Average**	**40**	**0**	**143**	**134**	**32**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**99**	**74**	**226**	**163**

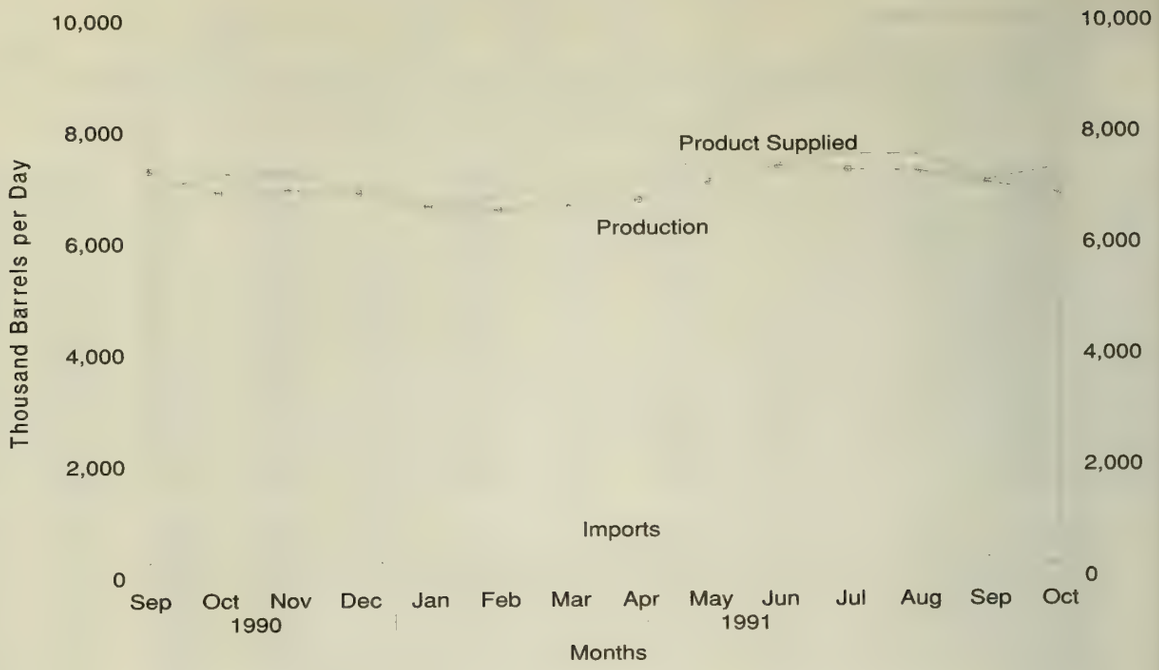
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
9-Mo. Average	**33**	**3**	**233**	**0**	**281**	**139**	**3,538**	**2,436**	**7,628**	**5,844**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**39**	**0**	**287**	**0**	**475**	**210**	**3,900**	**2,474**	**8,456**	**6,215**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**51**	**0**	**335**	**0**	**449**	**183**	**3,941**	**2,453**	**8,057**	**5,811**

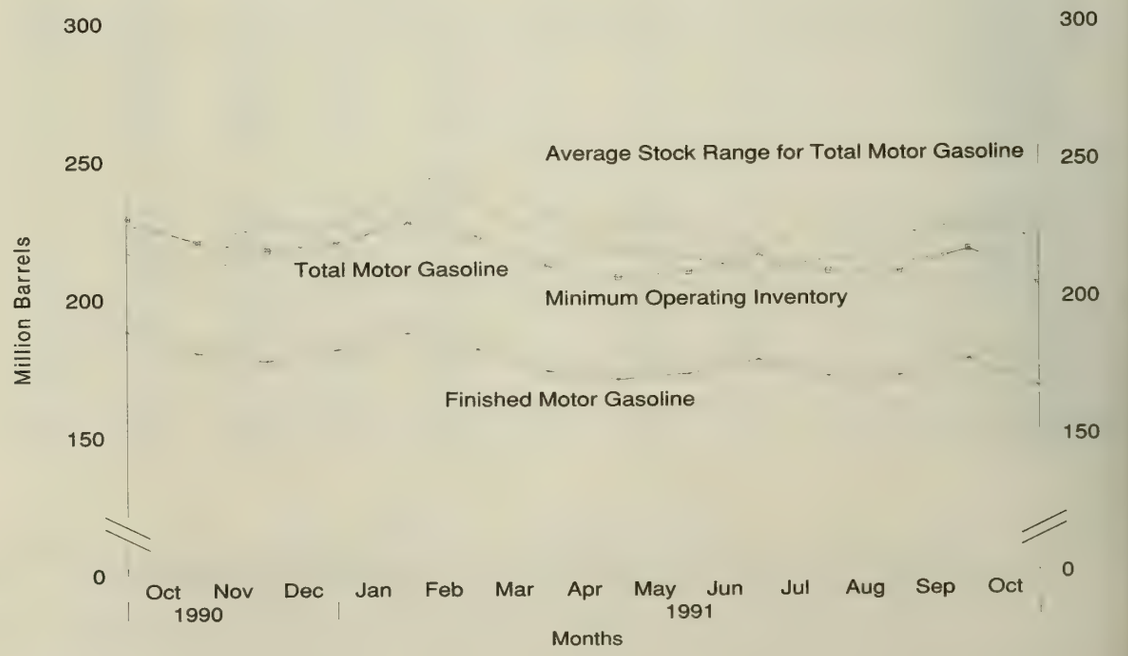
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, September 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Counci (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

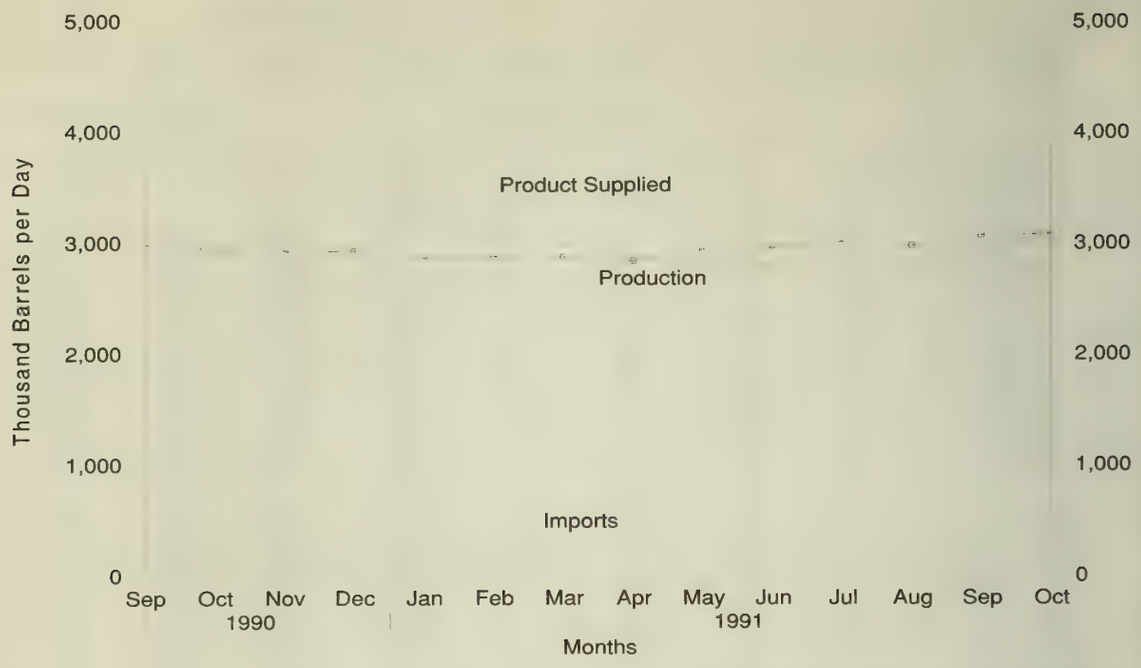
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	—	—	**209**	—
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	—	—	[f] **218**	—
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	[f] **28**	**2**	**6,675**	—	—	**235**	—
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	—	—	**231**	—
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	—
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	—
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	—
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f] **261**	—
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	—
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f] **235**	—
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
September	R 7,044	R 321	R 210	R 63	R 7,091	R 6,838	R 96.4	R 217	177
October*	E *6,866*	E *197*	E *-340*	E 74	E *7,330*	E *7,057*	E *96.3*	E *204*	E *167*
10-Mo. Average	E **6,947**	E **299**	E **-50**	E **82**	E **7,215**	E **6,941**	E **96.2**	—	—
1990 10-Mo. Average	**6,968**	**358**	**10**	**55**	**7,260**	**6,855**	**94.4**	—	—
1989 10-Mo. Average	**6,963**	**372**	**-24**	**41**	**7,317**	**6,439**	**88.0**	—	—

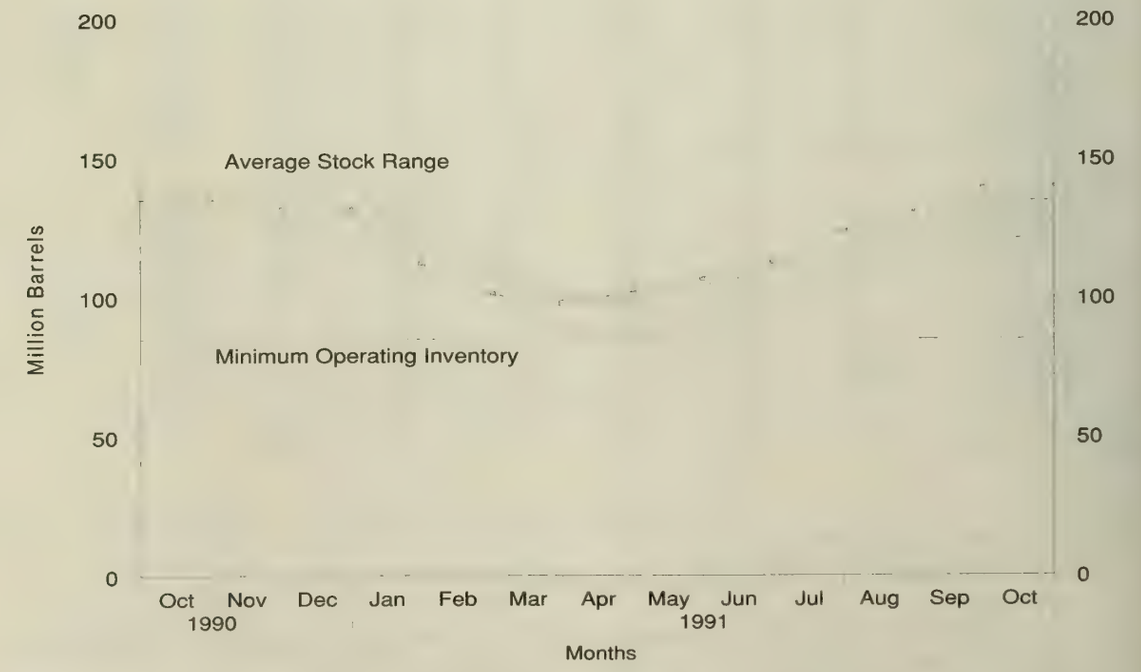
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, September 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

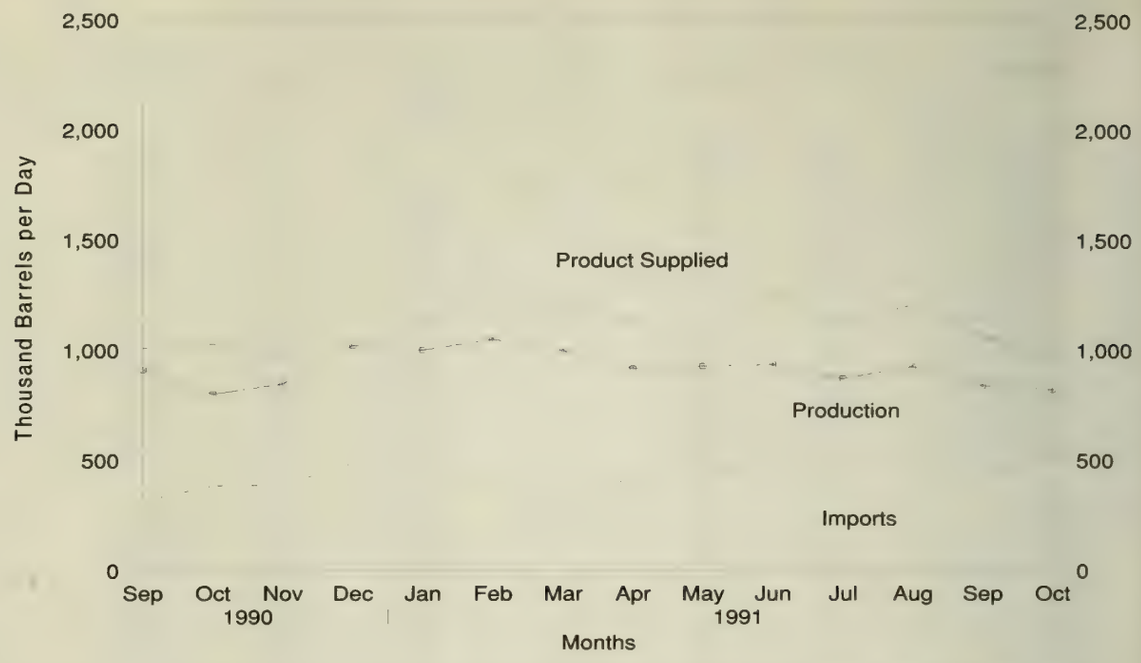
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**—**
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**—**
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	[R] 3,054	[R] 221	—	[R] 298	[R] 136	[R] 2,840	140
October*	[E] *3,065*	[E] *180*	—	[E] *7*	[E] 119	[E] *3,119*	[E] *140*
10-Mo. Average	**[E] 2,934**	**[E] 191**	**—**	**[E] 25**	**[E] 191**	**[E] 2,909**	**—**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**2,926**	**286**	**—**	**101**	**77**	**3,034**	**—**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**2,845**	**304**	**—**	**-6**	**91**	**3,064**	**—**

[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, September 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

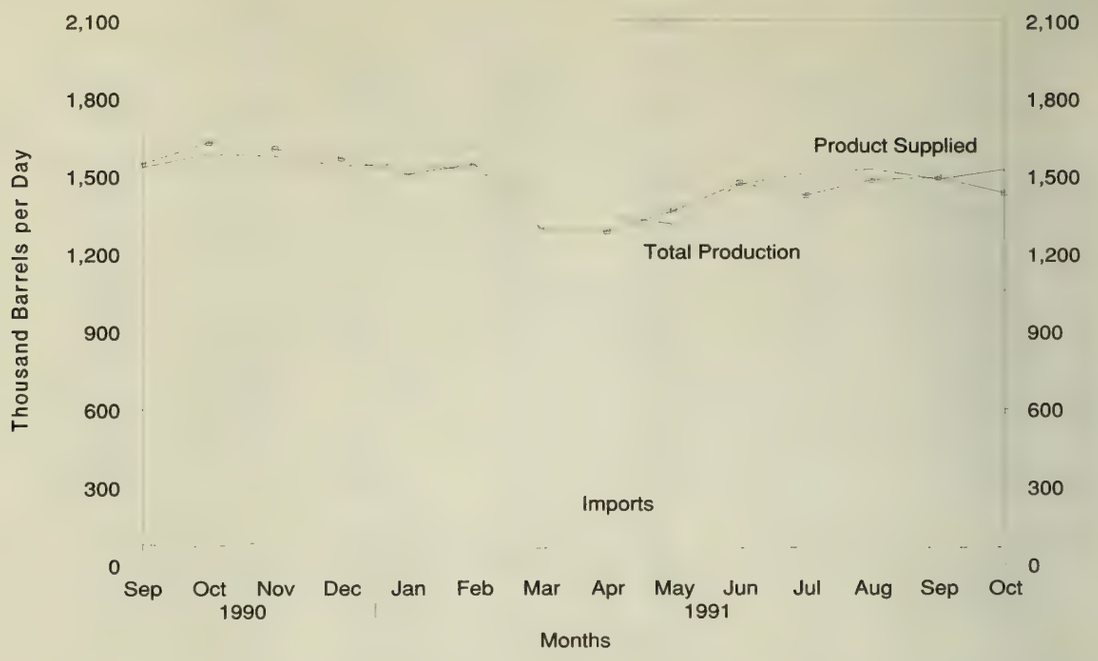
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**—**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	[R] 838	[R] 473	—	[R] 77	[R] 168	[R] 1,066	48
October*	[E] *819*	[E] *391*	—	[E] *27*	[E] 210	[E] *972*	[E] *48*
10-Mo. Average	[E] **926**	[E] **433**	**—**	[E] **1**	[E] **225**	[E] **1,133**	**—**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**952**	**517**	**—**	**18**	**203**	**1,248**	**—**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**923**	**632**	**—**	**21**	**203**	**1,332**	**—**

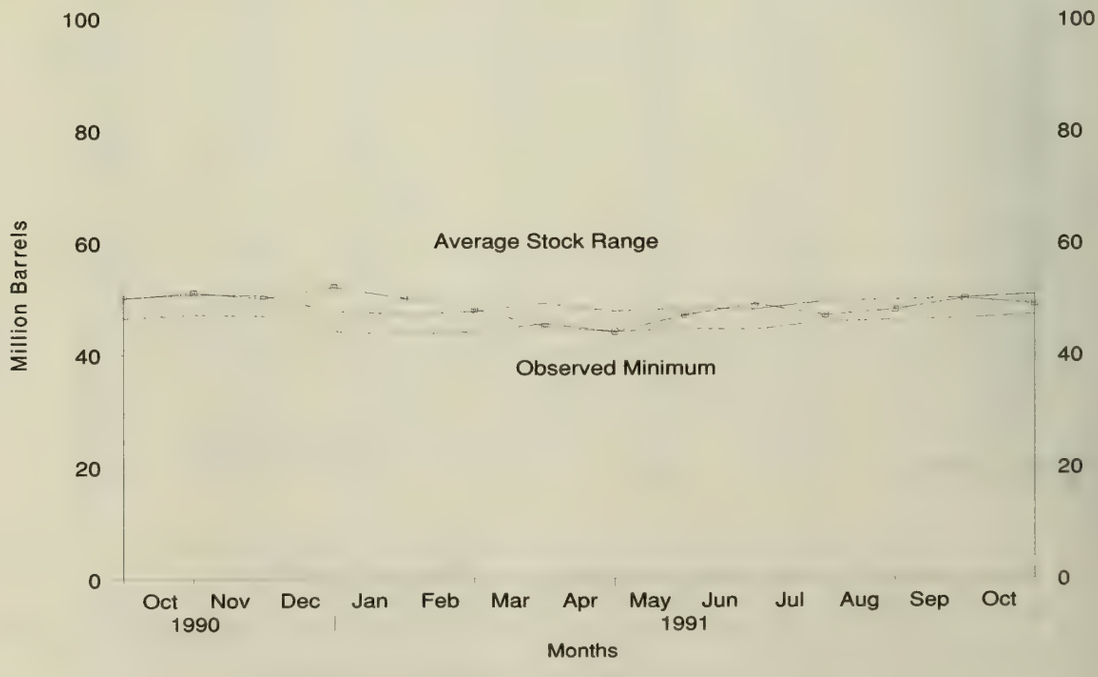
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, September 1990 - Present



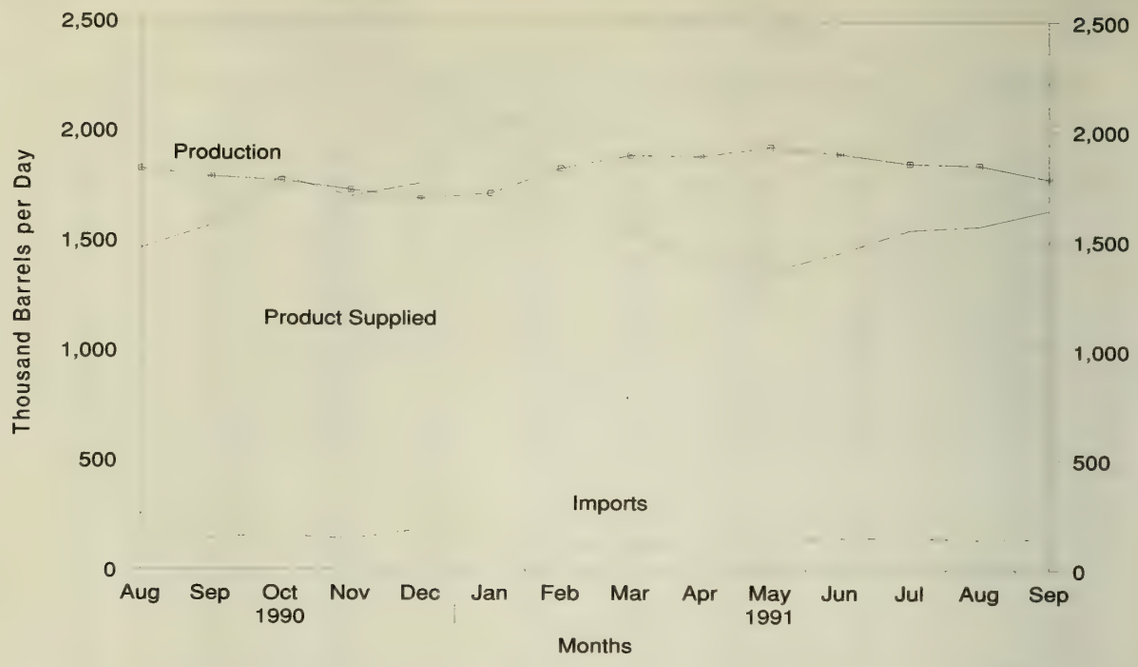
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**6**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
September	R 1,495	R 1,322	R 65	R 63	R 10	R 1,488	R 1,302	R 50	R 45
October*	E *1,436*	E *1,280*	E *68*	E *-59*	E 37	E *1,526*	E *1,370*	E *49*	E *44*
10-Mo. Average	E **1,431**	E **1,268**	E **68**	E **-14**	E **44**	E **1,469**	E **1,293**	—	—
1990 10-Mo. Average	**1,468**	**1,287**	**112**	**34**	**32**	**1,515**	**1,334**	—	—
1989 10-Mo. Average	**1,397**	**1,191**	**106**	**21**	**21**	**1,460**	**1,253**	—	—

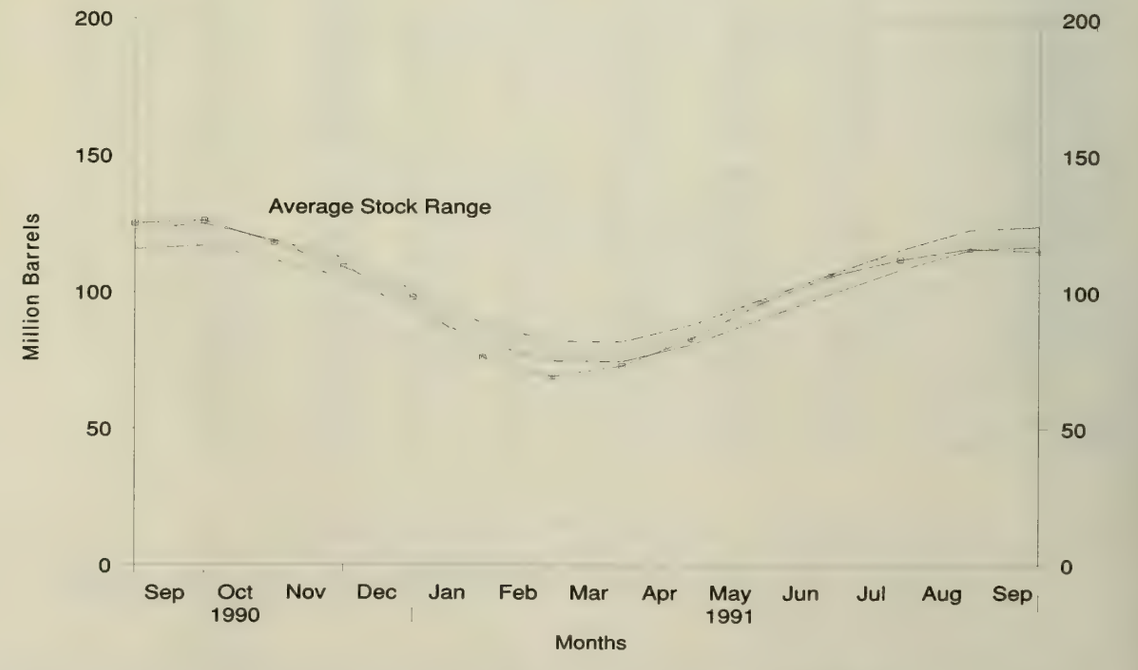
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, August 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	[d] **113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	[d] **35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	[d] **120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	[d] **18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	[d] **94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	[d] **-4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	[d] **101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	[d] **-19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	—
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	—
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
9-Mo. Average	**1,845**	**132**	**64**	**261**	**39**	**1,613**	—
1990 9-Mo. Average	**1,755**	**196**	**167**	**256**	**38**	**1,490**	—
1989 9-Mo. Average	**1,854**	**179**	**101**	**282**	**35**	**1,615**	—

[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
9-Mo. Average	**2,847**	**645**	**74**	**905**	**286**	**2,226**	**—**
1990 9-Mo. Average	**2,869**	**722**	**17**	**805**	**291**	**2,478**	**—**
1989 9-Mo. Average	**2,840**	**641**	**59**	**779**	**302**	**2,340**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through September 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (October 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through October 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

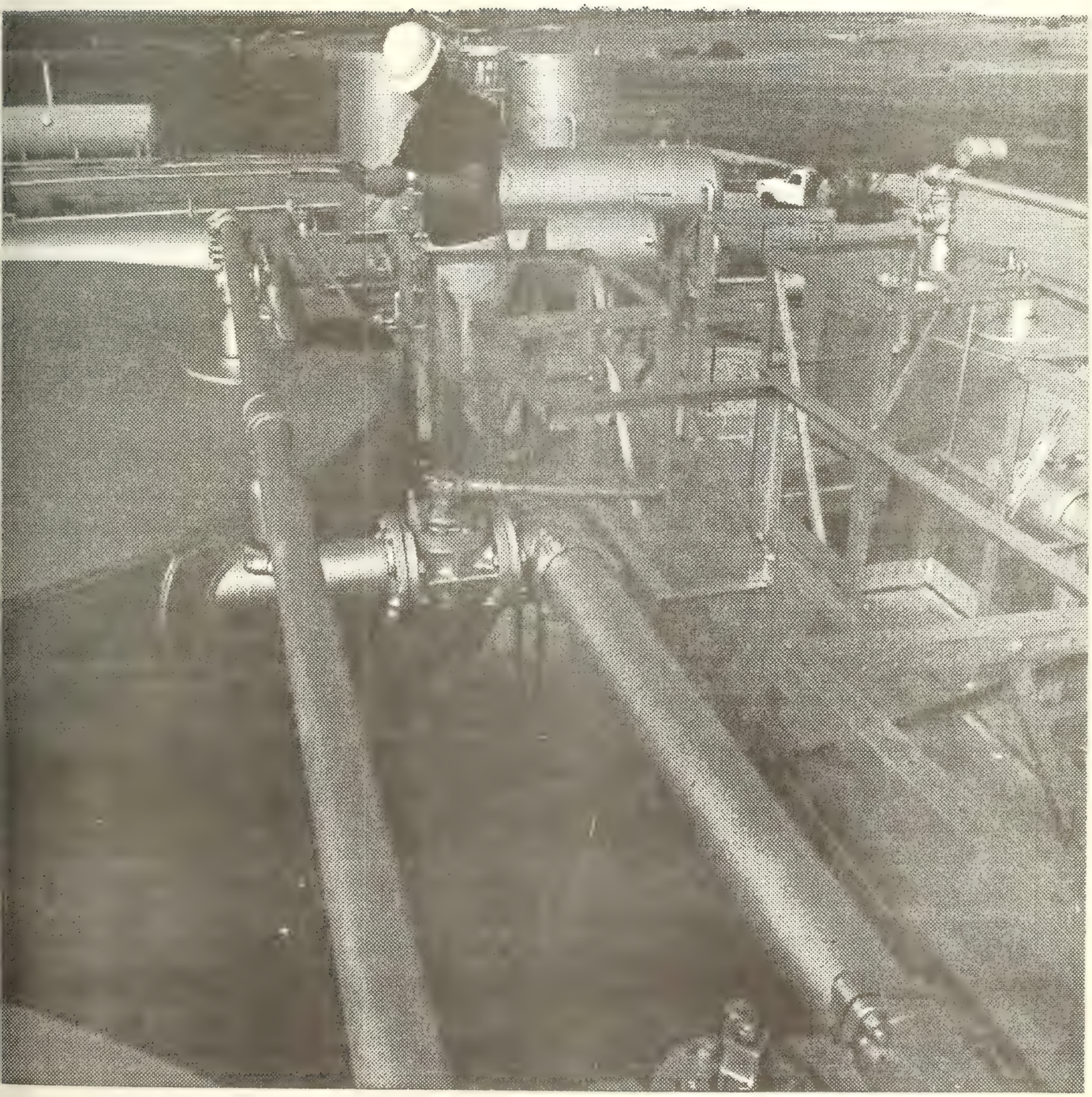
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 53,604	E 1,787	E 493,012	E 1,806
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 166,370	E 5,546	E 1,523,628	E 5,581
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 219,974**	**E 7,332**	**E 2,016,640**	**E 7,387**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	173,839	5,795	1,595,481	5,844
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,273	109	31,667	116
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**170,566**	**5,686**	**1,563,814**	**5,728**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	17,189	63
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,287	143	-18,076	-66
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-482	-16	-4,667	-17
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	16,393	546	73,882	271
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**20,198**	**673**	**68,328**	**250**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**410,738**	**13,691**	**3,648,781**	**13,365**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	48,267	1,609	447,238	1,638
(15)	Net Imports[b]	101	3	1,665	6
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	489	16	-2,646	-10
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**48,857**	**1,629**	**446,257**	**1,635**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,859	-162	-13,954	-51
(19)	Imports	16,468	549	121,584	445
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,558	85	23,197	85
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	21,855	729	186,188	682
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	481	16	4,655	17
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**36,503**	**1,217**	**321,670**	**1,178**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**496,098**	**16,537**	**4,416,708**	**16,178**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	41,935	1,398	363,520	1,332
(26)	Exports	20,264	675	239,663	878
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**21,671**	**722**	**123,857**	**454**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**517,769**	**17,259**	**4,540,565**	**16,632**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-16,657	-555	-20,668	-76
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**501,112**	**16,704**	**4,519,897**	**16,556**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	212,725	7,091	1,966,016	7,202
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	85,207	2,840	787,780	2,886
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	31,983	1,066	314,285	1,151
(34)	Jet Fuel	44,625	1,488	399,118	1,462
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49,203	1,640	440,234	1,613
(36)	Other[c]	76,888	2,563	607,810	2,226
(37)	Crude Oil	481	16	4,655	17
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**501,112**	**16,704**	**4,519,897**	**16,556**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	341,055	—	341,055	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,503	—	568,503	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	177,385	—	177,385	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	139,504	—	139,504	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	47,905	—	47,905	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	49,606	—	49,606	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	115,466	—	115,466	—
(46)	Other[c]	222,298	—	222,298	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,661,722**	**—**	**1,661,722**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 219,974	—	173,839	16,393	-4,287	1	410,738	3,273	481	909,558
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,267	14,837	4,389	—	-1,398	—	13,400	938	54,553	124,270
Pentanes Plus	9,651	—	104	—	-489	—	4,892	3	5,349	8,804
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,616	14,837	4,285	—	-909	—	8,508	936	49,203	115,466
Ethane/Ethylene	15,119	536	225	—	-237	—	0	0	16,117	18,394
Propane/Propylene	14,269	12,536	2,718	—	-359	—	0	416	29,466	51,192
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,937	1,507	1,237	—	-233	—	3,738	520	2,656	36,028
Isobutane	5,291	258	105	—	-80	—	4,770	0	964	9,852
Other Liquids	2,558	—	16,468	—	4,859	—	19,910	0	-5,743	153,877
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,558	—	110	—	476	—	2,192	0	0	3,708
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15,976	—	3,243	—	17,697	0	-4,964	110,899
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	382	—	1,128	—	34	0	-780	39,191
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	12	—	-13	0	1	79
Finished Petroleum Products	—	451,066	37,650	—	17,566	—	—	19,328	451,822	474,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	211,311	9,617	—	6,299	—	—	1,904	212,725	177,385
Leaded	—	7,961	6	—	117	—	—	262	7,588	6,601
Unleaded	—	203,350	9,611	—	6,182	—	—	1,643	205,136	170,784
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	772	6	—	7	—	—	0	771	1,677
Jet Fuel	—	44,857	1,958	—	1,893	—	—	297	44,625	49,606
Naphtha-Type	—	5,191	203	—	-180	—	—	2	5,572	5,106
Kerosene-Type	—	39,666	1,755	—	2,073	—	—	295	39,053	44,500
Kerosene	—	834	17	—	670	—	—	22	159	5,606
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	91,615	6,627	—	8,954	—	—	4,081	85,207	139,504
Residual Fuel Oil	—	25,139	14,190	—	2,310	—	—	5,036	31,983	47,905
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,831	381	—	217	—	—	0	4,995	1,634
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,297	3,008	—	97	—	—	0	11,208	1,996
Special Naphthas	—	1,528	113	—	16	—	—	609	1,016	2,136
Lubricants	—	4,949	118	—	64	—	—	501	4,502	12,737
Waxes	—	506	27	—	23	—	—	81	429	1,070
Petroleum Coke	—	17,052	43	—	-78	—	—	6,678	10,495	8,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,850	1,166	—	-2,899	—	—	111	20,804	22,003
Still Gas	—	20,393	0	—	0	—	—	0	20,393	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,132	379	—	-7	—	—	8	2,510	2,647
Total	270,799	465,903	232,346	16,393	16,740	1	444,048	23,540	501,112	1,661,722

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 2,016,640	—	1,595,481	73,882	887	12	3,648,781	31,667	4,655	909,558
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	447,238	144,443	37,756	—	20,159	—	117,929	10,878	480,471	124,270
Pentanes Plus	87,870	—	1,844	—	2,646	—	46,652	179	40,237	8,804
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	359,368	144,443	35,912	—	17,513	—	71,277	10,699	440,234	115,466
Ethane/Ethylene	143,139	4,111	2,308	—	-1,652	—	0	0	151,210	18,394
Propane/Propylene	131,554	113,258	22,881	—	2,676	—	9	7,771	257,237	51,192
Normal Butane/Butylene	40,271	24,484	7,742	—	16,462	—	28,179	2,928	24,928	36,028
Isobutane	44,404	2,590	2,981	—	27	—	43,089	0	6,859	9,852
Other Liquids	23,197	—	121,584	—	13,954	—	200,506	0	-69,679	153,877
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	23,197	—	710	—	2,471	—	21,436	0	0	3,708
Unfinished Oils	—	—	110,002	—	11,625	—	160,176	0	-61,799	110,899
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	10,872	—	-66	—	18,806	0	-7,868	39,191
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-76	—	88	0	-12	79
Finished Petroleum Products	—	4,008,961	327,608	—	3,155	—	—	228,963	4,104,451	474,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,899,102	84,672	—	-4,773	—	—	22,531	1,966,016	177,385
Leaded	—	72,996	34	—	-3,386	—	—	1,571	74,845	6,601
Unleaded	—	1,826,106	84,638	—	-1,387	—	—	20,960	1,891,171	170,784
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6,452	61	—	-72	—	—	0	6,585	1,677
Jet Fuel	—	390,592	18,408	—	-2,299	—	—	12,181	399,118	49,606
Naphtha-Type	—	44,764	3,334	—	-1,059	—	—	669	48,488	5,106
Kerosene-Type	—	345,828	15,074	—	-1,240	—	—	11,512	350,630	44,500
Kerosene	—	9,456	1,080	—	-310	—	—	1,114	9,732	5,606
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	796,992	52,409	—	7,317	—	—	54,304	787,780	139,504
Residual Fuel Oil	—	256,212	119,359	—	-689	—	—	61,975	314,285	47,905
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	40,500	6,779	—	173	—	—	0	47,106	1,634
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	72,562	32,066	—	-57	—	—	0	104,685	1,996
Special Naphthas	—	14,168	2,134	—	-873	—	—	4,664	12,511	2,136
Lubricants	—	43,576	1,804	—	364	—	—	4,812	40,204	12,737
Waxes	—	4,978	377	—	93	—	—	509	4,753	1,070
Petroleum Coke	—	153,039	461	—	715	—	—	66,041	86,744	8,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	122,610	7,085	—	3,271	—	—	768	125,656	22,003
Still Gas	—	179,767	0	—	0	—	—	0	179,767	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	18,955	913	—	295	—	—	65	19,508	2,647
Total	2,487,075	4,153,404	2,082,429	73,882	38,155	12	3,967,216	271,509	4,519,897	1,661,722

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,332	—	5,795	546	-143	(s)	13,691	109	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,609	495	146	—	-47	—	447	31	1,818
Pentanes Plus	322	—	3	—	-16	—	163	(s)	178
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,287	495	143	—	-30	—	284	31	1,640
Ethane/Ethylene	504	18	8	—	-8	—	0	0	537
Propane/Propylene	476	418	91	—	-12	—	0	14	982
Normal Butane/Butylene	131	50	41	—	-8	—	125	17	89
Isobutane	176	9	4	—	-3	—	159	0	32
Other Liquids	85	—	549	—	162	—	664	0	-191
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	4	—	16	—	73	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	533	—	108	—	590	0	-165
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	13	—	38	—	1	0	-26
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,036	1,255	—	586	—	—	644	15,061
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,044	321	—	210	—	—	63	7,091
Leaded	—	265	(s)	—	4	—	—	9	253
Unleaded	—	6,778	320	—	206	—	—	55	6,838
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	26	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	26
Jet Fuel	—	1,495	65	—	63	—	—	10	1,488
Naphtha-Type	—	173	7	—	-6	—	—	(s)	186
Kerosene-Type	—	1,322	59	—	69	—	—	10	1,302
Kerosene	—	28	1	—	22	—	—	1	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,054	221	—	298	—	—	136	2,840
Residual Fuel Oil	—	838	473	—	77	—	—	168	1,066
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	161	13	—	7	—	—	0	167
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	277	100	—	3	—	—	0	374
Special Naphthas	—	51	4	—	1	—	—	20	34
Lubricants	—	165	4	—	2	—	—	17	150
Waxes	—	17	1	—	1	—	—	3	14
Petroleum Coke	—	568	1	—	-3	—	—	223	350
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	562	39	—	-97	—	—	4	693
Still Gas	—	680	0	—	0	—	—	0	680
Miscellaneous Products	—	71	13	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	84
Total	9,027	15,530	7,745	546	558	(s)	14,802	785	16,704

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,387	—	5,844	271	3	(s)	13,365	116	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,638	529	138	—	74	—	432	40	1,760
Pentanes Plus	322	—	7	—	10	—	171	1	147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,316	529	132	—	64	—	261	39	1,613
Ethane/Ethylene	524	15	8	—	-6	—	0	0	554
Propane/Propylene	482	415	84	—	10	—	(s)	28	942
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	90	28	—	60	—	103	11	91
Isobutane	163	9	11	—	(s)	—	158	0	25
Other Liquids	85	—	445	—	51	—	734	0	-255
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	9	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	403	—	43	—	587	0	-226
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	40	—	(s)	—	69	0	-29
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,685	1,200	—	12	—	—	839	15,035
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,956	310	—	-17	—	—	83	7,202
Leaded	—	267	(s)	—	-12	—	—	6	274
Unleaded	—	6,689	310	—	-5	—	—	77	6,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	24	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	24
Jet Fuel	—	1,431	67	—	-8	—	—	45	1,462
Naphtha-Type	—	164	12	—	-4	—	—	2	178
Kerosene-Type	—	1,267	55	—	-5	—	—	42	1,284
Kerosene	—	35	4	—	-1	—	—	4	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,919	192	—	27	—	—	199	2,886
Residual Fuel Oil	—	939	437	—	-3	—	—	227	1,151
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	148	25	—	1	—	—	0	173
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	266	117	—	(s)	—	—	0	383
Special Naphthas	—	52	8	—	-3	—	—	17	46
Lubricants	—	160	7	—	1	—	—	18	147
Waxes	—	18	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	561	2	—	3	—	—	242	318
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	449	26	—	12	—	—	3	460
Still Gas	—	658	0	—	0	—	—	0	658
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	3	—	1	—	—	(s)	71
Total	9,110	15,214	7,628	271	140	(s)	14,532	995	16,556

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 765	—	33,918	5,800	-77	136	0	40,270	1	0	15,847
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	740	808	1,155	—	2,932	17	—	103	9	5,506	6,069
Pentanes Plus	100	—	0	—	0	-6	—	0	(s)	106	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	640	808	1,155	—	2,932	23	—	103	9	5,400	6,045
Ethane/Ethylene	215	0	0	—	0	-1	—	0	0	216	1
Propane/Propylene	280	1,191	652	—	2,503	327	—	0	8	4,291	3,603
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	-359	500	—	362	-315	—	61	1	863	2,198
Isobutane	38	-24	3	—	67	12	—	42	0	30	243
Other Liquids	257	—	4,802	—	486	537	—	7,959	0	-2,951	19,880
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	257	—	0	—	0	70	—	187	0	0	436
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,444	—	140	-55	—	7,108	0	-2,469	13,803
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	358	—	346	522	—	664	0	-482	5,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	49,500	29,020	—	67,703	13,593	—	—	955	131,675	161,275
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	21,576	8,815	—	40,545	4,401	—	—	90	66,445	53,718
Leaded	—	386	0	—	0	-1	—	—	3	384	105
Unleaded	—	21,190	8,815	—	40,545	4,402	—	—	87	66,061	53,613
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	37	0	—	67	-61	—	—	0	165	151
Jet Fuel	—	3,444	1,674	—	9,076	1,123	—	—	212	12,859	11,865
Naphtha-Type	—	177	182	—	126	62	—	—	1	422	523
Kerosene-Type	—	3,267	1,492	—	8,950	1,061	—	—	211	12,437	11,342
Kerosene	—	95	17	—	409	373	—	—	4	144	2,616
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,273	5,812	—	15,085	5,694	—	—	52	26,424	61,744
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,064	11,156	—	1,560	2,579	—	—	218	13,983	20,597
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	388	244	—	-62	49	—	—	0	521	174
Special Naphthas	—	116	20	—	61	-85	—	—	3	279	519
Lubricants	—	586	98	—	467	107	—	—	169	875	2,616
Waxes	—	70	21	—	0	6	—	—	12	73	164
Petroleum Coke	—	1,330	0	—	0	115	—	—	140	1,075	940
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,017	804	—	380	-653	—	—	46	5,808	5,280
Still Gas	—	2,085	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,085	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	419	359	—	115	-55	—	—	8	940	891
Total	1,762	50,308	68,895	5,800	71,044	14,283	0	48,332	965	134,230	203,071

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] 6,789	—	334,251	6,831	534	1,327	0	346,805	272	0	15,847
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,370	12,816	5,437	—	21,518	-372	—	517	725	45,271	6,069
Pentanes Plus	845	—	890	—	0	-21	—	14	13	1,729	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,525	12,816	4,547	—	21,518	-351	—	503	712	43,542	6,045
Ethane/Ethylene	1,769	154	0	—	0	-15	—	0	0	1,938	1
Propane/Propylene	2,529	11,548	3,752	—	20,566	-1,386	—	0	473	39,308	3,603
Normal Butane/Butylene	894	1,549	617	—	618	1,033	—	204	239	2,202	2,198
Isobutane	333	-435	178	—	334	17	—	299	0	94	243
Other Liquids	2,081	—	48,636	—	4,164	3,478	—	60,020	0	-8,617	19,880
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,081	—	264	—	0	136	—	2,209	0	0	436
Unfinished Oils	—	—	39,778	—	1,462	1,935	—	50,752	0	-11,447	13,803
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8,594	—	2,702	1,407	—	7,059	0	2,830	5,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	412,299	252,175	—	626,703	-8	—	—	12,210	1,278,975	161,275
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	186,094	78,019	—	374,653	-2,315	—	—	784	640,297	53,718
Leaded	—	1,831	0	—	-177	5	—	—	24	1,625	105
Unleaded	—	184,263	78,019	—	374,830	-2,320	—	—	760	638,672	53,613
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	152	11	—	789	-55	—	—	0	1,007	151
Jet Fuel	—	23,318	16,553	—	90,727	-1,727	—	—	1,203	131,122	11,865
Naphtha-Type	—	1,592	2,973	—	1,826	-5	—	—	16	6,380	523
Kerosene-Type	—	21,726	13,580	—	88,901	-1,722	—	—	1,187	124,742	11,342
Kerosene	—	1,065	993	—	2,137	-296	—	—	476	4,015	2,616
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,046	47,504	—	141,313	6,153	—	—	3,219	275,491	61,744
Residual Fuel Oil	—	38,334	98,032	—	7,795	-2,677	—	—	2,852	143,986	20,597
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,240	2,340	—	-606	95	—	—	0	4,879	174
Special Naphthas	—	1,294	557	—	1,426	-88	—	—	433	2,932	519
Lubricants	—	4,804	1,626	—	4,354	-393	—	—	1,515	9,662	2,616
Waxes	—	741	317	—	26	109	—	—	81	894	164
Petroleum Coke	—	11,892	0	—	0	191	—	—	1,408	10,293	940
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25,252	5,591	—	3,409	789	—	—	178	33,285	5,280
Still Gas	—	17,186	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17,186	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,881	632	—	680	206	—	—	61	3,926	891
Total	15,240	425,115	640,499	6,831	652,919	4,425	0	407,342	13,207	1,315,629	203,071

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 26	—	1,131	193	-3	5	0	1,342	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	27	39	—	98	1	—	3	(s)	184
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	27	39	—	98	1	—	3	(s)	180
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	40	22	—	83	11	—	0	(s)	143
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-12	17	—	12	-11	—	2	(s)	29
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	9	—	160	—	16	18	—	265	0	-98
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	9	—	0	—	0	2	—	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	148	—	5	-2	—	237	0	-82
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	12	—	12	17	—	22	0	-16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,650	967	—	2,257	453	—	—	32	4,389
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	719	294	—	1,352	147	—	—	3	2,215
Leaded	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	706	294	—	1,352	147	—	—	3	2,202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	2	-2	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	115	56	—	303	37	—	—	7	429
Naphtha-Type	—	6	6	—	4	2	—	—	(s)	14
Kerosene-Type	—	109	50	—	298	35	—	—	7	415
Kerosene	—	3	1	—	14	12	—	—	(s)	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	376	194	—	503	190	—	—	2	881
Residual Fuel Oil	—	135	372	—	52	86	—	—	7	466
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	13	8	—	-2	2	—	—	0	17
Special Naphthas	—	4	1	—	2	-3	—	—	(s)	9
Lubricants	—	20	3	—	16	4	—	—	6	29
Waxes	—	2	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	4	—	—	5	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	134	27	—	13	-22	—	—	2	194
Still Gas	—	70	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	70
Miscellaneous Products	—	14	12	—	4	-2	—	—	(s)	31
Total	59	1,677	2,297	193	2,368	476	0	1,611	32	4,474

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 25	—	1,224	25	2	5	0	1,270	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	47	20	—	79	-1	—	2	3	166
Pentanes Plus	3	—	3	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	47	17	—	79	-1	—	2	3	159
Ethane/Ethylene	6	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	42	14	—	75	-5	—	0	2	144
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	6	2	—	2	4	—	1	1	8
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	—	178	—	15	13	—	220	0	-32
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	146	—	5	7	—	186	0	-42
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	31	—	10	5	—	26	0	10
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,510	924	—	2,296	(s)	—	—	45	4,685
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	682	286	—	1,372	-8	—	—	3	2,345
Leaded	—	7	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Unleaded	—	675	286	—	1,373	-8	—	—	3	2,339
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	85	61	—	332	-6	—	—	4	480
Naphtha-Type	—	6	11	—	7	(s)	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	80	50	—	326	-6	—	—	4	457
Kerosene	—	4	4	—	8	-1	—	—	2	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	352	174	—	518	23	—	—	12	1,009
Residual Fuel Oil	—	140	359	—	29	-10	—	—	10	527
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	9	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	5	2	—	5	(s)	—	—	2	11
Lubricants	—	18	6	—	16	-1	—	—	6	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	1	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	92	20	—	12	3	—	—	1	122
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	2	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	14
Total	56	1,557	2,346	25	2,392	16	0	1,492	48	4,819

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 20,918	—	20,217	-5,195	58,926	-1,202	0	96,068	0	0	69,714
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,693	3,264	2,068	—	1,105	-1,164	—	3,404	124	12,766	43,482
Pentanes Plus	1,411	—	29	—	540	-594	—	1,114	0	1,460	2,870
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,282	3,264	2,039	—	565	-570	—	2,290	124	11,306	40,612
Ethane/Ethylene	2,368	0	225	—	-1,349	-534	—	0	0	1,778	5,525
Propane/Propylene	3,195	3,034	1,409	—	962	-428	—	0	98	8,930	22,620
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,058	255	405	—	100	104	—	942	25	747	9,853
Isobutane	661	-25	0	—	852	288	—	1,348	0	-148	2,614
Other Liquids	92	—	23	—	196	2,074	—	421	0	-2,184	25,724
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	92	—	0	—	0	-21	—	113	0	0	223
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	70	1,702	—	-350	0	-1,282	17,628
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	23	—	126	389	—	662	0	-902	7,837
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-4	0	0	36
Finished Petroleum Products	—	100,992	534	—	17,195	-3,447	—	—	530	121,638	112,606
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	53,294	178	—	9,868	-909	—	—	211	64,038	51,256
Leaded	—	218	0	—	70	-122	—	—	95	315	804
Unleaded	—	53,076	178	—	9,798	-787	—	—	116	63,723	50,452
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	77	2	—	98	1	—	—	0	176	484
Jet Fuel	—	6,507	21	—	3,023	608	—	—	48	8,895	10,905
Naphtha-Type	—	706	21	—	48	-117	—	—	(s)	892	989
Kerosene-Type	—	5,801	0	—	2,975	725	—	—	48	8,003	9,916
Kerosene	—	305	0	—	-6	-21	—	—	16	304	1,414
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	22,248	194	—	4,014	-1,012	—	—	5	27,463	32,121
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,000	19	—	-387	-562	—	—	1	2,193	3,362
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,191	13	—	62	-80	—	—	0	1,346	287
Special Naphthas	—	431	45	—	74	20	—	—	4	526	382
Lubricants	—	752	20	—	195	-112	—	—	36	1,043	1,694
Waxes	—	63	2	—	0	3	—	—	5	57	130
Petroleum Coke	—	3,516	0	—	0	77	—	—	175	3,264	1,843
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,144	35	—	265	-1,543	—	—	29	7,958	8,380
Still Gas	—	4,076	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,076	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	388	5	—	-11	83	—	—	0	299	348
Total	29,703	104,256	22,842	-5,195	77,422	-3,739	0	99,893	653	132,221	251,526

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **198,335**	—	**165,719**	**-2,038**	**477,354**	**1,344**	**1**	**837,973**	**51**	**0**	**69,714**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**84,464**	**29,668**	**17,536**	—	**6,394**	**10,154**	—	**29,025**	**1,384**	**97,499**	**43,482**
Pentanes Plus	12,761	—	344	—	4,294	720	—	9,224	0	7,455	2,870
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	71,703	29,668	17,192	—	2,100	9,434	—	19,801	1,384	90,044	40,612
Ethane/Ethylene	25,093	83	2,075	—	-10,570	-102	—	0	0	16,783	5,525
Propane/Propylene	30,325	27,602	12,012	—	5,446	4,741	—	0	1,087	69,557	22,620
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,948	2,339	2,614	—	1,703	4,678	—	6,687	297	4,942	9,853
Isobutane	6,337	-356	491	—	5,521	117	—	13,114	0	-1,238	2,614
Other Liquids	**1,151**	—	**584**	—	**1,437**	**3,274**	—	**13,501**	**0**	**-13,603**	**25,724**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,151	—	0	—	0	36	—	1,115	0	0	223
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,423	3,089	—	4,619	0	-6,285	17,628
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	584	—	14	198	—	7,718	0	-7,318	7,837
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-49	—	49	0	0	36
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**886,582**	**7,919**	—	**164,892**	**4,801**	—	—	**3,913**	**1,050,679**	**112,606**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	474,293	2,499	—	110,853	3,204	—	—	880	583,561	51,256
Leaded	—	4,278	0	—	536	-1,596	—	—	99	6,311	804
Unleaded	—	470,015	2,499	—	110,317	4,800	—	—	781	577,250	50,452
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	861	13	—	695	-73	—	—	0	1,642	484
Jet Fuel	—	54,768	343	—	21,761	173	—	—	345	76,354	10,905
Naphtha-Type	—	5,361	343	—	451	5	—	—	1	6,149	989
Kerosene-Type	—	49,407	0	—	21,310	168	—	—	344	70,205	9,916
Kerosene	—	3,168	0	—	-37	-156	—	—	140	3,147	1,414
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	193,642	2,930	—	34,503	-586	—	—	178	231,483	32,121
Residual Fuel Oil	—	20,503	668	—	-6,383	47	—	—	227	14,514	3,362
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10,326	252	—	403	-11	—	—	0	10,992	287
Special Naphthas	—	4,020	841	—	279	-102	—	—	292	4,950	382
Lubricants	—	6,426	178	—	1,910	-64	—	—	261	8,317	1,694
Waxes	—	541	19	—	0	-12	—	—	44	528	130
Petroleum Coke	—	32,868	0	—	0	829	—	—	1,253	30,786	1,843
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44,484	125	—	1,025	1,521	—	—	293	43,820	8,380
Still Gas	—	37,586	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	37,586	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,096	51	—	-117	31	—	—	(s)	2,999	348
Total	**283,950**	**916,250**	**191,758**	**-2,038**	**650,077**	**19,573**	**1**	**880,499**	**5,348**	**1,134,575**	**251,526**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]697	—	674	-173	1,964	-40	0	3,202	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	290	109	69	—	37	-39	—	113	4	426
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	18	-20	—	37	0	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	243	109	68	—	19	-19	—	76	4	377
Ethane/Ethylene	79	0	8	—	-45	-18	—	0	0	59
Propane/Propylene	107	101	47	—	32	-14	—	0	3	298
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	9	14	—	3	3	—	31	1	25
Isobutane	22	-1	0	—	28	10	—	45	0	-5
Other Liquids	3	—	1	—	7	69	—	14	0	-73
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	2	57	—	-12	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	4	13	—	22	0	-30
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,366	18	—	573	-115	—	—	18	4,055
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,776	6	—	329	-30	—	—	7	2,135
Leaded	—	7	0	—	2	-4	—	—	3	11
Unleaded	—	1,769	6	—	327	-26	—	—	4	2,124
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	217	1	—	101	20	—	—	2	297
Naphtha-Type	—	24	1	—	2	-4	—	—	(s)	30
Kerosene-Type	—	193	0	—	99	24	—	—	2	267
Kerosene	—	10	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	742	6	—	134	-34	—	—	(s)	915
Residual Fuel Oil	—	67	1	—	-13	-19	—	—	(s)	73
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	40	(s)	—	2	-3	—	—	0	45
Special Naphthas	—	14	2	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	25	1	—	7	-4	—	—	1	35
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	117	0	—	0	3	—	—	6	109
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	205	1	—	9	-51	—	—	1	265
Still Gas	—	136	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	(s)	3	—	—	0	10
Total	990	3,475	761	-173	2,581	-125	0	3,330	22	4,407

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 727	—	607	-7	1,749	5	(s)	3,069	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	309	109	64	—	23	37	—	106	5	357
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	16	3	—	34	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	109	63	—	8	35	—	73	5	330
Ethane/Ethylene	92	(s)	8	—	-39	(s)	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	111	101	44	—	20	17	—	0	4	255
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	9	10	—	6	17	—	24	1	18
Isobutane	23	-1	2	—	20	(s)	—	48	0	-5
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	5	12	—	49	0	-50
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	5	11	—	17	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	(s)	1	—	28	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,248	29	—	604	18	—	—	14	3,849
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,737	9	—	406	12	—	—	3	2,138
Leaded	—	16	0	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	23
Unleaded	—	1,722	9	—	404	18	—	—	3	2,114
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	201	1	—	80	1	—	—	1	280
Naphtha-Type	—	20	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	181	0	—	78	1	—	—	1	257
Kerosene	—	12	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	709	11	—	126	-2	—	—	1	848
Residual Fuel Oil	—	75	2	—	-23	(s)	—	—	1	53
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	38	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	15	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	113
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	163	(s)	—	4	6	—	—	1	161
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	1,040	3,356	702	-7	2,381	72	(s)	3,225	20	4,156

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **101,338**	—	**114,152**	**13,858**	**-48,425**	**-1,050**	**0**	**181,973**	**0**	**0**	**737,565**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**32,819**	**8,764**	**749**	—	**-2,301**	**-769**	—	**7,040**	**591**	**33,169**	**68,775**
Pentanes Plus	6,027	—	0	—	-238	91	—	2,626	3	3,069	5,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,792	8,764	749	—	-2,063	-860	—	4,414	588	30,100	63,053
Ethane/Ethylene	11,615	536	0	—	2,025	293	—	0	0	13,883	12,689
Propane/Propylene	9,372	6,987	458	—	-3,138	-627	—	0	296	14,010	22,733
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,754	855	201	—	-228	-161	—	1,713	292	738	21,272
Isobutane	4,051	386	90	—	-722	-365	—	2,701	0	1,469	6,359
Other Liquids	**1,484**	—	**11,082**	—	**-789**	**631**	—	**10,937**	**0**	**209**	**71,038**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,484	—	0	—	0	157	—	1,327	0	0	1,165
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,081	—	-317	810	—	10,218	0	-264	53,827
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	-472	-344	—	-599	0	472	16,006
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	8	—	-9	0	1	40
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**201,624**	**4,527**	—	**-88,524**	**3,454**	—	—	**11,284**	**102,889**	**131,428**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	92,623	0	—	-52,704	1,512	—	—	1,593	36,814	46,520
Leaded	—	1,359	0	—	-286	13	—	—	161	899	509
Unleaded	—	91,264	0	—	-52,418	1,499	—	—	1,432	35,915	46,011
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	422	0	—	-199	-8	—	—	0	231	527
Jet Fuel	—	21,520	0	—	-12,990	-672	—	—	35	9,167	17,183
Naphtha-Type	—	2,519	0	—	-214	-60	—	—	0	2,365	1,823
Kerosene-Type	—	19,001	0	—	-12,776	-612	—	—	35	6,802	15,360
Kerosene	—	362	0	—	-403	355	—	—	2	-398	1,493
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	40,322	0	—	-19,529	2,535	—	—	3,711	14,547	31,029
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,052	1,088	—	-1,173	-209	—	—	1,319	8,857	14,893
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11,103	3,132	—	0	342	—	—	0	13,893	2,880
Special Naphthas	—	937	43	—	-135	69	—	—	301	475	1,173
Lubricants	—	2,959	0	—	-642	101	—	—	205	2,011	6,544
Waxes	—	319	2	—	0	26	—	—	35	260	526
Petroleum Coke	—	7,427	0	—	0	-497	—	—	4,078	3,846	2,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,341	247	—	-645	-27	—	—	4	2,966	4,446
Still Gas	—	9,157	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,157	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,080	15	—	-104	-73	—	—	0	1,064	1,222
Total	**135,641**	**210,388**	**130,510**	**13,858**	**-140,039**	**2,266**	**0**	**199,950**	**11,874**	**136,268**	**1,008,806**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 923,657	—	1,024,488	55,855	-369,324	425	0	1,634,251	0	0	737,565
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	296,506	81,667	11,897	—	-8,572	8,462	—	62,225	6,092	304,719	68,775
Pentanes Plus	53,342	—	0	—	-1,350	1,960	—	25,747	150	24,135	5,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	243,164	81,667	11,897	—	-7,222	6,502	—	36,478	5,942	280,584	63,053
Ethane/Ethylene	106,484	3,773	233	—	18,030	-1,540	—	0	0	130,060	12,689
Propane/Propylene	84,502	61,415	5,931	—	-21,510	-1,702	—	0	4,275	127,765	22,733
Normal Butane/Butylene	18,933	13,340	3,755	—	399	10,094	—	12,273	1,667	12,393	21,272
Isobutane	33,245	3,139	1,978	—	-4,141	-350	—	24,205	0	10,366	6,359
Other Liquids	13,821	—	69,431	—	-6,017	7,190	—	113,064	0	-43,019	71,038
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	13,821	—	28	—	0	712	—	13,137	0	0	1,165
Unfinished Oils	—	—	67,820	—	-3,301	7,482	—	96,623	0	-39,586	53,827
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,583	—	-2,716	-976	—	3,264	0	-3,421	16,006
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-28	—	40	0	-12	40
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,815,010	54,031	—	-815,591	230	—	—	122,582	930,638	131,428
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	836,291	756	—	-500,013	-2,941	—	—	13,305	326,670	46,520
Leaded	—	12,033	1	—	-1,178	-342	—	—	1,400	9,798	509
Unleaded	—	824,258	755	—	-498,835	-2,599	—	—	11,905	316,872	46,011
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,562	0	—	-1,652	-52	—	—	0	1,962	527
Jet Fuel	—	192,844	346	—	-120,050	-528	—	—	6,692	66,976	17,183
Naphtha-Type	—	23,799	0	—	-3,284	-422	—	—	541	20,396	1,823
Kerosene-Type	—	169,045	346	—	-116,766	-106	—	—	6,151	46,580	15,360
Kerosene	—	4,274	87	—	-2,100	164	—	—	493	1,604	1,493
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	355,668	23	—	-177,714	2,901	—	—	38,069	137,007	31,029
Residual Fuel Oil	—	102,013	14,638	—	-1,412	510	—	—	22,155	92,574	14,893
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	96,028	36,019	—	203	80	—	—	0	132,170	2,880
Special Naphthas	—	8,527	674	—	-1,705	-633	—	—	2,820	5,309	1,173
Lubricants	—	26,678	0	—	-6,125	682	—	—	2,205	17,666	6,544
Waxes	—	2,933	24	—	-26	51	—	—	208	2,672	526
Petroleum Coke	—	67,340	98	—	0	-601	—	—	36,560	31,479	2,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27,632	1,136	—	-4,434	578	—	—	70	23,686	4,446
Still Gas	—	80,319	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	80,319	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	10,901	230	—	-563	19	—	—	2	10,547	1,222
Total	1,233,984	1,896,677	1,159,847	55,855	-1,199,504	16,307	0	1,809,540	128,674	1,192,338	1,008,806

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E]3,378	—	3,805	462	-1,614	-35	0	6,066	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,094	292	25	—	-77	-26	—	235	20	1,106
Pentanes Plus	201	—	0	—	-8	3	—	88	(s)	102
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	893	292	25	—	-69	-29	—	147	20	1,003
Ethane/Ethylene	387	18	0	—	68	10	—	0	0	463
Propane/Propylene	312	233	15	—	-105	-21	—	0	10	467
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	29	7	—	-8	-5	—	57	10	25
Isobutane	135	13	3	—	-24	-12	—	90	0	49
Other Liquids	49	—	369	—	-26	21	—	365	0	7
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	—	0	—	0	5	—	44	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	369	—	-11	27	—	341	0	-9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	-16	-11	—	-20	0	16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,721	151	—	-2,951	115	—	—	376	3,430
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,087	0	—	-1,757	50	—	—	53	1,227
Leaded	—	45	0	—	-10	(s)	—	—	5	30
Unleaded	—	3,042	0	—	-1,747	50	—	—	48	1,197
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-7	(s)	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	717	0	—	-433	-22	—	—	1	306
Naphtha-Type	—	84	0	—	-7	-2	—	—	0	79
Kerosene-Type	—	633	0	—	-426	-20	—	—	1	227
Kerosene	—	12	0	—	-13	12	—	—	(s)	-13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,344	0	—	-651	85	—	—	124	485
Residual Fuel Oil	—	335	36	—	-39	-7	—	—	44	295
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	370	104	—	0	11	—	—	0	463
Special Naphthas	—	31	1	—	-5	2	—	—	10	16
Lubricants	—	99	0	—	-21	3	—	—	7	67
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	248	0	—	0	-17	—	—	136	128
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	111	8	—	-22	-1	—	—	(s)	99
Still Gas	—	305	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	305
Miscellaneous Products	—	36	1	—	-3	-2	—	—	0	35
Total	4,521	7,013	4,350	462	-4,668	76	0	6,665	396	4,542

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,383	—	3,753	205	-1,353	2	0	5,986	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,086	299	44	—	-31	31	—	228	22	1,116
Pentanes Plus	195	—	0	—	-5	7	—	94	1	88
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	891	299	44	—	-26	24	—	134	22	1,028
Ethane/Ethylene	390	14	1	—	66	-6	—	0	0	476
Propane/Propylene	310	225	22	—	-79	-6	—	0	16	468
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	49	14	—	1	37	—	45	6	45
Isobutane	122	11	7	—	-15	-1	—	89	0	38
Other Liquids	51	—	254	—	-22	26	—	414	0	-158
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	3	—	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	248	—	-12	27	—	354	0	-145
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6	—	-10	-4	—	12	0	-13
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,648	198	—	-2,988	1	—	—	449	3,409
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,063	3	—	-1,832	-11	—	—	49	1,197
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-4	-1	—	—	5	36
Unleaded	—	3,019	3	—	-1,827	-10	—	—	44	1,161
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	706	1	—	-440	-2	—	—	25	245
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-12	-2	—	—	2	75
Kerosene-Type	—	619	1	—	-428	(s)	—	—	23	171
Kerosene	—	16	(s)	—	-8	1	—	—	2	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,303	(s)	—	-651	11	—	—	139	502
Residual Fuel Oil	—	374	54	—	-5	2	—	—	81	339
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	352	132	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	484
Special Naphthas	—	31	2	—	-6	-2	—	—	10	19
Lubricants	—	98	0	—	-22	2	—	—	8	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	247	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	134	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	101	4	—	-16	2	—	—	(s)	87
Still Gas	—	294	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	294
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-2	(s)	—	—	(s)	39
Total	4,520	6,948	4,249	205	-4,394	60	0	6,628	471	4,368

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 13,797	—	2,872	828	-3,693	-40	1	13,843	(s)	0	11,44
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,491	264	378	—	-1,736	80	—	693	8	1,616	1,32
Pentanes Plus	765	—	75	—	-302	12	—	226	0	300	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,726	264	303	—	-1,434	68	—	467	8	1,316	1,17
Ethane/Ethylene	919	0	0	—	-676	5	—	0	0	238	17
Propane/Propylene	1,122	217	170	—	-327	28	—	0	0	1,154	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	492	56	121	—	-234	18	—	349	8	60	36
Isobutane	193	-9	12	—	-197	17	—	118	0	-136	15
Other Liquids	42	—	0	—	0	215	—	-151	0	-22	3,96
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	42	—	0	—	0	30	—	12	0	0	11
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-69	0	67	2,06
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	183	—	-94	0	-89	1,78
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,480	204	—	327	-324	—	—	18	15,317	10,14
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,127	43	—	81	318	—	—	(s)	6,933	3,90
Leaded	—	1,311	6	—	-365	-1	—	—	0	953	91
Unleaded	—	5,816	37	—	446	319	—	—	(s)	5,980	2,98
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	29	0	—	7	-1	—	—	0	37	3
Jet Fuel	—	1,154	0	—	344	-4	—	—	0	1,502	1,01
Naphtha-Type	—	400	0	—	-212	9	—	—	0	179	29
Kerosene-Type	—	754	0	—	556	-13	—	—	0	1,323	71
Kerosene	—	-17	0	—	0	-32	—	—	0	15	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,792	161	—	-105	-133	—	—	(s)	3,981	2,76
Residual Fuel Oil	—	306	0	—	0	11	—	—	0	295	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	4	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4	
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	
Lubricants	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	5	-5	
Waxes	—	-6	0	—	0	-40	—	—	0	34	8
Petroleum Coke	—	358	0	—	0	27	—	—	10	321	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,061	0	—	0	-473	—	—	2	1,532	1,68
Still Gas	—	610	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	610	
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	59	1
Total	17,330	14,744	3,454	828	-5,102	-69	1	14,385	26	16,911	26,88

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 130,995	—	21,213	8,273	-35,765	-482	6	124,884	308	0	11,447
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,216	1,853	2,232	—	-19,340	138	—	5,170	107	14,546	1,324
Pentanes Plus	7,221	—	610	—	-2,944	-12	—	1,648	0	3,251	145
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,995	1,853	1,622	—	-16,396	150	—	3,522	107	11,295	1,179
Ethane/Ethylene	9,775	0	0	—	-7,460	5	—	0	0	2,310	179
Propane/Propylene	11,447	1,877	814	—	-4,502	90	—	0	6	9,540	477
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,779	88	673	—	-2,720	40	—	2,498	102	180	368
Isobutane	1,994	-112	135	—	-1,714	15	—	1,024	0	-736	155
Other Liquids	223	—	0	—	0	-841	—	884	0	180	3,964
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	223	—	0	—	0	6	—	217	0	0	115
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	69	—	-391	0	322	2,062
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-916	—	1,058	0	-142	1,787
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	132,261	1,177	—	-3,588	-1,088	—	—	119	130,819	10,148
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	65,446	354	—	-2,467	-944	—	—	28	64,249	3,900
Leaded	—	12,107	33	—	-3,038	-339	—	—	1	9,440	912
Unleaded	—	53,339	321	—	571	-605	—	—	27	54,809	2,988
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	214	0	—	111	-23	—	—	0	348	32
Jet Fuel	—	9,562	0	—	2,581	-7	—	—	0	12,150	1,012
Naphtha-Type	—	3,041	0	—	-1,402	-80	—	—	0	1,719	294
Kerosene-Type	—	6,521	0	—	3,983	73	—	—	0	10,431	718
Kerosene	—	88	0	—	0	9	—	—	0	79	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	35,513	793	—	-3,813	-511	—	—	9	32,995	2,763
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,759	30	—	0	65	—	—	(s)	2,724	561
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	130	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	145	4
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	29	-29	8
Waxes	—	259	0	—	0	-46	—	—	(s)	305	84
Petroleum Coke	—	3,003	0	—	0	46	—	—	44	2,913	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,227	0	—	0	351	—	—	7	8,869	1,686
Still Gas	—	5,521	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,521	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	541	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	552	14
Total	166,434	134,114	24,622	8,273	-58,693	-2,273	6	130,938	533	145,545	26,883

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 460	—	96	28	-123	-1	(s)	461	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	116	9	13	—	-58	3	—	23	(s)	54
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-10	(s)	—	8	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	91	9	10	—	-48	2	—	16	(s)	44
Ethane/Ethylene	31	0	0	—	-23	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	37	7	6	—	-11	1	—	0	0	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	2	4	—	-8	1	—	12	(s)	2
Isobutane	6	(s)	(s)	—	-7	1	—	4	0	-5
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	7	—	-5	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	1	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-2	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-3	0	-3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	483	7	—	11	-11	—	—	1	511
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	238	1	—	3	11	—	—	(s)	231
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-12	(s)	—	—	0	32
Unleaded	—	194	1	—	15	11	—	—	(s)	199
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	38	0	—	11	(s)	—	—	0	50
Naphtha-Type	—	13	0	—	-7	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	19	(s)	—	—	0	44
Kerosene	—	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	5	—	-4	-4	—	—	(s)	133
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	0	—	0	-16	—	—	(s)	51
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	578	491	115	28	-170	-2	(s)	480	1	564

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 480	—	78	30	-131	-2	(s)	457	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	129	7	8	—	-71	1	—	19	(s)	53
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	103	7	6	—	-60	1	—	13	(s)	41
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	—	-16	(s)	—	0	(s)	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	2	—	-10	(s)	—	9	(s)	1
Isobutane	7	(s)	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	4	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	484	4	—	-13	-4	—	—	(s)	479
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	240	1	—	-9	-3	—	—	(s)	235
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	35
Unleaded	—	195	1	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	45
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	0	38
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	130	3	—	-14	-2	—	—	(s)	121
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	32
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	610	491	90	30	-215	-8	(s)	480	2	533

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 83,156	—	2,680	1,101	-6,731	-2,131	0	78,584	3,272	481	74,985
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,524	1,737	39	—	0	438	—	2,160	207	1,495	4,620
Pentanes Plus	1,348	—	0	—	0	8	—	926	0	414	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,176	1,737	39	—	0	430	—	1,234	207	1,081	4,577
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	300	1,107	29	—	0	341	—	0	13	1,082	1,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	526	700	10	—	0	121	—	673	193	249	2,337
Isobutane	348	-70	0	—	0	-32	—	561	0	-251	481
Other Liquids	683	—	561	—	107	1,402	—	744	0	-795	33,271
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	683	—	110	—	0	240	—	553	0	0	1,769
Unfinished Oils	—	—	451	—	107	784	—	790	0	-1,016	23,579
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	378	—	-599	0	221	7,920
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	84,470	3,365	—	3,299	4,290	—	—	6,543	80,301	58,560
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	36,691	581	—	2,210	977	—	—	11	38,494	21,991
Leaded	—	4,687	0	—	581	228	—	—	4	5,036	4,271
Unleaded	—	32,004	581	—	1,629	749	—	—	7	33,458	17,720
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	207	4	—	27	76	—	—	0	162	483
Jet Fuel	—	12,232	263	—	547	838	—	—	1	12,203	8,641
Naphtha-Type	—	1,389	0	—	252	-74	—	—	0	1,715	1,477
Kerosene-Type	—	10,843	263	—	295	912	—	—	1	10,488	7,164
Kerosene	—	89	0	—	0	-5	—	—	(s)	94	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,980	460	—	535	1,870	—	—	312	12,793	11,847
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,717	1,927	—	0	491	—	—	3,497	6,656	8,492
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	442	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	439	285
Special Naphthas	—	44	5	—	0	12	—	—	301	-264	60
Lubricants	—	651	0	—	-20	-33	—	—	86	578	1,875
Waxes	—	60	2	—	0	28	—	—	28	6	166
Petroleum Coke	—	4,421	43	—	0	200	—	—	2,275	1,989	2,286
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,287	80	—	0	-203	—	—	31	2,539	2,211
Still Gas	—	4,465	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,465	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	184	0	—	0	36	—	—	(s)	148	172
Total	86,363	86,207	6,645	1,101	-3,325	3,999	0	81,488	10,021	81,483	171,436

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 756,865	—	49,810	4,962	-72,799	-1,727	5	704,868	31,036	4,655	74,985
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24,682	18,439	654	—	0	1,777	—	20,992	2,570	18,436	4,620
Pentanes Plus	13,701	—	0	—	0	-1	—	10,019	16	3,667	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,981	18,439	654	—	0	1,778	—	10,973	2,555	14,768	4,577
Ethane/Ethylene	18	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	119	0
Propane/Propylene	2,751	10,816	372	—	0	933	—	9	1,931	11,066	1,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,717	7,168	83	—	0	617	—	6,517	624	5,210	2,337
Isobutane	2,495	354	199	—	0	228	—	4,447	0	-1,627	481
Other Liquids	5,921	—	2,933	—	416	853	—	13,037	0	-4,620	33,271
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5,921	—	418	—	0	1,581	—	4,758	0	0	1,769
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,404	—	416	-950	—	8,573	0	-4,803	23,579
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	221	—	-293	0	183	7,920
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	762,809	12,306	—	27,584	-780	—	—	90,140	713,339	58,560
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	336,978	3,044	—	16,974	-1,777	—	—	7,534	351,239	21,991
Leaded	—	42,747	0	—	3,857	-1,114	—	—	48	47,670	4,271
Unleaded	—	294,231	3,044	—	13,117	-663	—	—	7,486	303,569	17,720
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,663	37	—	57	131	—	—	0	1,626	483
Jet Fuel	—	110,100	1,166	—	4,981	-210	—	—	3,941	112,516	8,641
Naphtha-Type	—	10,971	18	—	2,409	-557	—	—	111	13,844	1,477
Kerosene-Type	—	99,129	1,148	—	2,572	347	—	—	3,830	98,672	7,164
Kerosene	—	861	0	—	0	-31	—	—	4	888	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	116,123	1,159	—	5,711	-640	—	—	12,828	110,805	11,847
Residual Fuel Oil	—	92,603	5,991	—	0	1,366	—	—	36,740	60,488	8,492
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,338	234	—	0	-33	—	—	0	3,605	285
Special Naphthas	—	329	62	—	0	-48	—	—	1,118	-679	60
Lubricants	—	5,668	0	—	-139	139	—	—	801	4,589	1,875
Waxes	—	504	17	—	0	-9	—	—	176	354	166
Petroleum Coke	—	37,936	363	—	0	250	—	—	26,776	11,273	2,288
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,015	233	—	0	32	—	—	221	15,995	2,211
Still Gas	—	39,155	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	39,155	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,536	0	—	0	50	—	—	1	1,485	172
Total	787,468	781,248	65,703	4,962	-44,799	123	5	738,897	123,747	731,809	171,436

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,772	—	89	37	-224	-71	0	2,619	109	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	84	58	1	—	0	15	—	72	7	50
Pentanes Plus	45	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	31	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39	58	1	—	0	14	—	41	7	36
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	37	1	—	0	11	—	0	(s)	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	23	(s)	—	0	4	—	22	6	8
Isobutane	12	-2	0	—	0	-1	—	19	0	-8
Other Liquids	23	—	19	—	4	47	—	25	0	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	23	—	4	—	0	8	—	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15	—	4	26	—	26	0	-34
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	13	—	-20	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,816	112	—	110	143	—	—	218	2,677
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,223	19	—	74	33	—	—	(s)	1,283
Leaded	—	156	0	—	19	8	—	—	(s)	168
Unleaded	—	1,067	19	—	54	25	—	—	(s)	1,115
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7	(s)	—	1	3	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	408	9	—	18	28	—	—	(s)	407
Naphtha-Type	—	46	0	—	8	-2	—	—	0	57
Kerosene-Type	—	361	9	—	10	30	—	—	(s)	350
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	466	15	—	18	62	—	—	10	426
Residual Fuel Oil	—	291	64	—	0	16	—	—	117	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	15	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	10	-9
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	3	19
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	7	—	—	76	66
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	3	—	0	-7	—	—	1	85
Still Gas	—	149	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	149
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,879	2,874	222	37	-111	133	0	2,716	334	2,716

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 2,772	—	182	18	-267	-6	(s)	2,582	114	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	90	68	2	—	0	7	—	77	9	68
Pentanes Plus	50	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	68	2	—	0	7	—	40	9	54
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	3	—	(s)	7	41
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	26	(s)	—	0	2	—	24	2	19
Isobutane	9	1	1	—	0	1	—	16	0	-6
Other Liquids	22	—	11	—	2	3	—	48	0	-17
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	2	—	0	6	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	2	-3	—	31	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	-1	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,794	45	—	101	-3	—	—	330	2,613
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,234	11	—	62	-7	—	—	28	1,287
Leaded	—	157	0	—	14	-4	—	—	(s)	175
Unleaded	—	1,078	11	—	48	-2	—	—	27	1,112
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	403	4	—	18	-1	—	—	14	412
Naphtha-Type	—	40	(s)	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	51
Kerosene-Type	—	363	4	—	9	1	—	—	14	361
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	425	4	—	21	-2	—	—	47	406
Residual Fuel Oil	—	339	22	—	0	5	—	—	135	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	-1	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	139	1	—	0	1	—	—	98	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	59	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	59
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,884	2,862	241	18	-164	(s)	(s)	2,707	453	2,681

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	July 1991		January-July 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 673**	**E 22**	**E 5,287**	**E 25**
Florida	327	11	2,461	12
New York	E 37	E 1	E 245	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 225	E 7	E 1,521	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	8	(s)
West Virginia	166	5	1,162	5
Adjustment[a]	-84	-3	-110	-1
PAD District II	**E 22,227**	**E 717**	**E 155,393**	**E 733**
Illinois	1,530	49	10,905	51
Indiana	241	8	1,743	8
Kansas	4,875	157	33,485	158
Kentucky	499	16	3,151	15
Michigan	E 1,532	E 49	E 10,989	E 52
Missouri	14	(s)	84	(s)
Nebraska	492	16	3,369	16
North Dakota	3,074	99	21,354	101
Ohio	E 813	E 26	E 5,409	E 26
Oklahoma	9,125	294	E 63,658	E 300
South Dakota	143	5	972	5
Tennessee	41	1	275	1
Adjustment[a]	-152	-5	-1	(s)
PAD District III	**E 104,321**	**E 3,365**	**E 718,185**	**E 3,388**
Alabama	1,578	51	10,791	51
Arkansas	E 847	E 27	E 5,947	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,404	E 400	E 85,537	E 403
Mississippi	2,332	75	15,499	73
New Mexico	5,731	185	40,320	190
Texas[b]	56,717	1,830	396,029	1,868
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,641	763	159,695	753
Adjustment[a]	1,071	35	4,367	21
PAD District IV	**E 14,827**	**E 478**	**E 102,496**	**E 483**
Colorado	2,595	84	17,724	84
Montana	1,636	53	11,441	54
Utah	2,091	67	14,913	70
Wyoming	8,321	268	58,017	274
Adjustment[a]	184	6	401	2
PAD District V	**E 85,045**	**E 2,743**	**E 589,867**	**E 2,782**
Alaska[b]	E 55,037	E 1,775	E 385,750	E 1,820
South Alaska	1,286	41	8,952	42
North Slope	53,753	1,734	376,797	1,777
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	-2	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	8	(s)	66	(s)
California[b]	27,059	873	185,878	877
Nevada	259	8	2,157	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,894	93	15,846	75
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-212	-7	169	1
U.S. Total[b]	**E 227,093**	**E 7,326**	**E 1,571,228**	**E 7,411**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,648; California: State - 1,996; Louisiana: State - E2,091; Texas: State -169; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,440.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**161**	**579**	**740**	**607**	**339**	**7,747**	**8,693**
Pentanes Plus	30	70	100	138	83	1,190	1,411
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	131	509	640	469	256	6,557	7,282
Ethane	46	169	215	76	1	2,291	2,368
Propane	47	233	280	225	151	2,819	3,195
Normal Butane	32	75	107	95	100	863	1,058
Isobutane	6	32	38	73	4	584	661
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**172**	**35**	**207**	**112**	**41**	**2,816**	**2,969**
Pentanes Plus	7	3	10	20	11	373	404
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	165	32	197	92	30	2,443	2,565
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	626	639
Propane	106	21	127	46	24	1,006	1,076
Normal Butane	57	5	62	17	6	651	674
Isobutane	2	6	8	16	0	160	176

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**18,485**	**2,563**	**7,202**	**509**	**4,060**	**32,819**	**3,491**	**2,524**	**48,267**
Pentanes Plus	3,506	549	1,305	143	524	6,027	765	1,348	9,651
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,979	2,014	5,897	366	3,536	26,792	2,726	1,176	38,616
Ethane	6,165	1,050	2,583	62	1,755	11,615	919	2	15,119
Propane	5,501	588	1,979	156	1,148	9,372	1,122	300	14,269
Normal Butane	2,418	-1,727	547	97	419	1,754	492	526	3,937
Isobutane	895	2,103	788	51	214	4,051	193	348	5,291
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**960**	**3,590**	**1,127**	**135**	**132**	**5,944**	**195**	**174**	**9,489**
Pentanes Plus	432	545	233	25	20	1,255	67	13	1,749
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	528	3,045	894	110	112	4,689	128	161	7,740
Ethane	83	946	6	39	14	1,088	4	0	1,731
Propane	165	1,102	310	40	70	1,687	80	132	3,102
Normal Butane	243	685	353	27	20	1,328	33	14	2,111
Isobutane	37	312	225	4	8	586	11	15	796

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**37,418**	**2,852**	**40,270**	**65,027**	**9,370**	**21,671**	**96,068**
Natural Gas Liquids	**103**	**0**	**103**	**1,930**	**304**	**1,170**	**3,404**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	325	138	651	1,114
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	103	0	103	1,605	166	519	2,290
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	61	0	61	688	55	199	942
Isobutane	42	0	42	917	111	320	1,348
Other Liquids	**7,764**	**195**	**7,959**	**-99**	**189**	**331**	**421**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	187	0	187	64	14	35	113
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,878	230	7,108	-589	62	177	-350
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	699	-35	664	428	113	121	662
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	-4
Total Input to Refineries	**45,285**	**3,047**	**48,332**	**66,858**	**9,863**	**23,172**	**99,893**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,203	95	1,298	2,197	307	729	3,233
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	753	3,348
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	86.7	90.8	87.0	98.2	85.6	96.7	96.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	517	19	536	806	105	239	1,150
Catalytic Hydrocracking	66	5	71	124	0	5	130
Delayed and Fluid Coking	79	0	79	153	43	60	255
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.23	0.65	1.19	1.08	1.81	0.62	1.05
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	29.91	37.69	30.45	33.40	30.44	35.74	33.64
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,388**	**105**	**1,493**	**2,237**	**358**	**753**	**3,348**
Operating	1,340	105	1,445	2,236	358	753	3,347
Idle	49	0	49	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**535**	**0**	**451**	**986**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**16,156**	**86,926**	**71,492**	**5,101**	**2,298**	**181,973**	**13,843**	**78,584**	**410,738**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,176**	**2,647**	**2,794**	**250**	**173**	**7,040**	**693**	**2,160**	**13,400**
Pentanes Plus	718	1,246	363	167	132	2,626	226	926	4,892
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	458	1,401	2,431	83	41	4,414	467	1,234	8,508
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	139	414	1,152	8	0	1,713	349	673	3,738
Isobutane	319	987	1,279	75	41	2,701	118	561	4,770
Other Liquids	**4**	**9,754**	**1,127**	**103**	**-51**	**10,937**	**-151**	**744**	**19,910**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	201	696	411	9	10	1,327	12	553	2,192
Unfinished Oils (net)	113	10,650	-671	103	23	10,218	-69	790	17,697
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-310	-1,591	1,395	-9	-84	-599	-94	-599	34
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-8	0	0	-9	0	0	-13
Total Input to Refineries	**17,336**	**99,327**	**75,413**	**5,454**	**2,420**	**199,950**	**14,385**	**81,488**	**444,048**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	544	2,923	2,428	164	77	6,136	462	2,748	13,877
Operable Capacity (daily average)	618	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,256	550	3,103	15,751
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	88.0	87.2	81.9	67.5	97.2	84.6	84.1	88.6	88.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	193	1,289	774	22	28	2,306	169	754	4,915
Catalytic Hydrocracking	23	215	219	0	0	457	9	440	1,107
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	223	359	9	0	597	24	505	1,461
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.77	1.19	1.37	1.38	0.81	1.23	0.99	1.12	1.15
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.30	33.20	30.50	34.37	37.97	32.68	35.36	25.09	31.32
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**618**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,256**	**550**	**3,103**	**15,751**
Operating	608	3,324	2,634	238	79	6,882	550	2,980	15,204
Idle	10	27	332	6	0	374	0	123	547
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**2,101**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**2,110**	**0**	**43,319**	**46,415**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	806	2	808	2,204	293	767	3,264
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,161	30	1,191	2,177	214	643	3,034
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-334	-25	-359	98	33	124	255
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-21	-3	-24	-71	46	0	-25
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,362	1,214	21,576	36,551	5,047	11,696	53,294
Leaded	383	3	386	171	21	26	218
Unleaded	19,979	1,211	21,190	36,380	5,026	11,670	53,076
Finished Aviation Gasoline	37	0	37	23	32	22	77
Jet Fuel	3,444	0	3,444	4,393	668	1,446	6,507
Naphtha-Type	177	0	177	437	16	253	706
Kerosene-Type	3,267	0	3,267	3,956	652	1,193	5,801
Kerosene	9	86	95	270	31	4	305
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,378	895	11,273	13,783	2,257	6,208	22,248
Residual Fuel Oil	4,015	49	4,064	1,545	235	220	2,000
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	959	21	980	68	0	39	107
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,388	28	2,416	168	0	89	257
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	668	0	668	1,309	235	92	1,636
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	378	0	378	486	0	37	523
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	10	0	10	582	0	86	668
Special Naphthas	88	28	116	213	0	218	431
Lubricants	318	268	586	433	0	319	752
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	318	268	586	433	0	319	752
Waxes	0	70	70	31	0	32	63
Petroleum Coke	1,308	22	1,330	2,221	461	834	3,516
Marketable	522	0	522	1,253	317	545	2,115
Catalyst	786	22	808	968	144	289	1,401
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,767	250	4,017	4,050	982	1,112	6,144
Still Gas	1,952	133	2,085	2,816	324	936	4,076
Miscellaneous Products	374	45	419	316	38	34	388
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	374	45	419	316	38	34	388
Total	**47,246**	**3,062**	**50,308**	**69,917**	**10,368**	**23,971**	**104,256**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,961	-15	-1,976	-3,059	-505	-799	-4,363

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	506	4,906	3,173	78	101	8,764	264	1,737	14,837
Ethane/Ethylene	-25	283	278	0	0	536	0	0	536
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	496
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	40
Propane/Propylene	562	3,976	2,331	53	65	6,987	217	1,107	12,536
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,932
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,604
Normal Butane/Butylene	-232	520	515	25	27	855	56	700	1,507
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,240
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	267
Isobutane	201	127	49	0	9	386	-9	-70	258
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,180	45,800	34,806	1,508	1,329	92,623	7,127	36,691	211,311
Leaded	477	120	489	0	273	1,359	1,311	4,687	7,961
Unleaded	8,703	45,680	34,317	1,508	1,056	91,264	5,816	32,004	203,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	172	180	70	0	0	422	29	207	772
Jet Fuel	1,935	10,506	8,482	361	236	21,520	1,154	12,232	44,857
Naphtha-Type	475	1,066	535	226	217	2,519	400	1,389	5,191
Kerosene-Type	1,460	9,440	7,947	135	19	19,001	754	10,843	39,666
Kerosene	34	270	67	-9	0	362	-17	89	834
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,748	17,681	16,832	1,494	567	40,322	3,792	13,980	91,615
Residual Fuel Oil	445	5,904	3,309	365	29	10,052	306	8,717	25,139
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	170	0	556	65	20	811	87	1,052	3,037
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	126	1,216	474	253	9	2,078	48	892	5,691
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	149	4,688	2,279	47	0	7,163	171	6,773	16,411
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	64	3,602	102	0	1	3,769	0	161	4,831
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	154	4,336	2,844	0	0	7,334	4	281	8,297
Special Naphthas	79	603	152	103	0	937	0	44	1,528
Lubricants	37	1,821	619	482	0	2,959	1	651	4,949
Naphthenic	37	466	0	347	0	850	0	296	1,146
Paraffinic	0	1,355	619	135	0	2,109	1	355	3,803
Waxes	5	186	72	56	0	319	-6	60	506
Petroleum Coke	362	3,330	3,639	75	21	7,427	358	4,421	17,052
Marketable	49	1,668	2,692	53	0	4,462	164	3,400	10,663
Catalyst	313	1,662	947	22	21	2,965	194	1,021	6,389
Asphalt and Road Oil	475	934	1,026	792	114	3,341	1,061	2,287	16,850
Still Gas	615	4,868	3,408	174	92	9,157	610	4,465	20,393
Miscellaneous Products	63	449	568	0	0	1,080	61	184	2,132
Fuel Use	11	0	171	0	0	182	0	0	182
Nonfuel Use	52	449	397	0	0	898	61	184	1,950
Total	**17,874**	**105,376**	**79,169**	**5,479**	**2,490**	**210,388**	**14,744**	**86,207**	**465,903**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-538	-6,049	-3,756	-25	-70	-10,438	-359	-4,719	-21,855

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**13,745**	**767**	**14,512**	**8,733**	**1,739**	**1,997**	**12,469**
Petroleum Products	**47,469**	**3,034**	**50,503**	**44,154**	**6,680**	**15,071**	**65,905**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	163	45	118	326
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,102	11	2,113	2,874	334	1,110	4,318
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	660	1	661	1,528	20	76	1,624
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,211	8	1,219	1,134	208	901	2,243
Isobutane	231	2	233	211	106	133	450
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	432	4	436	160	10	53	223
Unfinished Oils	12,935	868	13,803	12,786	368	4,474	17,628
Naphthas and Lighter	2,689	256	2,945	3,610	128	1,107	4,845
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,074	109	3,183	2,020	67	240	2,327
Heavy Gas Oils	6,049	279	6,328	4,278	172	1,093	5,543
Residuum	1,123	224	1,347	2,878	1	2,034	4,913
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,850	118	4,968	4,932	630	1,468	7,030
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	23	0	13	36
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,488	342	8,830	7,191	1,404	2,531	11,126
Leaded	0	10	10	70	30	59	159
Unleaded	8,488	332	8,820	7,121	1,374	2,472	10,967
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	0	19	65	14	37	116
Jet Fuel	2,213	0	2,213	2,569	349	592	3,510
Naphtha-Type	61	0	61	268	24	150	442
Kerosene-Type	2,152	0	2,152	2,301	325	442	3,068
Kerosene	100	49	149	520	35	215	770
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,749	479	10,228	6,081	1,180	2,504	9,765
Residual Fuel Oil	2,646	86	2,732	1,662	290	178	2,130
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	612	62	674	40	0	12	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,618	24	1,642	330	0	77	407
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	416	0	416	1,292	290	89	1,671
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	163	0	163	151	0	108	259
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	3	0	25	28
Special Naphthas	71	36	107	107	0	129	236
Lubricants	461	428	889	810	0	2	812
Waxes	0	164	164	93	0	37	130
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	940	0	940	721	743	379	1,843
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,158	396	2,554	3,034	1,269	1,074	5,377
Miscellaneous Products	131	53	184	209	9	24	242
Total Stocks, All Oils	**61,214**	**3,801**	**65,015**	**52,887**	**8,419**	**17,068**	**78,374**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,406**	**27,307**	**16,478**	**1,264**	**233**	**46,688**	**1,635**	**21,886**	**97,190**
Petroleum Products	**11,834**	**82,219**	**50,900**	**5,720**	**1,308**	**151,981**	**10,200**	**64,994**	**343,583**
Pentanes Plus	112	208	45	8	25	398	3	20	747
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,231	4,559	4,992	53	24	11,859	513	1,438	20,241
Ethane/Ethylene	85	1,254	0	0	0	1,339	0	0	1,340
Propane/Propylene	1,121	1,277	1,258	3	7	3,666	156	102	6,209
Normal Butane/Butylene	780	1,275	3,201	40	12	5,308	266	940	9,976
Isobutane	245	753	533	10	5	1,546	91	396	2,716
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	285	622	249	1	8	1,165	115	1,769	3,708
Unfinished Oils	2,838	28,922	20,957	939	171	53,827	2,062	23,579	110,899
Naphthas and Lighter	777	7,650	5,663	141	44	14,275	642	2,856	25,563
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	379	5,268	4,175	171	3	9,996	292	3,767	19,565
Heavy Gas Oils	992	10,492	7,589	584	124	19,781	682	12,702	45,036
Residuum	690	5,512	3,530	43	0	9,775	446	4,254	20,735
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,746	8,688	4,691	141	289	15,555	1,691	7,360	36,604
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	3	79
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,915	11,189	5,214	643	121	19,082	1,494	7,792	48,324
Leaded	160	58	0	0	15	233	377	1,605	2,384
Unleaded	1,755	11,131	5,214	643	106	18,849	1,117	6,187	45,940
Finished Aviation Gasoline	93	262	99	0	0	454	25	138	752
Jet Fuel	602	5,287	2,813	192	242	9,136	491	4,471	19,821
Naphtha-Type	198	434	376	150	192	1,350	169	507	2,529
Kerosene-Type	404	4,853	2,437	42	50	7,786	322	3,964	17,292
Kerosene	75	520	233	24	0	852	19	43	1,833
Distillate Fuel Oil	832	9,349	3,995	1,307	189	15,672	1,446	5,800	42,911
Residual Fuel Oil	366	3,251	2,460	317	26	6,420	561	6,391	18,234
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	94	0	1,067	2	21	1,184	43	948	2,901
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	45	536	214	270	5	1,070	224	692	4,035
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	227	2,715	1,179	45	0	4,166	294	4,751	11,298
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8	892	228	0	10	1,138	0	74	1,634
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	104	1,461	177	0	0	1,742	4	211	1,996
Special Naphthas	54	958	5	63	0	1,080	2	60	1,485
Lubricants	8	4,155	1,197	502	0	5,862	8	1,175	8,746
Waxes	6	357	140	23	0	526	84	166	1,070
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	405	2,137	450	0	2,992	48	2,288	8,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	529	952	927	1,057	203	3,668	1,620	2,070	15,289
Miscellaneous Products	30	182	301	0	0	513	14	146	1,099
Total Stocks, All Oils	**13,240**	**109,526**	**67,378**	**6,984**	**1,541**	**198,669**	**11,835**	**86,880**	**440,773**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] September 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.8	0.1	1.7	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	43.7	40.5	43.5	53.0	48.9	47.5	51.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.4	0.0	6.9	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.1
Kerosene	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.4	29.0	23.8	21.4	23.9	28.4	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	9.1	1.6	8.6	2.4	2.5	1.0	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5
Lubricants	0.7	8.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.8
Waxes	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	0.7	2.8	3.4	4.9	3.8	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.5	8.1	8.5	6.3	10.4	5.1	6.4
Still Gas	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.4	4.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.4	-0.5	-4.2	-4.7	-5.4	-3.7	-4.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	5.0	4.5	1.5	4.4	4.6	1.9	2.2	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.9	45.1	42.7	24.2	53.0	44.2	47.3	43.6	45.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.9	1.1	0.8	4.3	9.3	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.0	9.7	11.2	2.6	0.8	9.9	5.5	13.7	9.3
Kerosene	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.0	18.1	23.8	28.7	24.4	21.0	27.5	17.6	21.4
Residual Fuel Oil	2.7	6.1	4.7	7.0	1.2	5.2	2.2	11.0	5.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	4.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.4	1.9
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.9	9.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.4	5.1	1.4	0.9	3.9	2.6	5.6	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	1.0	1.4	15.2	4.9	1.7	7.7	2.9	3.9
Still Gas	3.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.4	5.6	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.3	-6.2	-5.3	-0.5	-3.0	-5.4	-2.6	-5.9	-5.1

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**2,478**	**1,350**	**7,328**	**11,156**
Florida	0	74	1,424	1,498
Maine	0	231	178	409
Maryland	0	0	755	755
Massachusetts	0	107	1,358	1,465
New Hampshire	0	0	265	265
New Jersey	816	141	1,674	2,631
New York	1,008	577	1,164	2,749
North Carolina	0	0	297	297
Pennsylvania	654	220	40	914
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	170	170
PAD District II	**2**	**12**	**5**	**19**
Michigan	2	0	0	2
North Dakota	0	12	5	17
PAD District III	**0**	**625**	**463**	**1,088**
Louisiana	0	185	0	185
Texas	0	440	463	903
PAD District V	**655**	**747**	**525**	**1,927**
California	550	747	289	1,586
Hawaii	105	0	0	105
Oregon	0	0	188	188
Washington	0	0	48	48
U.S. Total	**3,135**	**2,734**	**8,321**	**14,190**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**33,918**	**34,243**	**100,126**	**2,872**	**2,680**	**173,839**	**5,795**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,155**	**2,068**	**749**	**378**	**39**	**4,389**	**146**
Pentanes Plus	0	29	0	75	0	104	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,155	2,039	749	303	39	4,285	143
Ethane/Ethylene	0	225	0	0	0	225	8
Propane/Propylene	652	1,409	458	170	29	2,718	91
Normal Butane/Butylene	500	405	201	121	10	1,237	41
Isobutane	3	0	90	12	0	105	4
Other Liquids	**4,802**	**23**	**11,082**	**0**	**561**	**16,468**	**549**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	110	110	4
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,444	0	11,081	0	451	15,976	533
Naphthas and Lighter	231	0	2,117	0	0	2,348	78
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,869	0	3,532	0	250	6,651	222
Residuum	1,344	0	5,432	0	201	6,977	233
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	358	23	1	0	0	382	13
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**29,020**	**534**	**4,527**	**204**	**3,365**	**37,650**	**1,255**
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,815	178	0	43	581	9,617	321
Leaded	0	0	0	6	0	6	(s)
Unleaded	8,815	178	0	37	581	9,611	320
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	4	6	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,674	21	0	0	263	1,958	65
Naphtha-Type	182	21	0	0	0	203	7
Kerosene-Type	1,492	0	0	0	263	1,755	59
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	773	0	0	0	0	773	26
Other	719	0	0	0	263	982	33
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	17	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,812	194	0	161	460	6,627	221
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Other	5,812	194	0	159	460	6,625	221
Residual Fuel Oil	11,156	19	1,088	0	1,927	14,190	473
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,156	19	1,088	0	1,927	14,190	473
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,478	2	0	0	655	3,135	105
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,350	12	625	0	747	2,734	91
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,328	5	463	0	525	8,321	277
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	244	13	124	0	0	381	13
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,008	0	0	3,008	100
Special Naphthas	20	45	43	0	5	113	4
Lubricants	98	20	0	0	0	118	4
Waxes	21	2	2	0	2	27	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	43	43	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	804	35	247	0	80	1,166	39
Miscellaneous Products	359	5	15	0	0	379	13
Total	**68,895**	**36,868**	**116,484**	**3,454**	**6,645**	**232,346**	**7,745**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**334,251**	**307,510**	**882,697**	**21,213**	**49,810**	**1,595,481**	**5,844**
Natural Gas Liquids	**5,437**	**17,536**	**11,897**	**2,232**	**654**	**37,756**	**138**
Pentanes Plus	890	344	0	610	0	1,844	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,547	17,192	11,897	1,622	654	35,912	132
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,075	233	0	0	2,308	8
Propane/Propylene	3,752	12,012	5,931	814	372	22,881	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	617	2,614	3,755	673	83	7,742	28
Isobutane	178	491	1,978	135	199	2,981	11
Other Liquids	**48,810**	**584**	**69,257**	**0**	**2,933**	**121,584**	**445**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	418	710	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	39,952	0	67,646	0	2,404	110,002	403
Naphthas and Lighter	4,468	0	15,307	0	410	20,185	74
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	27,495	0	23,839	0	1,216	52,550	192
Residuum	7,989	0	28,500	0	626	37,115	136
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,594	584	1,583	0	111	10,872	40
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**252,175**	**7,919**	**54,031**	**1,177**	**12,306**	**327,608**	**1,200**
Finished Motor Gasoline	78,019	2,499	756	354	3,044	84,672	310
Leaded	0	0	1	33	0	34	(s)
Unleaded	78,019	2,499	755	321	3,044	84,638	310
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	13	0	0	37	61	(s)
Jet Fuel	16,553	343	346	0	1,166	18,408	67
Naphtha-Type	2,973	343	0	0	18	3,334	12
Kerosene-Type	13,580	0	346	0	1,148	15,074	55
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	7,683	0	0	0	776	8,459	31
Other	5,897	0	346	0	372	6,615	24
Kerosene	993	0	87	0	0	1,080	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	47,504	2,930	23	793	1,159	52,409	192
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	3	0	119	(s)
Other	47,388	2,930	23	790	1,159	52,290	192
Residual Fuel Oil	98,032	668	14,638	30	5,991	119,359	437
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	98,032	668	14,638	30	5,991	119,359	437
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	15,500	152	2,387	0	1,982	20,021	73
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	20,483	154	5,278	0	1,116	27,031	99
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	62,049	362	6,973	30	2,893	72,307	265
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,340	252	3,953	0	234	6,779	25
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	32,066	0	0	32,066	117
Special Naphthas	557	841	674	0	62	2,134	8
Lubricants	1,626	178	0	0	0	1,804	7
Waxes	317	19	24	0	17	377	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	98	0	363	461	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,591	125	1,136	0	233	7,085	26
Miscellaneous Products	632	51	230	0	0	913	3
Total	**640,673**	**333,549**	**1,017,882**	**24,622**	**65,703**	**2,082,429**	**7,628**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**48,462**	**1,032**	**4,325**	**0**	**672**	**47**	**0**	**869**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	567	368	1,344	0	0	0	0	869	0	0
Kuwait	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	46,870	664	2,981	0	672	47	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**47,152**	**0**	**1,982**	**0**	**1,674**	**620**	**2,646**	**3,598**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Gabon	2,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	0	0
Iran	4,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	0	0
Venezuela	23,189	0	1,982	0	1,674	620	2,646	2,183	0	0
Non OPEC	**78,225**	**3,253**	**9,669**	**382**	**7,271**	**1,291**	**3,981**	**9,723**	**17**	**113**
Angola	6,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	0	0
Belgium	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	831	0	0
Benin	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	562	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,472	2,504	289	23	1,962	28	1,894	1,231	17	113
China, People's Republic of	2,571	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	0	0
Congo	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	258	979	0	0	100	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,507	0	938	0	210	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,026	749	219	1	0	128	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,285	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	479	0	477	110	63	848	0	0
Norway	2,151	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	173	0	0
Spain	0	0	437	0	248	0	0	560	0	0
Sweden	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,241	0	0	0	0	99	0	1,232	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,833	0	0	0	509	0	0	192	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,490	100	1,410	744	1,814	1,280	0	0
Yemen	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	563	0	0
Total	**173,839**	**4,285**	**15,976**	**382**	**9,617**	**1,958**	**6,627**	**14,190**	**17**	**113**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,008**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,953**	**58,415**	**1,615**	**332**	**1,947**
Algeria	0	3,008	0	0	0	5,589	6,156	19	186	205
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	34	0	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,364	51,234	1,562	145	1,708
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**701**	**110**	**11,331**	**58,483**	**1,572**	**378**	**1,949**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	188	932	25	6	31
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,717	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	570	2,493	64	19	83
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,561	152	0	152
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	657	14,675	467	22	489
Venezuela	0	0	0	701	110	9,916	33,105	773	331	1,104
Non OPEC	**381**	**0**	**118**	**465**	**559**	**37,223**	**115,448**	**2,608**	**1,241**	**3,848**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,890	230	0	230
Argentina	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	24	0	24
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	867	867	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	1,007	0	34	34
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	11	0	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	16	578	578	0	19	19
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	26	0	26
Canada	19	0	54	192	172	8,498	33,970	849	283	1,132
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	152	2,723	86	5	91
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	4,706	103	54	157
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,828	61	0	61
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	714	24	(s)	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,337	1,337	0	45	45
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	236	236	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
Italy	10	0	0	0	0	2,665	2,665	0	89	89
Japan	10	0	0	0	3	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	13	2	1,112	24,138	768	37	805
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	0	1,333	1,333	0	44	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	260	0	2,237	2,237	0	75	75
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	2,369	72	7	79
Puerto Rico	238	0	64	0	356	840	840	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	374	374	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,245	0	42	42
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	4	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	14	0	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,331	3,572	75	44	119
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	472	472	0	16	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	701	6,534	194	23	218
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	677	677	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,838	7,838	0	261	261
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,026	34	0	34
Other	0	0	0	0	4	1,299	1,299	0	43	43
Total	**381**	**3,008**	**118**	**1,166**	**669**	**58,507**	**232,346**	**5,795**	**1,950**	**7,745**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,874**	**1,032**	**1,344**	**0**	**672**	**47**	**0**	**869**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	368	1,344	0	0	0	0	869	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,874	664	0	0	672	47	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**14,174**	**0**	**231**	**0**	**1,674**	**620**	**2,425**	**2,742**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Gabon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Nigeria	8,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	0	0
Venezuela	4,390	0	231	0	1,674	620	2,425	1,877	0	0
Non OPEC	**14,870**	**123**	**2,869**	**358**	**6,469**	**1,007**	**3,387**	**7,545**	**17**	**20**
Angola	4,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	562	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,819	123	0	0	1,312	0	1,300	1,212	17	20
China, People's Republic of	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	0	0
Egypt	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	258	979	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	938	0	210	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,506	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	273	0	477	110	63	848	0	0
Norway	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	437	0	248	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	249	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	192	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,159	100	1,410	562	1,814	1,280	0	0
Zaire	1,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**33,918**	**1,155**	**4,444**	**358**	**8,815**	**1,674**	**5,812**	**11,156**	**17**	**20**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,964**	**8,838**	**162**	**132**	**295**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,581	2,581	0	86	86
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,383	6,257	162	46	209
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**567**	**0**	**8,259**	**22,433**	**472**	**275**	**748**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	6	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	29	0	29
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	20	583	19	1	19
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	657	8,998	278	22	300
Venezuela	0	0	0	567	0	7,394	11,784	146	246	393
Non OPEC	**244**	**0**	**98**	**237**	**380**	**22,754**	**37,624**	**496**	**758**	**1,254**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,689	156	0	156
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	24	0	24
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	867	867	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	831	831	0	28	28
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	563	563	0	19	19
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	26	0	26
Canada	6	0	34	152	12	4,188	6,007	61	140	200
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	2,088	16	54	70
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	24	0	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	41	41
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	236	236	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	1,148	0	38	38
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	54	3,560	117	2	119
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	85	0	1,856	1,856	0	62	62
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	17	0	17
Puerto Rico	238	0	64	0	356	840	840	0	28	28
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	905	905	0	30	30
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	0	12	12
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	701	701	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,325	7,325	0	244	244
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,026	34	0	34
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**244**	**0**	**98**	**804**	**380**	**34,977**	**68,895**	**1,131**	**1,166**	**2,297**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**487**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,052**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**28,704**	**2,039**	**0**	**23**	**178**	**21**	**194**	**19**	**0**	**45**
Canada	20,217	2,039	0	23	178	21	194	19	0	45
Colombia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,243**	**2,039**	**0**	**23**	**178**	**21**	**194**	**19**	**0**	**45**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**487**	**16**	**0**	**16**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	487	16	0	16
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,052**	**168**	**0**	**168**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	30	0	30
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,142	138	0	138
Non OPEC	**13**	**0**	**20**	**35**	**38**	**2,625**	**31,329**	**957**	**88**	**1,044**
Canada	13	0	20	35	38	2,625	22,842	674	88	761
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	18	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,802	160	0	160
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	18	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	563	19	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,523	51	0	51
Total	**13**	**0**	**20**	**35**	**38**	**2,625**	**36,868**	**1,141**	**88**	**1,229**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**43,101**	**0**	**2,981**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	41,509	0	2,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**26,197**	**0**	**1,751**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**306**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	4,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,489	0	1,751	0	0	0	0	306	0	0
Non OPEC	**30,828**	**749**	**6,349**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**782**	**0**	**43**
Angola	2,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	350	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
China, People's Republic of	1,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,718	749	219	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,126	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0
Sweden	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	482	0	0	0	0	177	0	0
Total	**100,126**	**749**	**11,081**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,088**	**0**	**43**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,008**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,989**	**49,090**	**1,437**	**200**	**1,636**
Algeria	0	3,008	0	0	0	3,008	3,575	19	100	119
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	34	0	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,981	44,490	1,384	99	1,483
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**59**	**0**	**2,116**	**28,313**	**873**	**71**	**944**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	13	0	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	61	0	61
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	5	0	5
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,561	152	0	152
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,767	159	0	159
Venezuela	0	0	0	59	0	2,116	16,605	483	71	554
Non OPEC	**124**	**0**	**0**	**188**	**17**	**8,253**	**39,081**	**1,028**	**275**	**1,303**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,201	73	0	73
Argentina	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	176	176	0	6	6
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	11	0	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	332	682	12	11	23
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,941	65	0	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,094	70	0	70
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,278	43	0	43
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
Italy	10	0	0	0	0	1,517	1,517	0	51	51
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	13	0	982	15,700	491	33	523
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	0	1,299	1,299	0	43	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	175	0	381	381	0	13	13
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	1,344	38	7	45
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	340	340	0	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	165	1,843	56	6	61
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	472	472	0	16	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,310	144	0	144
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	677	677	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	331	331	0	11	11
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	1	660	660	0	22	22
Total	**124**	**3,008**	**0**	**247**	**17**	**16,358**	**116,484**	**3,338**	**545**	**3,883**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,872**	**303**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**161**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,872	303	0	0	43	0	161	0	0	0
Total	**2,872**	**303**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**161**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**1,729**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**221**	**550**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0
Venezuela	168	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**951**	**39**	**451**	**0**	**581**	**263**	**239**	**1,377**	**0**	**5**
Canada	214	39	0	0	429	7	239	0	0	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	173	0	0
Thailand	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
Total	**2,680**	**39**	**451**	**0**	**581**	**263**	**460**	**1,927**	**0**	**5**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**582**	**3,454**	**96**	**19**	**115**
Canada	0	0	0	0	75	582	3,454	96	19	115
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**582**	**3,454**	**96**	**19**	**115**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**110**	**956**	**2,685**	**58**	**32**	**90**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	12	0	12
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	550	1,760	40	18	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	110	406	574	6	14	19
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**49**	**3,009**	**3,960**	**32**	**100**	**132**
Canada	0	0	0	5	47	771	985	7	26	33
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	76	76	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	374	374	0	12	12
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	14	0	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	818	818	0	27	27
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	0	6	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	636	636	0	21	21
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**80**	**159**	**3,965**	**6,645**	**89**	**132**	**222**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**490,976**	**4,726**	**22,560**	**51**	**8,372**	**1,016**	**85**	**9,681**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	15,267	3,965	8,856	0	0	0	0	8,671	0	0
Kuwait	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	474,684	761	13,704	51	8,372	1,016	85	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**439,408**	**1,342**	**25,195**	**1,508**	**11,420**	**6,871**	**22,104**	**33,336**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	16,296	0	164	0	0	0	0	2,454	0	0
Gabon	20,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	27,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	0
Iran	8,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	191,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0
Venezuela	175,518	1,342	25,031	1,508	11,420	6,871	22,104	25,176	0	0
Non OPEC	**665,097**	**29,844**	**62,247**	**9,313**	**64,880**	**10,521**	**30,220**	**76,342**	**1,080**	**2,134**
Angola	66,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,234	23	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	74
Australia	6,801	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	8,181	0	0
Belgium	0	0	682	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	41	4,091	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	4,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	206,558	21,291	1,833	739	19,906	1,456	15,467	8,303	197	1,590
China, People's Republic of	26,274	0	0	0	1,113	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	35,304	0	0	0	0	0	9	11,338	0	17
Congo	5,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	4,931	0	481	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	42	383	764	8,466	0	0	422	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	1,074	25	8,020	0	2,851	0	285	822	0	51
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	5,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	211,302	7,128	889	1,176	5	786	182	1,636	0	216
Netherlands	0	70	3,775	947	2,469	0	0	1,244	0	171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,547	51	1,618	170	434	12,133	883	0
Norway	19,286	0	849	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Oman	653	0	498	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,501	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	680	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,963	286	4,325	0	0	955	0	0
Sweden	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	19,816	0	0	0	442	554	0	3,303	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	28,486	359	2,665	0	3,431	0	91	1,433	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	8,132	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	18,589	1,156	12,210	5,054	13,156	13,483	0	0
Yemen	7,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	8,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	2,291	0	229	0	0	1,064	0	0
Total	**1,595,481**	**35,912**	**110,002**	**10,872**	**84,672**	**18,408**	**52,409**	**119,359**	**1,080**	**2,134**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**32,066**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**78,930**	**569,906**	**1,798**	**289**	**2,088**
Algeria	263	32,066	0	0	0	53,821	69,088	56	197	253
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	24,880	499,564	1,739	91	1,830
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**4,707**	**463**	**107,200**	**546,608**	**1,610**	**393**	**2,002**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,618	18,914	60	10	69
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,746	76	0	76
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	28,290	100	4	104
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,561	31	0	31
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,700	195,703	700	17	717
Venezuela	254	0	0	4,707	463	98,876	274,394	643	362	1,005
Non OPEC	**6,262**	**0**	**1,804**	**2,378**	**3,793**	**300,818**	**965,915**	**2,436**	**1,102**	**3,538**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,032	242	0	242
Argentina	242	0	0	0	84	3,466	4,700	5	13	17
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	830	7,631	25	3	28
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,309	8,309	0	30	30
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	5,246	5,246	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	56	5,994	5,994	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	4,824	16	1	18
Canada	909	0	480	1,157	1,558	74,886	281,444	757	274	1,031
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	1,143	27,417	96	4	100
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	11,364	46,668	129	42	171
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	6,761	21	4	25
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	754	5,685	18	3	21
France	157	0	0	0	0	10,234	10,234	0	37	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	68	724	724	0	3	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,415	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	247	12,361	13,435	4	45	49
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	1	1
Japan	152	0	0	0	47	205	205	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	740	740	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,438	20	0	20
Mexico	0	0	0	180	909	13,107	224,409	774	48	822
Netherlands	255	0	0	0	125	9,056	9,056	0	33	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	594	0	21,430	21,430	0	78	78
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	21,493	71	8	79
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	997	1,650	2	4	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	2,325	2	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,257	1,257	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	2,429	0	1,324	0	618	7,142	7,142	0	26	26
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,379	1,379	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	9,976	9,976	0	37	37
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	6	0	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	4,299	24,115	73	16	88
Turkey	138	0	0	0	0	610	610	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	8,034	36,520	104	29	134
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	8,281	8,998	3	30	33
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	63,648	63,648	0	233	233
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,121	26	0	26
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,494	31	0	31
Other	0	0	0	0	21	3,675	3,675	0	13	13
Total	**6,779**	**32,066**	**1,804**	**7,085**	**4,366**	**486,948**	**2,082,429**	**5,844**	**1,784**	**7,628**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**73,215**	**2,273**	**6,497**	**0**	**8,372**	**941**	**85**	**6,481**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,512	6,421	0	0	0	0	6,481	0	0
Saudi Arabia	73,215	761	76	0	8,372	941	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**159,098**	**721**	**5,084**	**497**	**11,420**	**6,641**	**21,883**	**25,384**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	4,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	0	0
Gabon	11,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Nigeria	106,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,553	0	0
Venezuela	34,520	721	5,084	497	11,420	6,641	21,883	20,468	0	0
Non OPEC	**101,938**	**1,553**	**28,371**	**8,097**	**58,227**	**8,971**	**25,536**	**66,167**	**993**	**557**
Angola	27,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	7,756	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	4,091	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	3,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	15,280	1,532	479	95	15,122	1,054	10,891	7,546	197	248
China, People's Republic of	5,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,492	0	0	0	0	0	9	11,338	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	4,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	234	764	8,466	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,015	0	2,951	0	2,851	0	285	235	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	25,865	0	429	622	0	166	159	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	21	542	947	2,469	0	0	942	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,119	51	1,618	170	434	11,785	796	0
Norway	4,616	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,501	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,293	286	4,325	0	0	220	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	554	0	1,848	0	0
United Kingdom	994	0	2,345	0	3,431	0	91	1,187	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	12,853	1,156	11,459	4,526	13,156	13,246	0	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	496	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**334,251**	**4,547**	**39,952**	**8,594**	**78,019**	**16,553**	**47,504**	**98,032**	**993**	**557**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,649**	**97,864**	**268**	**90**	**358**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	14,414	14,414	0	53	53
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	10,235	83,450	268	37	306
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,273**	**131**	**76,034**	**235,132**	**583**	**279**	**861**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	5,586	16	5	20
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,671	43	0	43
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,565	9	(s)	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,553	109,672	389	13	402
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,273	131	71,118	105,638	126	261	387
Non OPEC	**2,340**	**0**	**1,626**	**1,318**	**1,983**	**205,739**	**307,677**	**373**	**754**	**1,127**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,544	101	0	101
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	2	8	10
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	3	0	3
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,872	7,872	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,399	4,399	0	16	16
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	41	5,953	5,953	0	22	22
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	4,152	14	1	15
Canada	533	0	302	967	123	39,089	54,369	56	143	199
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,631	21	(s)	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	11,347	13,839	9	42	51
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	1,069	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	266	5,197	18	1	19
France	33	0	0	0	0	9,819	9,819	0	36	36
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	59	715	715	0	3	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	8	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	6,429	7,444	4	24	27
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	1	1
Japan	7	0	0	0	29	36	36	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	890	2,482	28,347	95	9	104
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	5,088	5,088	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	245	0	18,218	18,218	0	67	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	6,605	17	7	24
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,761	2,325	2	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	1,763	0	1,324	0	618	6,476	6,476	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	8,230	8,230	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	504	504	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,844	4,323	5	10	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	7,054	8,048	4	26	29
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	56,396	56,396	0	207	207
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	4	0	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,284	19	0	19
Other	0	0	0	0	13	972	972	0	4	4
Total	**2,340**	**0**	**1,626**	**5,591**	**2,114**	**306,422**	**640,673**	**1,224**	**1,122**	**2,347**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**42,068**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**44,134**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	30,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**221,308**	**17,192**	**0**	**584**	**2,499**	**343**	**2,930**	**668**	**0**	**841**
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	165,719	17,192	0	584	2,499	343	2,930	668	0	841
Colombia	3,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**307,510**	**17,192**	**0**	**584**	**2,499**	**343**	**2,930**	**668**	**0**	**841**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**42,068**	**154**	**0**	**154**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,888	150	0	150
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44,134**	**162**	**0**	**162**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,197	48	0	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,396	111	0	111
Non OPEC	**252**	**0**	**178**	**125**	**427**	**26,039**	**247,347**	**811**	**95**	**906**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	11	0	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Canada	229	0	178	125	425	26,014	191,733	607	95	702
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,749	14	0	14
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,665	105	0	105
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,806	14	0	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,936	22	0	22
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,489	24	0	24
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	6	0	6
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	0	2
Total	**252**	**0**	**178**	**125**	**427**	**26,039**	**333,549**	**1,126**	**95**	**1,222**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**371,761**	**2,453**	**16,063**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,200**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	14,087	2,453	2,435	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	0
Kuwait	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	356,649	0	13,628	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**206,647**	**621**	**19,694**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,906**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	6,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	9,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	8,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	71,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	0	0
Venezuela	108,206	621	19,694	1,011	0	0	0	3,759	0	0
Non OPEC	**304,289**	**8,823**	**31,889**	**572**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**6,532**	**87**	**674**
Angola	35,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	820	23	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	74
Australia	438	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	425	0	0
Belgium	0	0	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	2,079	291	1,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	439
China, People's Republic of	18,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	29,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	5,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	149	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	25	5,069	0	0	0	0	587	0	20
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	156,158	7,128	460	554	5	0	23	1,636	0	0
Netherlands	0	49	3,233	0	0	0	0	302	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	10,864	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	496	0	498	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	735	0	0
Sweden	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	12,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	21,003	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	8,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,736	0	751	346	0	237	0	0
Yemen	4,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,545	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Total	**882,697**	**11,897**	**67,646**	**1,583**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**14,638**	**87**	**674**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**32,066**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**54,045**	**425,806**	**1,362**	**198**	**1,560**
Algeria	263	32,066	0	0	0	39,407	53,494	52	144	196
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	14,409	371,058	1,306	53	1,359
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**359**	**24**	**26,869**	**233,516**	**757**	**98**	**855**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,636	24	0	24
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,075	33	0	33
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,482	9	0	9
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,561	31	0	31
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	72,834	263	4	267
Venezuela	254	0	0	359	24	25,722	133,928	396	94	491
Non OPEC	**3,436**	**0**	**0**	**777**	**356**	**54,271**	**358,560**	**1,115**	**199**	**1,313**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,621	130	0	130
Argentina	242	0	0	0	84	998	1,818	3	4	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	830	1,268	2	3	5
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	2	2
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	15	41	41	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	147	0	0	0	0	2,145	4,224	8	8	15
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,594	68	0	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	29,080	106	(s)	107
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,142	19	0	19
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	488	488	0	2	2
France	124	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,111	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	171	5,932	5,991	(s)	22	22
Japan	49	0	0	0	18	73	73	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	87	2	9,895	166,053	572	36	608
Netherlands	228	0	0	0	24	3,945	3,945	0	14	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	349	0	2,223	2,223	0	8	8
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	11,082	40	1	41
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	997	1,493	2	4	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	723	723	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	666	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,350	1,350	0	5	5
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	162	162	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	449	12,850	45	2	47
Turkey	138	0	0	0	0	610	610	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	980	21,983	77	4	81
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	8,045	8,762	3	29	32
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,070	7,070	0	26	26
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,433	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,295	8	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	8	1,809	1,809	0	7	7
Total	**3,953**	**32,066**	**0**	**1,136**	**380**	**135,185**	**1,017,882**	**3,233**	**495**	**3,729**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**21,213**	**1,622**	**0**	**0**	**354**	**0**	**793**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	21,213	1,622	0	0	354	0	793	30	0	0
Total	**21,213**	**1,622**	**0**	**0**	**354**	**0**	**793**	**30**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**3,932**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,932	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**29,529**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**221**	**3,046**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	5,417	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,111	0	0
Indonesia	21,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	986	0	0
Venezuela	2,396	0	253	0	0	230	221	949	0	0
Non OPEC	**16,349**	**654**	**1,987**	**60**	**3,044**	**861**	**938**	**2,945**	**0**	**62**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	5,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,267	654	86	60	1,931	59	853	59	0	62
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	1,113	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	620	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	680	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	644	0	0
Total	**49,810**	**654**	**2,404**	**111**	**3,044**	**1,166**	**1,159**	**5,991**	**0**	**62**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**610**	**3,409**	**24,622**	**78**	**12**	**90**
Canada	0	0	0	0	610	3,409	24,622	78	12	90
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**610**	**3,409**	**24,622**	**78**	**12**	**90**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**4,168**	**14**	**1**	**15**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	4,168	14	1	15
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**308**	**4,297**	**33,826**	**108**	**16**	**124**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	6,692	20	5	25
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	986	22,702	80	4	83
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	308	2,036	4,432	9	7	16
Non OPEC	**234**	**0**	**0**	**158**	**417**	**11,360**	**27,709**	**60**	**42**	**101**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,635	21	0	21
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	65	400	4,229	6,496	8	15	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	3,192	8	4	12
Japan	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,872	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	93	17	730	1,344	2	3	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	4	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,379	1,379	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	1,006	0	4	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	894	894	0	3	3
Total	**234**	**0**	**0**	**233**	**835**	**15,893**	**65,703**	**182**	**58**	**241**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**1**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**3,272**	**3,273**	**109**
Natural Gas Liquids	**9**	**124**	**591**	**8**	**207**	**938**	**31**
Pentanes Plus	(s)	0	3	0	0	3	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9	124	588	8	207	936	31
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	8	98	296	0	13	416	14
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	25	292	8	193	520	17
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**955**	**530**	**11,284**	**18**	**6,543**	**19,328**	**644**
Finished Motor Gasoline	90	211	1,593	(s)	11	1,904	63
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	211	48	35	0	1	295	10
Kerosene	4	16	2	0	(s)	22	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	52	5	3,711	(s)	312	4,081	136
Residual Fuel Oil	218	1	1,319	0	3,497	5,036	168
Special Naphthas	3	4	301	0	301	609	20
Lubricants	169	36	205	5	86	501	17
Waxes	12	5	35	0	28	81	3
Petroleum Coke	140	175	4,078	10	2,275	6,678	223
Asphalt and Road Oil	46	29	4	2	31	111	4
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Total	**965**	**653**	**11,874**	**26**	**10,021**	**23,540**	**785**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**51**	**0**	**308**	**31,036**	**31,667**	**116**
Natural Gas Liquids	**725**	**1,384**	**6,092**	**107**	**2,570**	**10,878**	**40**
Pentanes Plus	13	0	150	0	16	179	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	712	1,384	5,942	107	2,555	10,699	39
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	473	1,087	4,275	6	1,931	7,771	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	239	297	1,667	102	624	2,928	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**12,210**	**3,913**	**122,582**	**119**	**90,140**	**228,963**	**839**
Finished Motor Gasoline	784	880	13,305	28	7,534	22,531	83
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	16	1	541	0	111	669	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,187	344	6,151	0	3,830	11,512	42
Kerosene	476	140	493	0	4	1,114	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,219	178	38,069	9	12,828	54,304	199
Residual Fuel Oil	2,852	227	22,155	(s)	36,740	61,975	227
Special Naphthas	433	292	2,820	1	1,118	4,664	17
Lubricants	1,515	261	2,205	29	801	4,812	18
Waxes	81	44	208	(s)	176	509	2
Petroleum Coke	1,408	1,253	36,560	44	26,776	66,041	242
Asphalt and Road Oil	178	293	70	7	221	768	3
Miscellaneous Products	61	(s)	2	0	1	65	(s)
Total	**13,207**	**5,348**	**128,674**	**533**	**123,747**	**271,509**	**995**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	48	23	0	208	287
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,236	0
Canada	1	0	149	310	122	16	21	259
Chile	0	0	226	104	0	0	360	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	191	0	0	0	87	740
Colombia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	95	0	0	140	(s)
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	6	0	0	264	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	161	12	0	310	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	55	0	0	(s)	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	216
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	34	782
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	702
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	84	787
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	171	1,114	0	0	34	949
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	0	139	0	71	103
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	1	0	0	0	240	0
Peru	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	0	0	6	271	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	209
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	173	0	0	0	349	0
Virgin Islands	3,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0
Total	**3,273**	**3**	**936**	**1,904**	**297**	**22**	**4,081**	**5,036**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	6	0	0	8	(s)
Australia	54	6	2	355	(s)	(s)	421	14
Bahama Islands	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0	569	19
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	63	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	1	1	839	(s)	0	841	28
Brazil	276	7	(s)	0	0	0	1,519	51
Canada	4	97	14	509	60	2	1,564	52
Chile	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	692	23
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	25	(s)	(s)	1	0	1,045	35
Colombia	0	5	5	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Costa Rica	4	8	(s)	0	17	(s)	265	9
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	8	1	0	0	0	8	(s)
Ecuador	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
El Salvador	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	272	9
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	3	55	1	0	61	2
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	1	1	2	12	4	(s)	20	1
Ghana	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Greece	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	2	9	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	496	17
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	3	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	60	2
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	227	8
India	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	8	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Italy	0	1	1	942	1	0	1,161	39
Jamaica	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	826	28
Japan	247	54	5	1,209	1	1	2,222	74
Korea, Republic of	(s)	3	1	40	(s)	(s)	917	31
Malaysia	0	1	2	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	105	30	60	18	0	2,483	83
Netherlands	0	2	1	385	1	0	388	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	319	11
New Zealand	0	2	1	128	(s)	0	137	5
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	89	0	0	90	3
Panama	1	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	245	8
Peru	0	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	33	1
Philippines	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	17	1	0	0	1	297	10
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	(s)
Singapore	0	32	(s)	23	(s)	0	384	13
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	1	1	(s)	1,059	(s)	0	1,062	35
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	361	0	(s)	361	12
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	58	0	(s)	60	2
United Kingdom	0	2	1	357	3	(s)	363	12
U.S.S.R.	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	1
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	1	2	5	0	1	0	531	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,272	109
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	2
Other	4	16	1	70	1	0	107	4
Total	**609**	**501**	**81**	**6,678**	**111**	**8**	**23,540**	**785**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	487	362
Australia	0	4	2	(s)	139	1	1,126	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	558	228	0	1,429	3,145
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	3,335	420
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,506	0	1,902	2,415	1,656	160	836	4,255
Chile	0	0	324	104	(s)	0	889	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,186	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	611	1,051	0	0	898	5,301
Colombia	0	0	132	278	0	1	2	39
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	386	36	0	421	(s)
Denmark	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	148	106	0	0	288	79
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
El Salvador	0	0	42	204	0	0	430	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	781	716	419	0	3,688	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	436
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	125	1,310	143	0	2,083	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	124
Honduras	0	1	19	504	61	0	197	0
Hong Kong	0	2	2	0	0	0	1,059	639
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,082	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947
Israel	0	1	2	0	492	2	21	84
Italy	0	1	255	1	12	2	1,940	2,711
Jamaica	0	0	147	141	0	10	522	5,206
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,800	2	1,367	5,784
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	1	166	(s)	6,127	12,002
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	3,879	11,941	(s)	3	330	8,616
Netherlands	0	0	81	394	1,207	0	6,454	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	32	429	168	1	2,162	1,370
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	5	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	64	372	109	1	1,700	1,251
Peru	0	0	51	11	0	0	530	134
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	395
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	82	1	146	12	334	189
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	948	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	392	300	1	2,609	4,085
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	950	307
Suriname	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	93	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,330
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	495	6	2	0	388	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	461	572	0	0	1,849	315
Virgin Islands	28,682	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	155	271	1,333	217	2,147	372
Total	**31,667**	**179**	**10,699**	**22,531**	**12,181**	**1,114**	**54,304**	**61,975**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	38	2	6	(s)	(s)	895	3
Australia	55	80	8	2,751	1	1	4,814	18
Bahama Islands	(s)	39	0	0	5	(s)	5,491	20
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	321	0	0	328	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	29	56	9	5,899	3	(s)	6,015	22
Brazil	276	61	1	267	1	(s)	4,594	17
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	(s)
Canada	761	846	95	3,267	457	11	18,168	67
Chile	(s)	68	3	1	1	5	1,394	5
China, People's Republic of	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	1,191	4
China, Taiwan	1	198	5	13	6	1	8,088	30
Colombia	2	50	9	(s)	1	1	513	2
Costa Rica	10	120	3	0	17	(s)	996	4
Denmark	0	1	2	358	(s)	0	365	1
Dominican Republic	6	81	2	0	1	1	712	3
Ecuador	1	13	2	0	(s)	(s)	27	(s)
Egypt	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	15	(s)
El Salvador	4	40	(s)	0	0	0	721	3
Finland	0	13	(s)	319	0	0	333	1
France	6	11	19	1,192	10	(s)	6,841	25
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1,102	4
Germany, FR	7	32	25	762	49	3	890	3
Ghana	0	2	(s)	218	0	0	220	1
Greece	(s)	6	(s)	696	0	0	883	3
Guatemala	28	62	4	2	19	1	3,806	14
Guinea	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	132	(s)
Honduras	6	48	2	0	0	(s)	838	3
Hong Kong	1	13	3	0	0	(s)	1,720	6
India	(s)	51	4	89	1	1	6,306	23
Indonesia	0	11	5	91	1	1	1,811	7
Ireland	(s)	3	1	121	(s)	(s)	1,072	4
Israel	12	18	(s)	769	0	(s)	1,401	5
Italy	(s)	5	6	9,227	3	(s)	14,162	52
Jamaica	1	15	1	61	0	2	6,107	22
Japan	1,286	374	33	16,551	15	11	28,260	104
Korea, Republic of	551	101	14	736	1	1	19,730	72
Malaysia	0	7	7	0	0	1	17	(s)
Mexico	14	1,182	168	542	115	2	26,922	99
Netherlands	804	14	6	7,620	7	(s)	16,586	61
Netherlands Antilles	100	82	(s)	0	(s)	0	4,345	16
New Zealand	0	9	4	386	(s)	(s)	405	1
Nigeria	(s)	6	(s)	0	4	5	16	(s)
Norway	(s)	3	(s)	799	(s)	(s)	804	3
Panama	6	21	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3,525	13
Peru	1	97	1	0	0	1	826	3
Philippines	(s)	38	1	149	(s)	2	697	3
Poland	0	5	2	0	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	661	111	8	0	(s)	4	3,036	11
Saudi Arabia	1	99	(s)	41	0	3	1,936	7
Singapore	6	89	1	45	6	(s)	7,535	28
South Africa	(s)	1	1	259	1	(s)	263	1
Spain	3	15	17	5,055	2	(s)	6,622	24
Suriname	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	139	1
Sweden	0	8	1	280	0	(s)	290	1
Switzerland	(s)	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	100	(s)
Thailand	0	46	6	1	(s)	1	1,518	6
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	274	1
Turkey	0	4	(s)	2,775	0	(s)	2,780	10
United Arab Emirates	(s)	49	0	403	0	(s)	455	2
United Kingdom	2	65	12	1,764	10	1	3,145	12
U.S.S.R.	1	187	0	319	0	0	520	2
Uruguay	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	16	(s)
Venezuela	8	19	14	686	19	1	3,944	14
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	28,972	106
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	640	2	0	642	2
Other	13	156	2	475	7	1	5,148	19
Total	**4,664**	**4,812**	**509**	**66,041**	**768**	**65**	**271,509**	**995**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,615**	**34**	**22**	**2**	**(s)**	**29**	**-2**	**(s)**	**244**	**330**	**1,945**
Algeria	19	12	0	0	0	29	0	0	145	186	205
Kuwait	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	34
Saudi Arabia	1,562	22	22	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	99	145	1,708
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,572**	**-6**	**56**	**21**	**77**	**120**	**0**	**(s)**	**89**	**360**	**1,932**
Ecuador	25	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	31
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	64	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	0	19	83
Iran	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
Nigeria	467	0	0	0	0	22	0	(s)	(s)	22	489
Venezuela	773	-6	56	21	77	73	0	(s)	89	313	1,086
Non OPEC	**2,498**	**83**	**179**	**33**	**8**	**156**	**-219**	**-12**	**357**	**585**	**3,084**
Angola	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	230
Argentina	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	3	3
Australia	24	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	-2	-14	10
Bahama Islands	0	0	-2	-1	-7	19	0	(s)	(s)	10	10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	28	-28	(s)	6	6	6
Brazil	0	0	19	0	-41	0	0	(s)	-9	-31	-31
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Canada	849	78	55	-3	62	32	-16	-1	23	231	1,080
China, People's Republic of	86	0	5	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	91
China, Taiwan	0	-6	0	0	-3	-25	(s)	-1	(s)	-35	-35
Colombia	103	(s)	0	0	(s)	54	0	(s)	(s)	53	156
Congo	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Egypt	24	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	24
France	0	0	33	0	(s)	3	-2	(s)	8	43	43
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	(s)	-5	(s)	-10	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-17	-10
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	31	0	7	-7	-31	(s)	50	50	50
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-26	0	(s)	(s)	-28	-28
Japan	0	0	0	0	(s)	-23	-40	-2	-8	-74	-74
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	-3	-26	-1	(s)	12	-19	-19
Malaysia	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Mexico	768	19	-37	4	-1	-32	-2	-4	6	-46	722
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	43	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	16	-1	(s)	25	0	(s)	25	64	64
Norway	72	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	7	4	76
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-8	0	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	6	-9	0	0	2	20	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	8	0	0	19	-35	(s)	15	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Thailand	14	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Trinidad and Tobago	75	0	0	3	0	41	0	(s)	0	44	119
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	(s)	16	4	4
United Kingdom	194	0	17	0	(s)	6	-12	(s)	(s)	11	206
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	23	21	21
Virgin Islands	-109	0	47	25	60	43	0	0	86	261	152
Yemen	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Zaire	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Other	11	-8	-9	0	-37	25	-12	-3	30	-13	-2
Total	**5,686**	**112**	**257**	**55**	**85**	**305**	**-221**	**-13**	**591**	**1,275**	**6,960**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-September 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,798**	**17**	**31**	**1**	**-3**	**35**	**-2**	**-1**	**201**	**280**	**2,079**
Algeria	56	15	0	0	0	32	0	(s)	151	197	253
Kuwait	4	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,739	3	31	1	-3	3	(s)	(s)	50	84	1,823
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,610**	**3**	**40**	**24**	**68**	**120**	**-3**	**(s)**	**115**	**368**	**1,977**
Ecuador	60	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	1	9	69
Gabon	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	76
Indonesia	100	0	0	0	-5	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	97
Iran	31	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-4	27
Nigeria	700	0	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	(s)	17	717
Venezuela	643	3	40	25	74	91	-3	(s)	116	348	991
Non OPEC	**2,320**	**72**	**157**	**-1**	**-71**	**55**	**-236**	**-10**	**291**	**257**	**2,578**
Angola	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	242
Argentina	5	(s)	1	0	-1	4	(s)	(s)	6	9	14
Australia	25	3	(s)	-1	-4	-2	-10	(s)	(s)	-15	10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-5	18	0	(s)	(s)	10	10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	(s)	5	-22	(s)	12	-3	-3
Brazil	0	-1	15	0	-11	4	-1	(s)	-1	5	5
Brunei	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Cameroon	16	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	17
Canada	751	71	64	-1	54	15	-11	-1	22	213	964
China, People's Republic of	96	0	4	0	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	96
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-4	0	-3	-19	(s)	-1	(s)	-30	-30
Colombia	129	(s)	-1	0	(s)	41	(s)	(s)	(s)	40	169
Congo	21	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	25
Egypt	18	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	2	3	21
France	0	-3	28	-2	-14	2	-4	(s)	5	12	12
Greece	0	0	8	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	4	4
Guatemala	3	(s)	-5	-1	-8	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-11
India	0	0	0	-7	-11	-2	(s)	(s)	6	-14	-14
Italy	4	-1	10	(s)	-6	-7	-34	(s)	31	-7	-3
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-5	-21	-61	-1	-4	-103	-103
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-22	-44	-3	(s)	1	-70	-70
Malaysia	20	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	20
Mexico	774	12	-44	3	-1	-26	-2	-4	11	-51	723
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	-4	-24	5	-28	(s)	16	-28	-28
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	(s)	-6	39	0	(s)	26	63	63
Norway	71	0	3	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	76
Oman	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	4	6
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	2	(s)	(s)	0	-2	6	0	(s)	(s)	3	5
Puerto Rico	-5	(s)	(s)	9	-1	-1	0	4	10	20	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	16	0	-3	2	-19	(s)	17	12	12
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	-1	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	-5	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	73	(s)	2	2	-1	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	15	87
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	2	-8	-8
United Kingdom	104	(s)	13	(s)	-1	4	-6	(s)	10	18	122
U.S.S.R.	3	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	30	28	31
Virgin Islands	-105	0	44	19	48	49	0	(s)	72	232	127
Yemen	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	26
Zaire	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	31
Other	4	-3	-6	-7	-31	-12	-18	-3	10	-68	-64
Total	**5,728**	**92**	**228**	**23**	**-7**	**210**	**-240**	**-11**	**608**	**905**	**6,633**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,847**	**69,714**	**737,565**	**11,447**	**74,985**	**909,558**
Refinery	14,512	12,469	46,688	1,635	21,886	97,190
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,315	55,925	106,406	8,862	36,324	208,832
Leases	20	1,320	15,968	950	999	19,257
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,503	0	0	568,503
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,776	15,776
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**187,224**	**181,812**	**271,241**	**15,436**	**96,451**	**752,164**
Refinery	50,503	65,905	151,981	10,200	64,994	343,583
Bulk Terminal	109,940	76,364	72,092	2,683	25,591	286,670
Pipeline	26,574	36,574	41,224	2,358	5,692	112,422
Natural Gas Processing Plant	207	2,969	5,944	195	174	9,489
Pentanes Plus	**24**	**2,870**	**5,722**	**145**	**43**	**8,804**
Refinery	0	326	398	3	20	747
Bulk Terminal	14	1,312	3,073	0	10	4,409
Pipeline	0	828	996	75	0	1,899
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	404	1,255	67	13	1,749
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,045**	**40,612**	**63,053**	**1,179**	**4,577**	**115,466**
Refinery	2,113	4,318	11,859	513	1,438	20,241
Bulk Terminal	2,081	26,226	39,559	103	2,978	70,947
Pipeline	1,654	7,503	6,946	435	0	16,538
Natural Gas Processing Plant	197	2,565	4,689	128	161	7,740
Ethane/Ethylene	**1**	**5,525**	**12,689**	**179**	**0**	**18,394**
Refinery	0	1	1,339	0	0	1,340
Bulk Terminal	1	3,647	7,547	0	0	11,195
Pipeline	0	1,238	2,715	175	0	4,128
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	639	1,088	4	0	1,731
Propane/Propylene	**3,603**	**22,620**	**22,733**	**477**	**1,759**	**51,192**
Refinery	661	1,624	3,666	156	102	6,209
Bulk Terminal	1,252	15,760	14,601	103	1,525	33,241
Pipeline	1,563	4,160	2,779	138	0	8,640
Natural Gas Processing Plant	127	1,076	1,687	80	132	3,102
Normal Butane/Butylene	**2,198**	**9,853**	**21,272**	**368**	**2,337**	**36,028**
Refinery	1,219	2,243	5,308	266	940	9,976
Bulk Terminal	826	5,453	13,733	0	1,383	21,395
Pipeline	91	1,483	903	69	0	2,546
Natural Gas Processing Plant	62	674	1,328	33	14	2,111
Isobutane	**243**	**2,614**	**6,359**	**155**	**481**	**9,852**
Refinery	233	450	1,546	91	396	2,716
Bulk Terminal	2	1,366	3,678	0	70	5,116
Pipeline	0	622	549	53	0	1,224
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	176	586	11	15	796
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**436**	**223**	**1,165**	**115**	**1,769**	**3,708**
Refinery	436	223	1,165	115	1,769	3,708
Unfinished Oils	**13,803**	**17,628**	**53,827**	**2,062**	**23,579**	**110,899**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,945	4,845	14,275	642	2,856	25,563
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,183	2,327	9,996	292	3,767	19,565
Heavy Gas Oils	6,328	5,543	19,781	682	12,702	45,036
Residuum	1,347	4,913	9,775	446	4,254	20,735
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**5,641**	**7,837**	**16,006**	**1,787**	**7,920**	**39,191**
Refinery	4,968	7,030	15,555	1,691	7,360	36,604
Bulk Terminal	648	567	449	96	22	1,782
Pipeline	25	240	2	0	538	805

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**36**	**40**	**0**	**3**	**79**
Refinery	0	36	40	0	3	79
Finished Motor Gasoline	**53,718**	**51,256**	**46,520**	**3,900**	**21,991**	**177,385**
Refinery	8,830	11,126	19,082	1,494	7,792	48,324
Bulk Terminal	30,901	24,667	10,308	1,457	11,765	79,098
Pipeline	13,987	15,463	17,130	949	2,434	49,963
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**105**	**804**	**509**	**912**	**4,271**	**6,601**
Refinery	10	159	233	377	1,605	2,384
Bulk Terminal	95	411	157	356	2,487	3,506
Pipeline	0	234	119	179	179	711
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**53,613**	**50,452**	**46,011**	**2,988**	**17,720**	**170,784**
Refinery	8,820	10,967	18,849	1,117	6,187	45,940
Bulk Terminal	30,806	24,256	10,151	1,101	9,278	75,592
Pipeline	13,987	15,229	17,011	770	2,255	49,252
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**151**	**484**	**527**	**32**	**483**	**1,677**
Refinery	19	116	454	25	138	752
Bulk Terminal	128	330	73	7	318	856
Pipeline	4	38	0	0	27	69
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**523**	**989**	**1,823**	**294**	**1,477**	**5,106**
Refinery	61	442	1,350	169	507	2,529
Bulk Terminal	334	299	167	0	514	1,314
Pipeline	128	248	306	125	456	1,263
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,342**	**9,916**	**15,360**	**718**	**7,164**	**44,500**
Refinery	2,152	3,068	7,786	322	3,964	17,292
Bulk Terminal	5,064	3,102	1,987	225	2,353	12,731
Pipeline	4,126	3,746	5,587	171	847	14,477
Kerosene	**2,616**	**1,414**	**1,493**	**34**	**49**	**5,606**
Refinery	149	770	852	19	43	1,833
Bulk Terminal	2,325	511	208	15	1	3,060
Pipeline	142	133	433	0	5	713
Distillate Fuel Oil	**61,744**	**32,121**	**31,029**	**2,763**	**11,847**	**139,504**
Refinery	10,228	9,765	15,672	1,446	5,800	42,911
Bulk Terminal	45,008	14,071	5,553	714	4,886	70,232
Pipeline	6,508	8,285	9,804	603	1,161	26,361
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**20,597**	**3,362**	**14,893**	**561**	**8,492**	**47,905**
Refinery	2,732	2,130	6,420	561	6,391	18,234
Bulk Terminal	17,865	1,232	8,473	0	1,877	29,447
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	224	224
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**5,876**	**337**	**1,229**	**43**	**1,005**	**8,490**
Refinery	674	52	1,184	43	948	2,901
Bulk Terminal	5,202	285	45	0	57	5,589
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**7,387**	**820**	**4,477**	**224**	**800**	**13,708**
Refinery	1,642	407	1,070	224	692	4,035
Bulk Terminal	5,745	413	3,407	0	108	9,673
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,334**	**2,205**	**9,187**	**294**	**6,463**	**25,483**
Refinery	416	1,671	4,166	294	4,751	11,298
Bulk Terminal	6,918	534	5,021	0	1,712	14,185
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**163**	**259**	**1,138**	**0**	**74**	**1,634**
Refinery	163	259	1,138	0	74	1,634

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**11**	**28**	**1,742**	**4**	**211**	**1,996**
Refinery	11	28	1,742	4	211	1,996
Special Naphthas	**519**	**382**	**1,173**	**2**	**60**	**2,136**
Refinery	107	236	1,080	2	60	1,485
Bulk Terminal	412	146	93	0	0	651
Lubricants	**2,616**	**1,694**	**6,544**	**8**	**1,875**	**12,737**
Refinery	889	812	5,862	8	1,175	8,746
Bulk Terminal	1,727	882	682	0	700	3,991
Waxes	**164**	**130**	**526**	**84**	**166**	**1,070**
Refinery	164	130	526	84	166	1,070
Petroleum Coke	**940**	**1,843**	**2,992**	**48**	**2,288**	**8,111**
Refinery	940	1,843	2,992	48	2,288	8,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	**5,280**	**8,380**	**4,446**	**1,686**	**2,211**	**22,003**
Refinery	2,554	5,377	3,668	1,620	2,070	15,289
Bulk Terminal	2,726	3,003	778	66	141	6,714
Miscellaneous Products	**891**	**348**	**1,222**	**14**	**172**	**2,647**
Refinery	184	242	513	14	146	1,099
Bulk Terminal	707	16	689	0	26	1,438
Pipeline	0	90	20	0	0	110
Total Stocks, All Oils	**203,071**	**251,526**	**1,008,806**	**26,883**	**171,436**	**1,661,722**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**105**	**39,626**	**2,474**	**55,236**	**20,597**	**2,040**
Connecticut	0	1,150	32	3,835	197	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	71	2,147	72	5,110	3,106	W
Florida	0	5,608	136	2,153	1,535	189
Georgia	0	2,685	100	1,127	614	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	1,157	341	2,580	577	W
Massachusetts	0	1,269	136	2,577	1,337	W
New Jersey	1	8,904	179	16,499	7,383	W
New York	2	4,272	419	10,150	3,708	W
North Carolina	2	2,344	186	1,409	310	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,700	472	4,773	1,109	W
Rhode Island	0	892	W	1,715	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,419	133	724	W	W
Virginia	16	2,926	104	2,490	400	W
West Virginia	10	153	W	94	W	W
PAD District II	**570**	**35,223**	**1,281**	**23,836**	**3,362**	**18,460**
Illinois	49	7,501	248	4,846	1,190	850
Indiana	221	4,705	131	3,778	491	W
Iowa	3	1,156	W	1,243	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	51	2,567	19	1,856	48	12,581
Kentucky	9	1,546	76	573	W	W
Michigan	56	3,785	128	2,106	122	2,025
Minnesota	59	1,504	W	1,462	324	W
Missouri	4	1,418	W	699	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	45	782	W	749	W	W
Ohio	4	4,201	378	2,108	332	W
Oklahoma	69	1,651	W	1,529	356	1,087
Tennessee	0	2,275	68	1,094	177	W
Wisconsin	0	2,132	W	1,793	60	W
PAD District III	**390**	**29,000**	**1,060**	**21,225**	**14,893**	**19,954**
Alabama	0	1,585	40	916	694	73
Arkansas	0	887	W	555	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,372	279	4,523	6,187	3,126
Mississippi	0	2,111	7	1,629	W	1,670
New Mexico	94	370	W	307	26	W
Texas	296	18,675	718	13,295	7,713	14,956
PAD District IV	**733**	**2,218**	**34**	**2,160**	**561**	**339**
Colorado	88	785	W	356	W	W
Idaho	116	224	W	174	W	W
Montana	266	521	W	635	55	20
Utah	118	284	W	369	134	213
Wyoming	145	404	W	626	W	44
PAD District V	**4,092**	**15,465**	**44**	**10,686**	**8,268**	**1,759**
Alaska	97	543	W	708	W	W
Arizona	292	660	W	161	W	W
California	2,269	10,046	43	6,621	5,299	242
Hawaii	29	720	W	551	W	W
Nevada	99	272	W	78	W	W
Oregon	404	1,115	W	866	89	W
Washington	902	2,109	W	1,701	1,277	17
U.S. Total	**5,890**	**121,532**	**4,893**	**113,143**	**47,681**	**42,552**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**157**	**0**	**0**	**80**	**2,032**	**454**	**0**	**0**	**58,482**
Petroleum Products	**7,258**	**109**	**0**	**4,096**	**4,901**	**2,685**	**0**	**74,392**	**21,307**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	561
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,093	2,824	120	0	1,839	4,011
Unfinished Oils	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	140	70
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,746	0	0	1,718	1,121	1,455	0	43,573	8,921
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unleaded	4,746	0	0	1,718	1,121	1,455	0	43,573	8,916
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	12	7	0	88	96
Jet Fuel	283	0	0	273	239	672	0	9,086	3,806
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	126	10
Kerosene-Type	283	0	0	273	164	672	0	8,960	3,796
Kerosene	41	0	0	47	0	0	0	403	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,956	0	0	618	237	431	0	16,423	3,051
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	85	302	0	0	1,475	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	74
Lubricants	19	0	0	107	18	0	0	379	301
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	109	0	136	0	0	0	353	401
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	115	0
Total	**7,415**	**109**	**0**	**4,176**	**6,933**	**3,139**	**0**	**74,392**	**79,789**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,853**	**1,294**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,731**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**2,094**	**1,613**	**1,149**	**1,332**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	116	186	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	591	963	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,331	495	0	879	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	281	65	0	300	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,050	430	0	579	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	337	118	0	210	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	153	113	0	99	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	184	5	0	111	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	292	293	0	243	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**2,094**	**4,466**	**2,443**	**1,332**	**0**	**0**	**6,751**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**89**	**0**	**0**	**2,032**	**454**	**0**	**58,482**
Petroleum Products	**7,158**	**0**	**2,476**	**4,510**	**2,685**	**60,022**	**18,507**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	137	0	0	561
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,093	2,824	120	1,634	3,966
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	111	0	0	0	0	358	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,746	0	892	1,079	1,455	35,874	7,750
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unleaded	4,746	0	892	1,079	1,455	35,874	7,745
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	7	21	96
Jet Fuel	283	0	172	222	672	7,717	3,722
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	75	0	126	10
Kerosene-Type	283	0	172	147	672	7,591	3,712
Kerosene	41	0	12	0	0	365	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,956	0	307	237	431	14,053	2,412
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	**7,247**	**0**	**2,476**	**6,542**	**3,139**	**60,022**	**76,989**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,853**	**1,294**	**0**	**3,153**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,960**	**1,613**	**1,149**	**1,332**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	116	186	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	591	963	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,331	495	0	879	0	0
Leaded	0	281	65	0	300	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,050	430	0	579	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	337	118	0	210	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	153	113	0	99	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	184	5	0	111	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	292	293	0	243	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,960**	**4,466**	**2,443**	**1,332**	**3,153**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	68	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	100	109	0	1,620	391	0	14,370	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0
Unfinished Oils	19	0	0	19	0	0	140	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	826	42	0	7,699	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	826	42	0	7,699	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	12	0	67	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	101	17	0	1,369	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	101	17	0	1,369	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	35	0	0	38	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	311	0	0	2,370	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	85	302	0	1,475	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	85	302	0	1,152	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Lubricants	19	0	0	107	18	0	379	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	109	0	136	0	0	353	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0
Total	168	109	0	1,700	391	0	14,370	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,578
Petroleum Products	1,417	12,953	2,800	134	0	0	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	205	45	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	24	116	70	107	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	99	0	15	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	253	7,446	1,171	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	253	7,446	1,171	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	42	0	27	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	54	1,315	84	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	54	1,315	84	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	512	1,858	639	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,475	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	323	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,152	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	61	74	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	328	51	301	0	0	0	20
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	346	401	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,417	12,953	2,800	134	0	0	3,598

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**80**	**157**	**-77**	**61,492**	**2,566**	**58,926**
Petroleum Products	**78,488**	**7,367**	**71,121**	**30,178**	**11,682**	**18,496**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	677	137	540
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,932	0	2,932	4,602	4,037	565
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	425	1,774	-1,349
Propane/Propylene	2,503	0	2,503	2,510	1,548	962
Normal Butane/Butylene	362	0	362	655	555	100
Isobutane	67	0	67	1,012	160	852
Unfinished Oils	159	19	140	89	19	70
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	457	111	346	126	0	126
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,291	4,746	40,545	14,162	4,294	9,868
Leaded	0	0	0	70	0	70
Unleaded	45,291	4,746	40,545	14,092	4,294	9,798
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	21	67	117	19	98
Jet Fuel	9,359	283	9,076	4,207	1,184	3,023
Naphtha-Type	126	0	126	123	75	48
Kerosene-Type	9,233	283	8,950	4,084	1,109	2,975
Kerosene	450	41	409	41	47	-6
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,041	1,956	15,085	5,300	1,286	4,014
Residual Fuel Oil	1,560	0	1,560	0	387	-387
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	62	-62	62	0	62
Special Naphthas	61	0	61	74	0	74
Lubricants	486	19	467	320	125	195
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	489	109	380	401	136	265
Miscellaneous Products	115	0	115	0	11	-11
Total	**78,568**	**7,524**	**71,044**	**91,670**	**14,248**	**77,422**

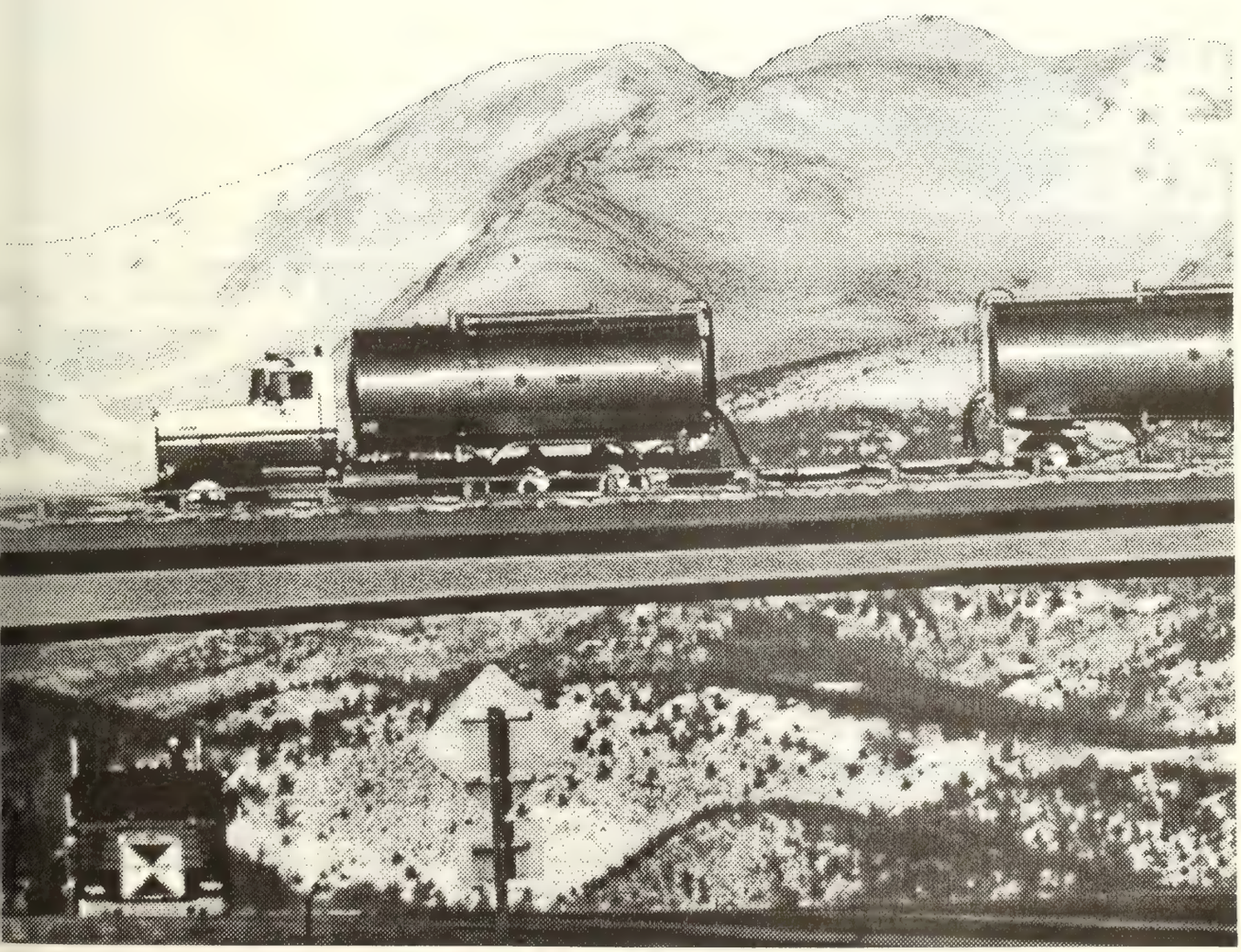
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**10,057**	**58,482**	**-48,425**	**454**	**4,147**	**-3,693**	**0**	**6,731**	**-6,731**
Petroleum Products	**6,179**	**97,793**	**-91,614**	**2,685**	**4,094**	**-1,409**	**3,426**	**20**	**3,406**
Pentanes Plus	323	561	-238	0	302	-302	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,787	5,850	-2,063	120	1,554	-1,434	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,245	220	2,025	0	676	-676	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,035	4,173	-3,138	118	445	-327	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	318	546	-228	2	236	-234	0	0	0
Isobutane	189	911	-722	0	197	-197	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	317	-317	0	0	0	107	0	107
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	472	-472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,121	53,825	-52,704	1,455	1,374	81	2,210	0	2,210
Leaded	0	286	-286	0	365	-365	581	0	581
Unleaded	1,121	53,539	-52,418	1,455	1,009	446	1,629	0	1,629
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	211	-199	7	0	7	27	0	27
Jet Fuel	239	13,229	-12,990	672	328	344	547	0	547
Naphtha-Type	75	289	-214	0	212	-212	252	0	252
Kerosene-Type	164	12,940	-12,776	672	116	556	295	0	295
Kerosene	0	403	-403	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	237	19,766	-19,529	431	536	-105	535	0	535
Residual Fuel Oil	302	1,475	-1,173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	135	-135	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	38	680	-642	0	0	0	0	20	-20
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	109	754	-645	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	115	-104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**16,236**	**156,275**	**-140,039**	**3,139**	**8,241**	**-5,102**	**3,426**	**6,751**	**-3,325**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



nk trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

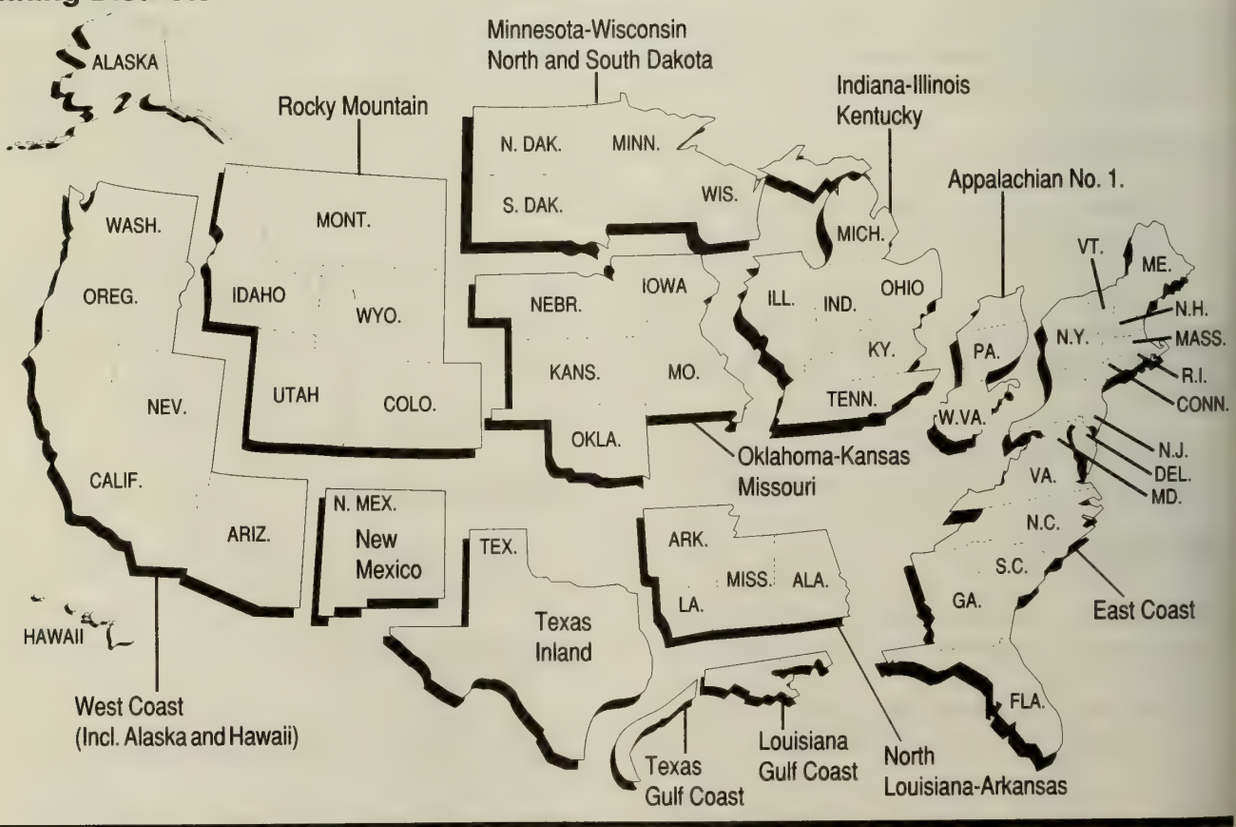
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

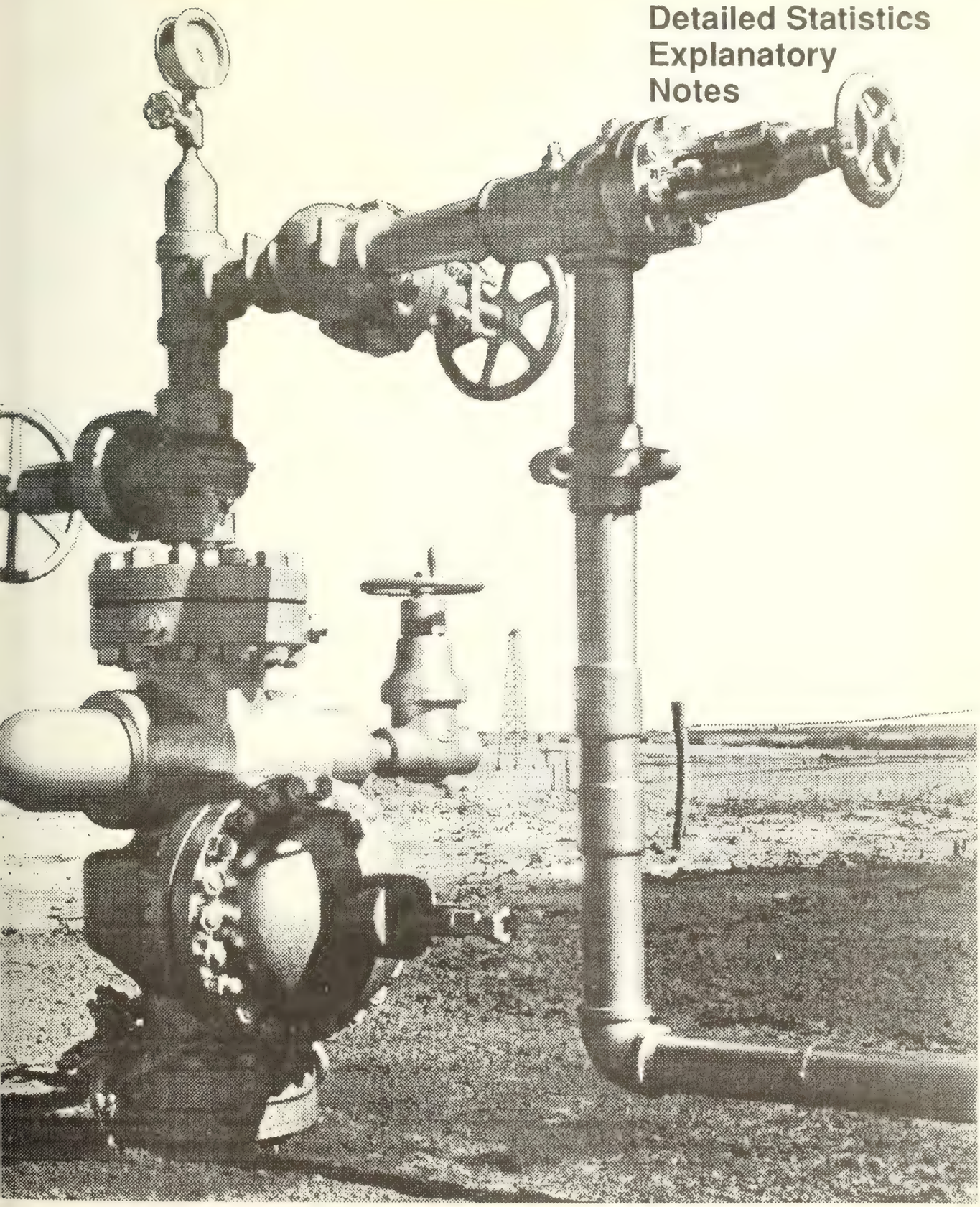


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
7-14-90	1841	0																
8-14-90	4444	1672	0															
9-14-90	6701	3919	1757	0														
10-14-90	6753	6530	4291	1758	0													
11-14-90	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0												
12-14-90	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0											
1-14-91	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0										
2-14-91	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0									
3-14-91	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0								
4-14-91	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0							
5-14-91	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0						
6-14-91	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0					
7-14-91	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0				
8-14-91	7337	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0			
9-14-91	7340	7123	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0		
10-14-91	7340	7123	7207	7318	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0	
11-14-91	7339	7127	7207	7320	7264	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
11-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	19	30	33
	Month of Production																	
	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376
Interim[f]	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	
Revised	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214		
Final[g]	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338										

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:

Naphthas and lighter

Kerosene and light gas oils

Heavy gas oils

Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.
- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

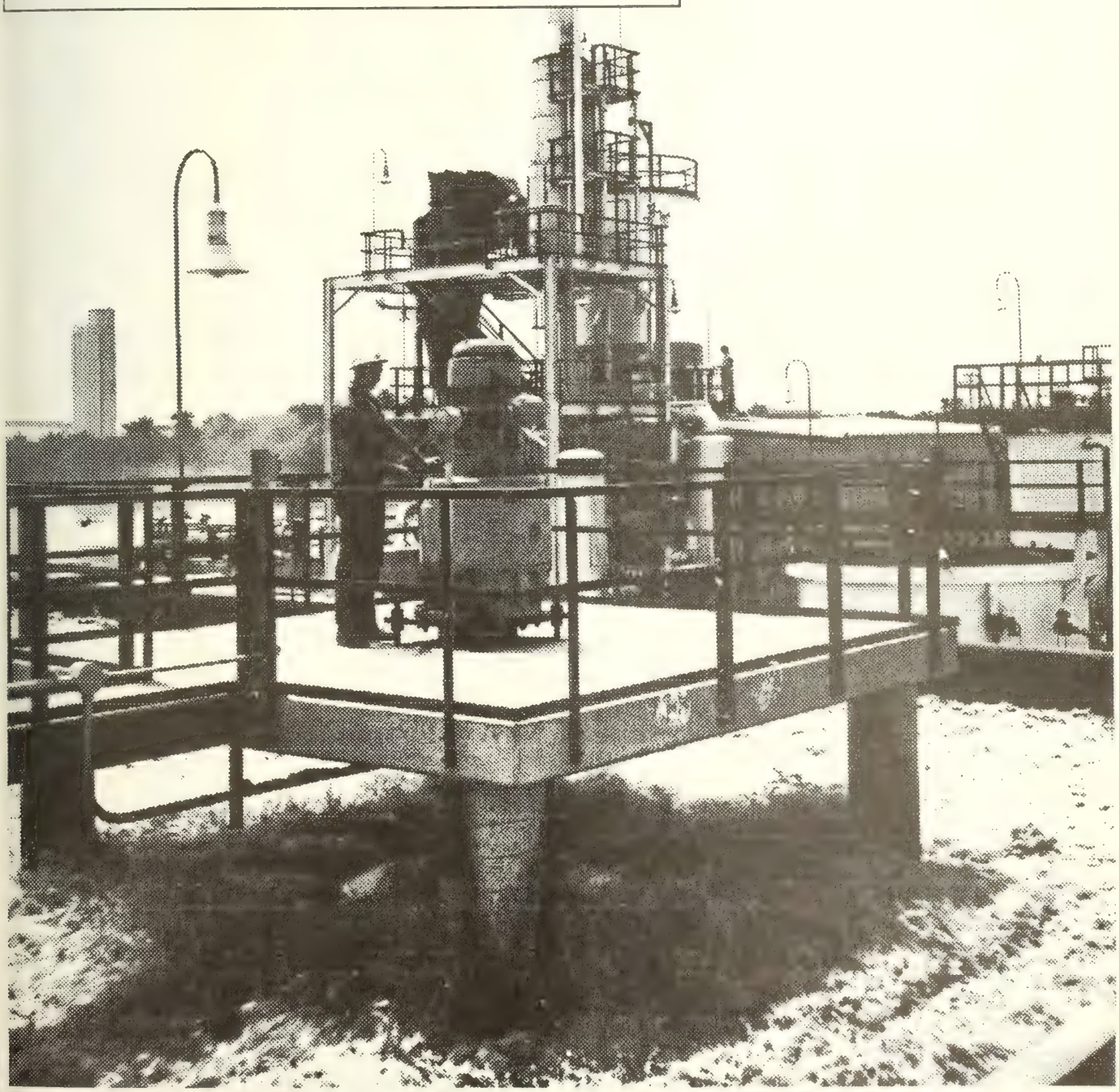
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**14**	**14,078**	**-1**	**13,898**	**7**	**14,050**	**1**	**14,674**	**10**	**15,256**	**1**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-9	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	13,915	0
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	173	(s)
LPGs	359	5	304	8	234	5	224	4	221	9	238	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	5	166	6	88	2	60	1	58	1	67	-1
Isobutane	129	1	138	3	146	2	164	3	163	8	171	1
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	0	78	0	77	0
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	2	422	0	399	-6	671	4	806	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	84	-3	22	-4	164	-2	151	4	6	-6	48	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0
Production	**16,344**	**21**	**16,549**	**16**	**16,273**	**14**	**16,380**	**-3**	**17,086**	**23**	**17,623**	**4**
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	326	1
LPGs	1,716	27	1,829	10	1,887	8	1,881	12	1,924	11	1,894	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	547	-2	540	(s)	532	(s)
Propane/Propylene	905	5	916	1	900	1	889	2	910	3	894	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	16	185	1	261	1	285	5	290	2	292	-4
Isobutane	145	6	157	10	162	5	160	7	184	8	177	4
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-7	96	2	73	1	82	-5	101	17	78	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	2	2,862	2	2,822	-5	2,924	4	2,940	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	933	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-2	148	1	133	0	138	(s)	134	-2	161	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	(s)	241	(s)	231	1	242	-4	257	-6	305	(s)
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	567	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	531	0
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	66	0
Imports	**7,066**	**22**	**6,844**	**21**	**6,550**	**94**	**7,374**	**45**	**8,496**	**29**	**8,177**	**82**
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	-8	6,317	49
Pentanes Plus	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	11	(s)
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	7	149	5	127	2	143	5
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene	97	7	88	3	54	3	99	2	89	2	78	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	2	29	(s)	20	(s)	35	2
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	2	9	(s)	20	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-4
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	64	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	57	5
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	209	5
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	0	20	(s)	35	0
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**15,028**	**7**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6**
Crude Oil	13,701	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	169	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs	244	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Isobutane	178	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	74	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	796	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	42	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Production	**17,455**	**20**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14**
Pentanes Plus	334	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs	1,851	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Ethane/Ethylene	520	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	888	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Isobutane	188	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Hydrocarbons	85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,278	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Leaded	290	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	34	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,426	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	154	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Still Gas	699	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	**7,714**	**61**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**50**
Crude Oil	5,949	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Pentanes Plus	4	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	146	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	89	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils	515	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	28	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	232	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Leaded	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	232	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kerosene	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-764**	**992,910**	**-691**	**990,395**	**-1,686**	**1,009,127**	**-205**	**1,059,470**	**-2,168**	**1,065,100**	**-559**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	568	331,193	8	336,772	60	338,716	-389	358,501	-2,641	347,588	-717
Pentanes Plus	5,862	32	6,162	45	6,550	-6	7,174	-32	8,037	-22	9,563	-8
LPGs	76,268	604	68,798	464	72,551	85	83,126	159	96,295	345	106,013	81
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	20,902	16	21,048	0
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-108	29,874	169	29,529	55	35,035	55	41,596	61	48,005	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	289	11,793	106	15,636	51	19,821	109	25,069	220	27,537	12
Isobutane	9,125	-8	9,050	66	9,036	-8	8,546	30	8,728	48	9,423	8
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	1,799	515	2,743	0	2,829	0
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-115	104,511	-69	106,699	-113	112,091	61	115,604	-47	110,680	125
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-164	41,023	39	38,723	208	36,382	-300	37,471	350	37,838	425
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,693	180,837	-1,040	172,564	-1,344	170,258	-1,101	172,008	86	176,777	74
Leaded	10,038	-34	10,487	-26	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-46
Unleaded	177,198	-1,659	170,350	-1,014	164,554	-1,212	162,838	-1,077	164,805	126	169,344	120
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15
Jet Fuel	50,491	-6	47,957	-491	44,576	-119	43,696	509	46,923	13	48,594	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	6	5,509	7
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	7	43,085	0
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	4,676	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-558	101,256	261	98,273	-105	102,177	542	107,005	-166	113,474	-96
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	153	44,645	607	42,941	-49	44,690	186	45,809	393	43,475	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89
Special Naphthas	3,075	-3	3,147	-1	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	2,375	0
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	-13	26,436	-617	30,925	-489	32,132	-281	32,336	-279	30,378	-368
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	2,361	-17
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**87**	**16,284**	**(s)**	**16,100**	**70**	**16,103**	**-40**	**16,098**	**27**	**16,764**	**46**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	136	(s)	112	(s)
LPGs	2,139	12	1,850	13	1,556	22	1,423	10	1,361	-3	1,443	14
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-14	593	9	565	5	511	-2	511	-2	537	1
Propane/Propylene	1,393	15	1,141	-6	921	7	780	5	756	4	736	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	4	90	4	47	3	109	3	69	-2	167	6
Isobutane	47	7	26	6	24	7	23	4	25	-3	2	6
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-7	0	2	0	1	0	-5	0	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	8	-236	7	-285	20	-356	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	9	-20	-3	-46	-3	-13	13	7	-15	-23	-4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	55	6,806	-15	7,047	13	7,137	2	7,475	-37	7,465	-4
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	4	278	-4	280	(s)	272	1
Unleaded	6,361	55	6,592	-14	6,737	9	6,860	6	7,195	-38	7,193	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-1
Jet Fuel	1,548	1	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	1,468	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	0	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	22	1,282	6
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	15	3,000	-26	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	2,783	3
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	-1	1,239	-15	1,206	19	1,128	-8	1,010	2	1,265	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-2	163	1	137	(s)	179	1	166	-2	201	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	3	395	0	349	0	334	-4	371	-6	431	1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	31	1
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-3
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	303	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	182	18	239	-4	375	-7	484	(s)	629	3
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	72	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

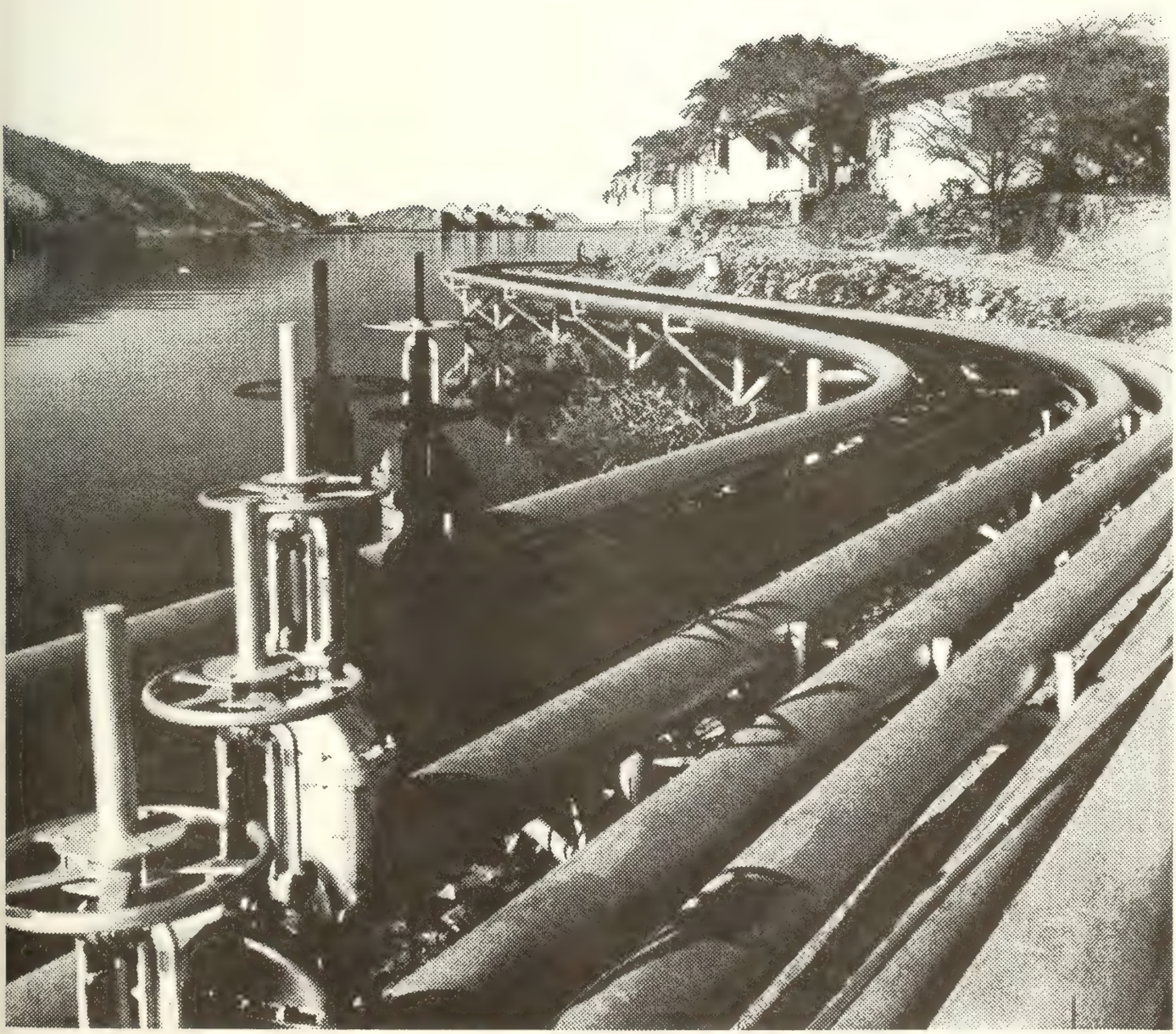
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,065,447**	**-290**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**-909**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-498
Pentanes Plus	8,671	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
LPGs	111,624	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
Ethane/Ethylene	20,823	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Propane/Propylene	50,434	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Isobutane	9,011	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Other Hydrocarbons	3,268	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Unfinished Oils	109,938	-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-34
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	37,275	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	83	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-713
Leaded	7,285	-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-50
Unleaded	164,126	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-38
Jet Fuel	47,078	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,728	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,350	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-18
Kerosene	5,059	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,396	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,376	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-63
Special Naphthas	2,321	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lubricants	12,625	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-31
Waxes	1,098	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	8,400	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	28,129	-522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-367
Miscellaneous Products	2,428	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Product Supplied	**16,910**	**52**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**35**
Crude Oil	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	196	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs	1,548	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Ethane/Ethylene	527	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	883	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Isobutane	37	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	-257	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	5	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,561	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Leaded	290	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	7,271	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jet Fuel	1,511	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	167	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,344	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Kerosene	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,649	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	1,118	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	200	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	381	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Special Naphthas	13	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	166	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	332	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Still Gas	699	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

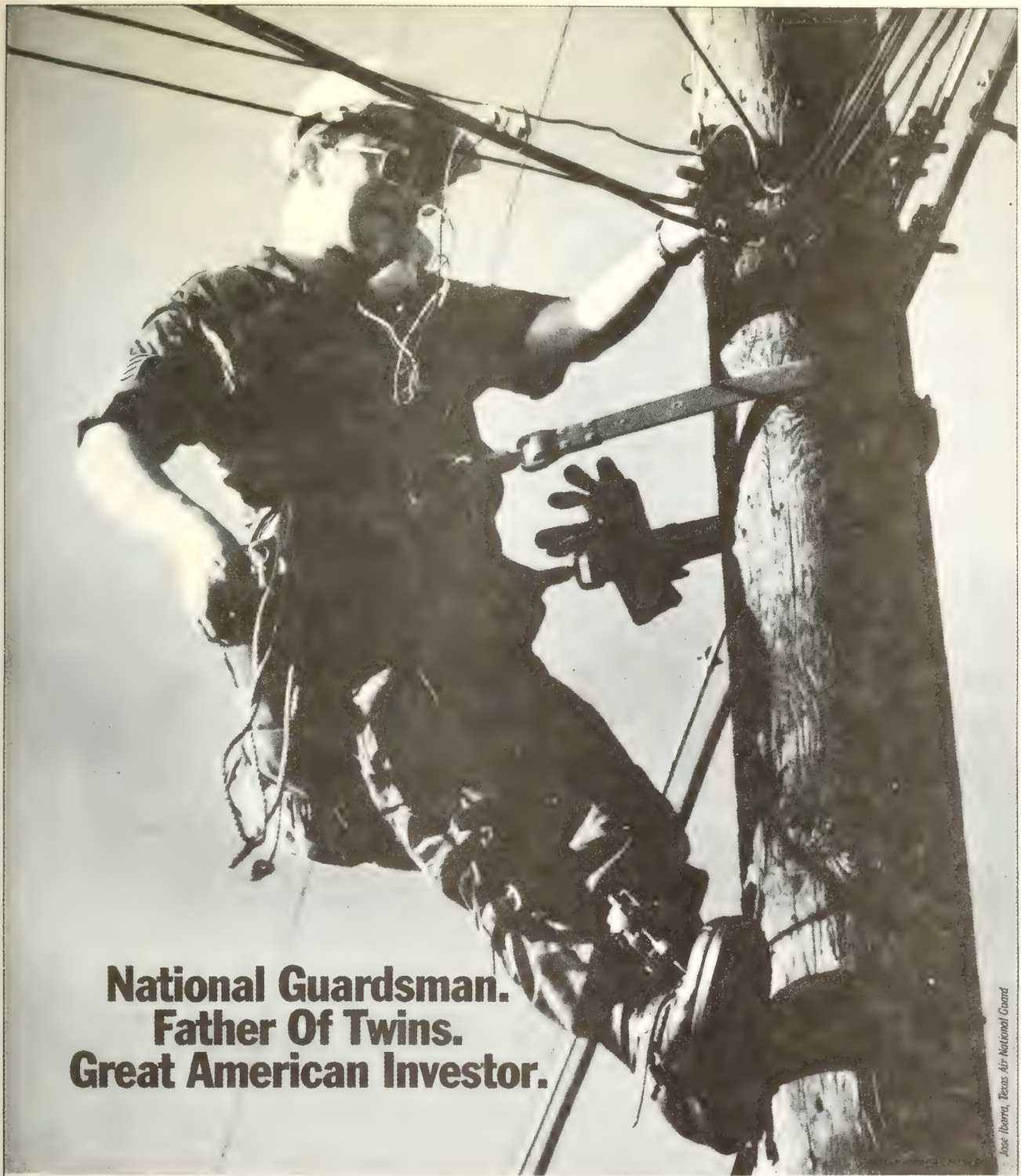
Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.



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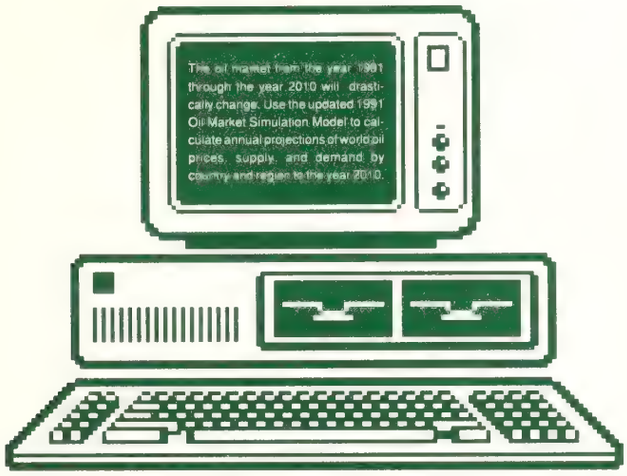
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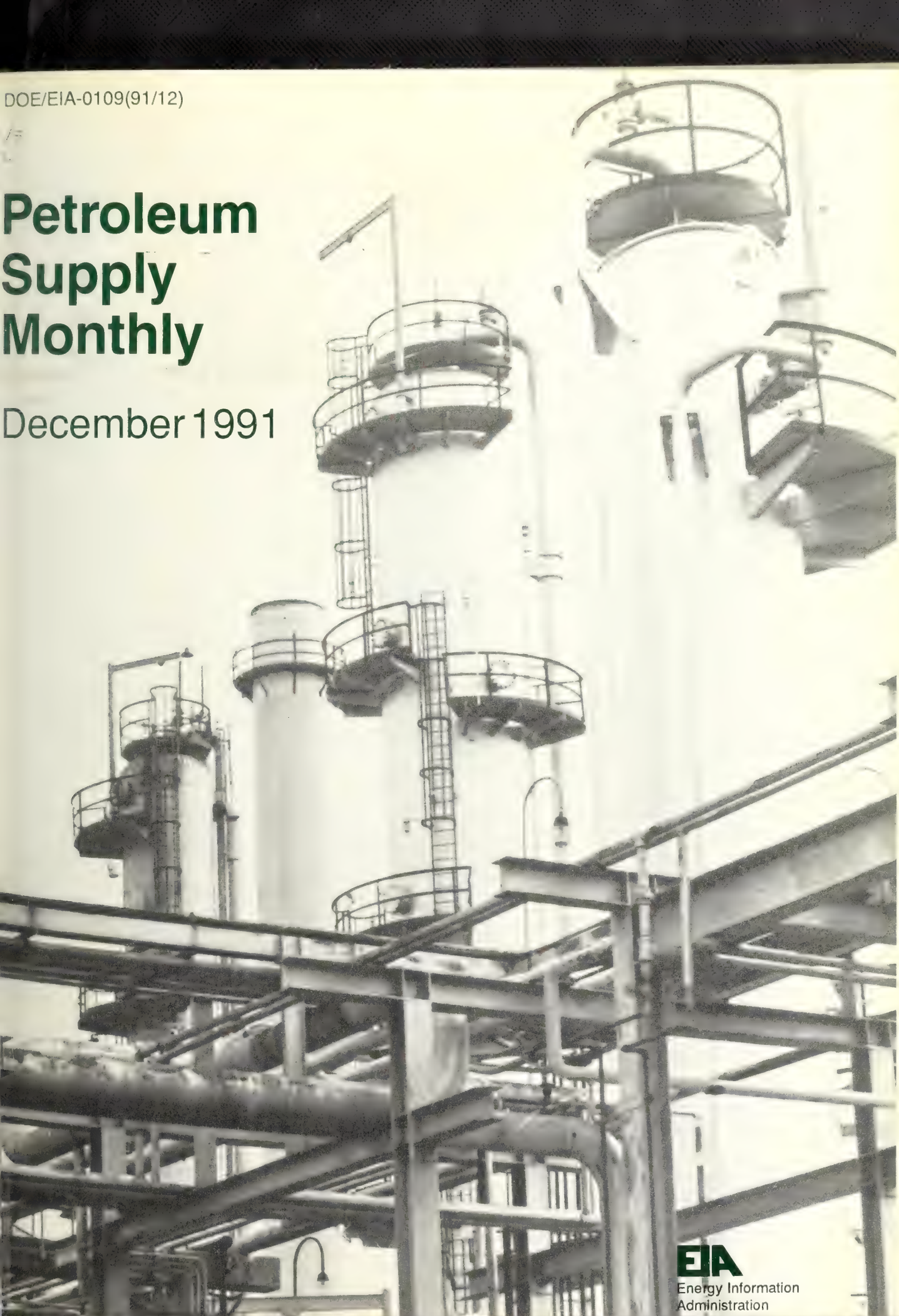
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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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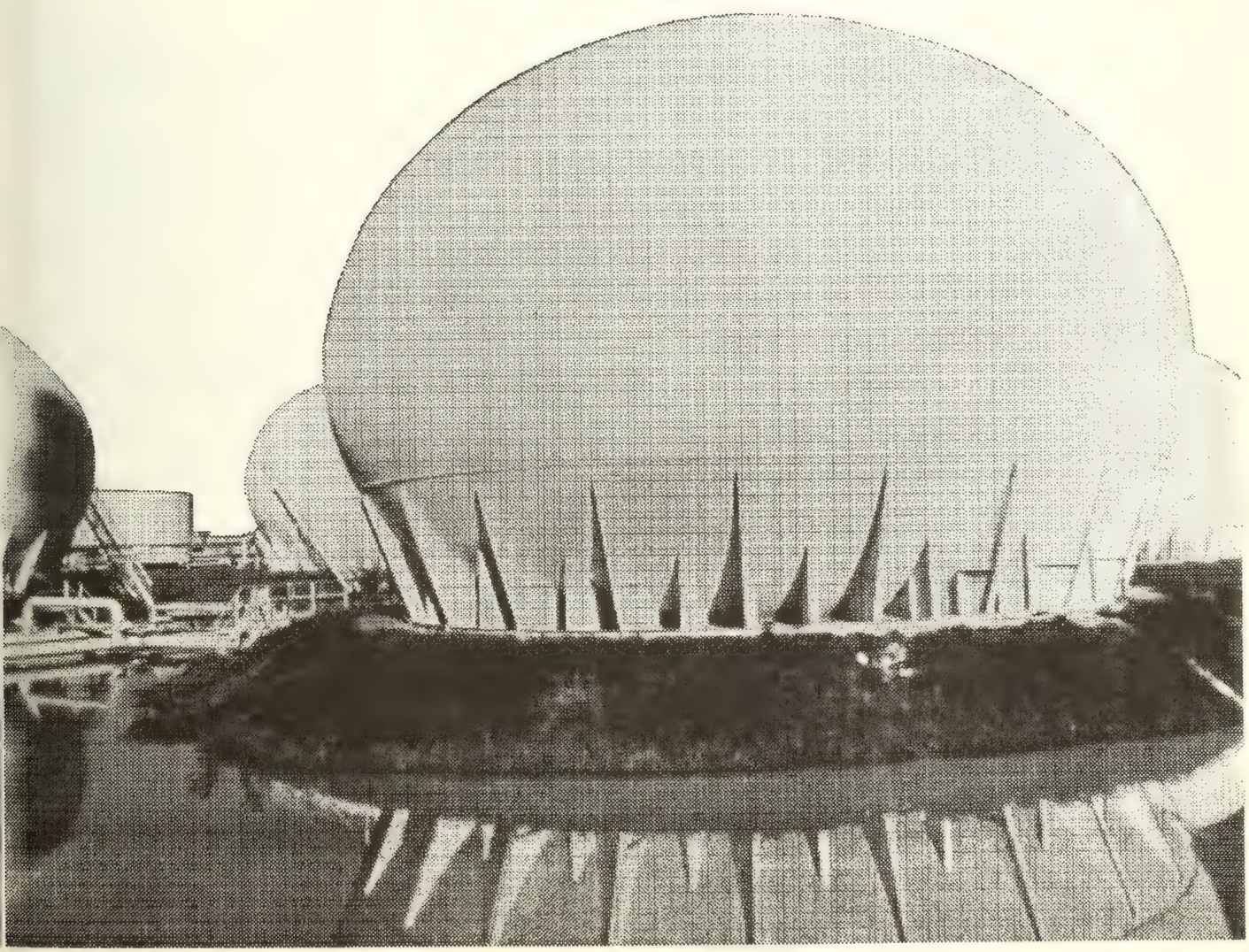
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Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
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U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
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Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1988	December 1988
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	July 1989
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1989/1990	July 1989
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1989
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Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

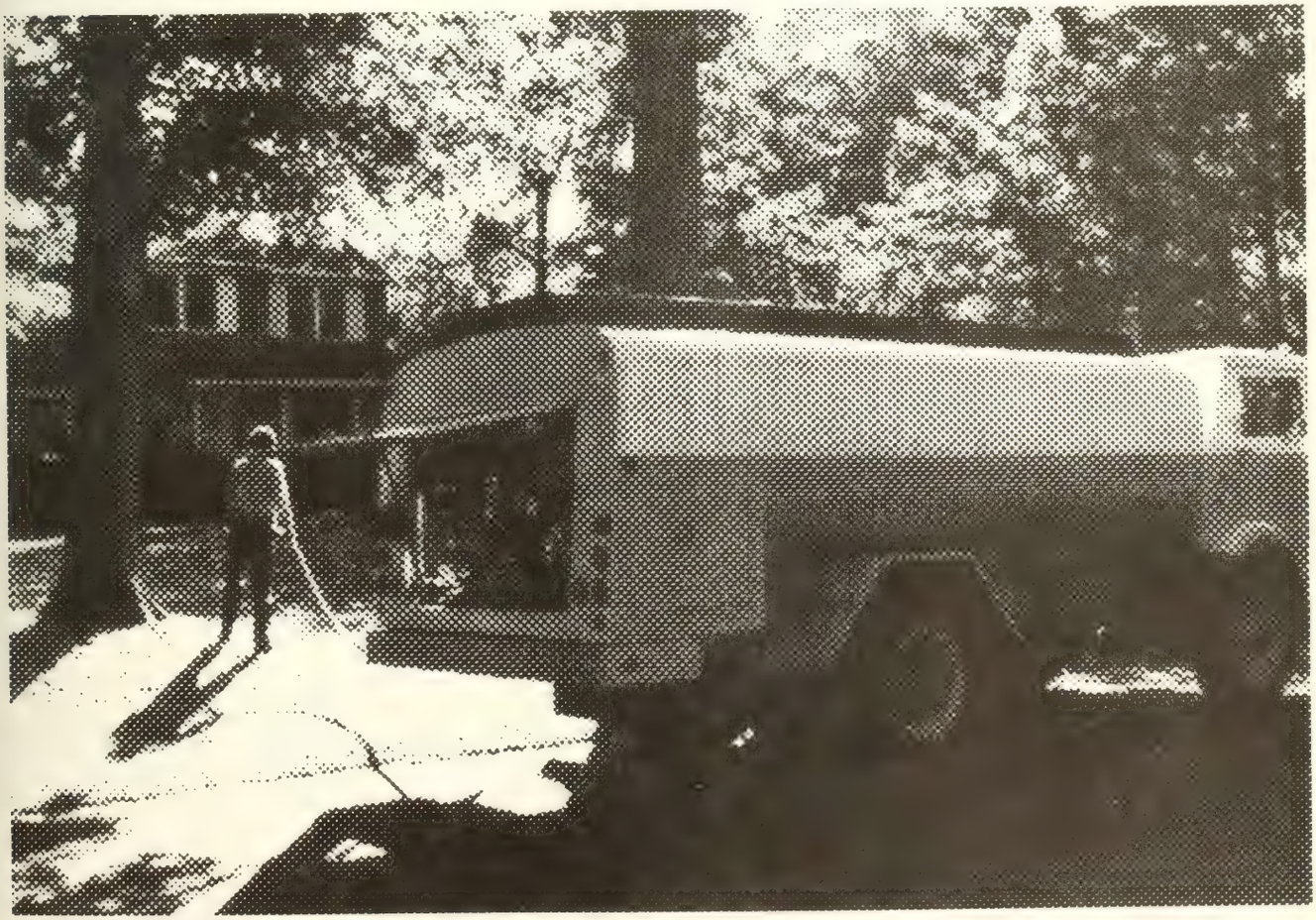
Mild October weather and the persistently sluggish economy served to keep demand slightly below normal at the start of the winter heating season. Total demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) increased to 16.9 million barrels per day in October 1991 (Table H1), which was about the same as a year earlier but lower than the average October level of recent years. October was 7 percent warmer than normal and 2 percent warmer than last year at this time. Economic activity continued to be sluggish, as evidenced by a lack of growth in industrial production.

Exports of distillate fuel oil remained unusually high in October for the 14th consecutive month. This month, fears of supply shortages in Europe resulting from the continued threat of Soviet supply disruptions and the temporary shutdown of a large refinery in Algeria that supplies high-quality heating oil to Europe were the primary reasons for the high exports.

Information about the effects of Mexico's economic boom on U.S. petroleum exports and the recent Commerce Department grants for exporting heavy crude oil begin on page xvi.

Other October 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline increased and was normal for this time of year, resulting in a substantial drawdown in stocks. Finished stocks were at the lowest level since they were first reported separately from blending component stocks in 1981, but no shortages occurred.
- Cool weather in the Northeast offset sluggish industrial activity, effecting a moderate increase in demand for distillate fuel oil. Exports remained high, and stocks were the highest for the end of October since 1986.
- A slight increase in air travel and use of kerosene-type jet fuel for blending with diesel fuel for winter use caused demand to increase slightly.



Demand for heating oil during the first month of the winter heating season was higher than a year earlier because temperatures in the Northeast were considerally cooler than last October.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — October	
	October	September	Difference[a]	October	1991	1990
Products Supplied	**16.9**	**16.7**	**0.2**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**17.1**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.1	0.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	(s)	1.0	1.1	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.6	-0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	4.0	4.1	-0.1	3.9	3.7	4.0
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**12.9**	**13.7**	**-0.8**	**12.8**	**13.3**	**13.5**
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	**86.4**	**91.3**	**-4.9**	**86.5**	**89.3**	**91.5**
Imports	**7.4**	**7.7**	**-0.3**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**8.3**
Crude Oil	**5.7**	**5.8**	**-0.1**	**5.1**	**5.8**	**6.1**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.7	5.8	-0.1	5.1	5.8	6.1
Products	**1.7**	**2.0**	**-0.2**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**2.2**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	(s)	0.4	0.4	0.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Exports	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	**6.5**	**7.0**	**-0.5**	**5.8**	**6.6**	**7.5**
Stock Change[c]	**-0.6**	**0.6**	**-1.2**	**-0.8**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Crude Oil	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	(s)	(s)
Products	-0.7	0.7	-1.4	-0.9	0.1	0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,643**	**1,662**	**-19**	**1,674**	—	—
Crude Oil	**911**	**910**	**2**	**936**	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	589	—	—
Other	343	341	2	346	—	—
Products	**732**	**752**	**-20**	**739**	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	167	177	-11	180	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	138	140	-1	136	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	48	48	(s)	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	116	115	(s)	118	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[b]	263	272	-9	255	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* see Explanatory Note 5.

- Crude oil imports, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), declined in reaction to the rising world price, but stocks increased as refinery inputs showed a seasonal decline.
- Unfavorable refinery margins and seasonal refinery maintenance and process turnarounds caused a decline in the refinery utilization rate.

Motor Gasoline

Typically in October, demand for motor gasoline increases from the month-earlier level. In keeping with this trend, demand increased moderately to 7.3 million barrels per day in October. This was slightly higher than last October, when the Persian Gulf crisis caused prices to escalate, dampening demand. This year, the average retail price declined in October and was 18 percent lower than a year earlier, but the sluggish economy had a restraining effect on driving.

With refinery production declining because of refinery turnarounds and low margins and imports lower than normal in October, stocks of finished motor gasoline were drawn down substantially to accommodate the increase in demand. Although finished stocks of 167 million barrels were at the lowest level since data on finished stocks were separated from blending component stock data in 1981, no shortages occurred.

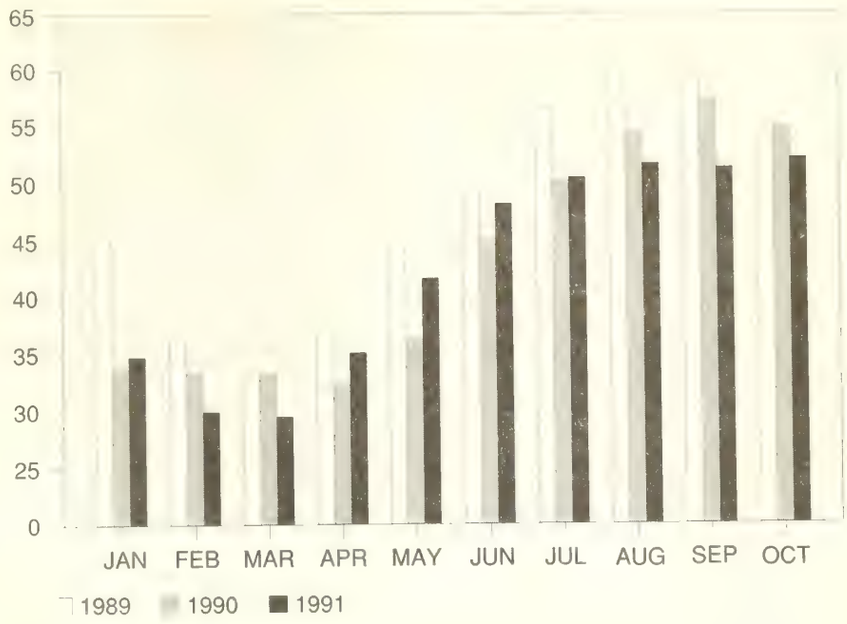
Distillate Fuel Oil

Although October temperatures in the United States were slightly warmer than a year earlier, the Northeast was more than 10 percent cooler. As a result, demand for distillate fuel oil increased moderately to 3.0 million barrels per day and was normal for October, despite stagnant industrial activity.

Plentiful U.S. supplies and fears of supply disruptions in Europe because of the troubles in the Soviet Union and the shutdown of a large Algerian refinery caused exports to remain higher than usual in October. October 1991 marked the 14th consecutive month of unusually high exports of distillate fuel oil.

Stocks at the end of October of 138 million barrels were slightly lower than a month earlier, but were at the highest level for this time of year since 1986, indicating that ample supplies are available for the winter heating season.

Figure H1. Propane Stocks
(Million Barrels)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual Volume 2*, 1989 and 1990, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE-EIA/0109 (91/10) and (91/11), Table 2.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel increased slightly in October, as air travel improved somewhat and blending stock use for winter-grade diesel fuel began. Demand of 1.3 million barrels per day was considerably lower than a year earlier, when military needs and air travel incentives brought demand to near record levels.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

For the first time since 1983, LPG stocks increased in October. Though the increase in total LPG stocks to 116 million barrels was slight, propane stocks, which showed an October increase for the first time since 1977, increased almost 1 million barrels from the level at the end of September. The summer buildup in propane stocks was flat during the third quarter of 1991 (Figure H1), raising concerns that a sudden cold spell similar to December 1989 would deplete supplies. Unusually mild October weather in parts of the South and Midwest served to hold down demand and conserve stocks.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) of 5.7 million barrels per day in October were slightly lower than in September. Imports declined in recent months as the world price of crude oil rose steadily between early August and the end of October. Concerns about the Soviet Union's declining

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity[2]	**509**	**542**	**737**	**754**	**698**	**698**	**498**	**604**	**582**	**540**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[1]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[2]	**72**	**64**	**558**	**564**	**545**	**513**	**523**	**521**	**547**	**571**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	NA	NA

[1] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[2] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

crude oil production and recent political upheavals were major factors in the price increase. The Soviet Union is the largest individual producing country in the world.

Despite the decline in imports, crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR) increased because of a substantial seasonal decline in crude oil inputs to refineries in October. Stocks of 343 million barrels were within the normal range.

Refinery Utilization

Low refinery margins and seasonal refinery maintenance and process turnarounds caused a substantial decrease in refinery utilization in October. The operating utilization rate dropped to 86.4 percent in October, about the same as in October 1990. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units decreased to 13.1 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate (which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included) declined to 83.3 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

Mexico's Changing Economy Affects U.S. Petroleum Exports

Mexico's economic growth has outpaced its ability to fill indigenous demand for petroleum in recent years. With the economy growing at about 4 percent per year, gasoline consumption is increasing at about 10 percent per year in Mexico, compared to a 5-percent yearly growth rate in overall oil consumption.[1] As a result, U.S. exports of petroleum products to Mexico have increased, and motor gasoline has replaced residual fuel oil as the primary petroleum product exported to Mexico (Table H3). During the first 10 months of 1991, U.S. exports of motor gasoline to Mexico constituted 53 percent of all motor gasoline exports. Petroleum product exports to Mexico from the United States and other countries, such as Brazil and Venezuela, are expected to increase through the end of the decade as Mexico's economy continues to grow and the Mexican oil monopoly known as Pemex struggles to

[1] "Pemex Sets Its Sights High To Make Up for 'Lost Decade'," *The Oil Daily*, November 5, 1991, pp. 1 and 2.

Table H3. U.S. Petroleum Product Exports to Mexico
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel Oil	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Other	Total
1981	1	(s)	19	6	26
1984	(s)	7	22	5	35
1987	4	42	16	8	70
1990	20	41	19	9	89
1991*	43	32	14	11	99

* 1991 is for 10 months.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual Volume 1*, 1981-1990, Export Tables; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December publication, Table 48.

modernize and expand its oil infrastructure to meet Mexico's increasing petroleum needs.[2]

The total crude oil distillation capacity of Mexico's eight operating refineries was 1.6 million barrels per day at the end of 1990. Before the recent economic boom, Mexico produced enough to satisfy its needs, with the exception of some residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases that were imported from the United States.[3]

Mexico's recent economic boom is largely the result of a radical economic reform program implemented by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. Since taking office in late 1988, President Salinas has privatized about 75 percent of all government-owned industries, slashed the maximum import tariff from 100 percent to 20 percent, and opened up most of Mexico's economy to foreign competition. In addition, a budget deficit that in 1982 equalled 7 percent of the gross domestic product was turned around by 1990, when there was a budget surplus of 8 percent.[4] A free trade agreement currently being negotiated to open the borders among Mexico, the United States, and Canada to a free flow of goods is also an important part of the reform program.[5]

Because the Mexican Constitution allows only government ownership of Pemex, the company remains closed to foreign competition. After oil prices fell in 1982, Pemex reinvestments slumped to virtually nothing by 1989. The curtailment of oil exploration and development during the 1980's left Pemex ill-prepared for the present economic expansion in Mexico.[6] Pemex now needs to upgrade production capacity and to upgrade and replace aging refineries and pipelines in order to meet the expanding Mexican domestic demand for oil. To achieve this, the Mexican government is currently considering opening a number of sectors within the Pemex monopoly to U.S. and Canadian corporations for direct investment.[7]

President Salinas' commitment to environmental cleanup is also having an impact on Pemex. The Mexican government has increased its environmental budget by almost 800 percent since 1989 and shut down over 1,000 polluting plants, including a large Mexico City refinery earlier in 1991. Other plans to reduce air pollution include the elimination of lead in gasoline within the next 2 years. Exhaust emissions are the primary air pollutants in Mexico City.

Pemex plans to complete the $18 billion expansion of its infrastructure in 5 years. Meanwhile, petroleum imports from the United States and other countries will be needed to satisfy the needs of Mexico's expanding economy.

Export License for California Heavy Crude Oil Is Granted

On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for 1 year. The license was granted based upon assurances that the exports would be offset by petroleum imports and would not upset the availability of oil locally.

The license approval occurred almost 2 years after a Federal interagency task force proposed allowing limited exports of California heavy crude oil. The task force's *Report to Congress on U.S. Crude Oil Exports* in 1990 recommended that small independent oil producers be permitted to export limited amounts of the heavy crude oil as a means of enhancing competition between independent producers and larger integrated oil companies.[8]

[2] "Warily, Mexico Drops Oil Guard," *The New York Times*, September 25, 1991, pp. D1 and D4.
[3] Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual, 1989*, Tables 15, 16, and 18.
[4] "Viva Free Trade With Mexico!," *Fortune*, June 17, 1991, pp. 97 and 100.
[5] "A Visit From Mexico," *The Washington Post*, December 18, 1991, p. A22.
[6] "Warily, Mexico Drops Oil Guard," *The New York Times*, September 25, 1991, pp. D1 and D4.
[7] "Pemex Sets Its Sights High To Make Up for 'Lost Decade'," *The Oil Daily*, November 5, 1991, pp. 1 and 2.
[8] Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1990, pp. xxvi and xxvii.

Statutory restrictions on crude oil exports established in the 1970's left small California producers of heavy crude oil with a relatively undesirable product. Because of constraints in refinery capacity to process the heavy crude oil and a limited transportation network for moving it to other processing areas, the excess heavy crude oil has been processed into bunker fuel by refiners who purchase it from the independent producers at a low price. The small profit margins available to independent producers have contributed to the abandonment of a large number of oil wells. Over the past decade, the independents' share of private oil production in California declined dramatically, as integrated firms acquired their oil producing properties.

The granting of export licenses for California heavy crude oil is opposed by environmentalists and maritime union officials, among others. One concern is the possibility that the exports will create a demand for oil that will result in more offshore oil drilling. Another concern is that this change in export statutes could eventually lead to the loss of American jobs if the prohibition on exporting Alaskan oil is similarly lifted. Alaskan oil must be carried by U.S. crews on U.S. ships to the West Coast.[9]

Among the benefits the licensing brings are increased marketing options for independent California producers, greater incentives to bring new production onstream, and a partial offsetting of the cost of U.S. petroleum imports.

[9] "U.S. Grants Export Licenses for Heavy Crude Oil," *The Washington Post*, December 8, 1991, p. A9.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	**[h] 1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**[h] 17**	**[h] 15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	**[h] 1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**[h] 290**	**[h] -130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	**[h] 1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	**[h] 214**	**[h] -234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	—
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	—
1991 January	[E] 9,135	[E] 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E] 9,334	[E] 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	[E] 9,225	[E] 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	[E] 9,206	[E] 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
May	[E] 9,116	[E] 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
June	[E] 8,976	[E] 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
July	[E] 9,019	[E] 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
August	[E] 8,972	[E] 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
September	[E] 9,027	[E] 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
October	[RE] 9,162	[RE] 7,409	[R] 1,673	[R] 54	[R] -656	[R] 16,894	[R] 1,643
November*	[PE] 8,998	[PE] 7,302	[E] 1,615	[E] *-31*	[E] *-3*	[E] *16,458*	[E] *1,644*
11-Mo. Average	**[PE] 9,105**	**[PE] 7,381**	**[E] 1,639**	**[E] 5**	**[E] 50**	**[E] 16,579**	—
1990 11-Mo. Average	**8,992**	**7,357**	**1,555**	**11**	**206**	**17,034**	—
1989 11-Mo. Average	**9,264**	**7,639**	**1,564**	**122**	**76**	**17,183**	—

a Includes lease condensate.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
October	R 7,396	R 5,683	R 1,712	R 918	R 91	R 826	R 6,478
November*	E *7,564*	E *5,627*	E *1,937*	E 877	E 138	E 739	E 6,687
11-Mo. Average	**E 7,601**	**E 5,810**	**E 1,791**	**E 977**	**E 116**	**E 861**	**E 6,624**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**8,164**	**6,013**	**2,151**	**826**	**104**	**722**	**7,338**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**8,105**	**5,878**	**2,227**	**839**	**132**	**708**	**7,266**

Footnotes continued.

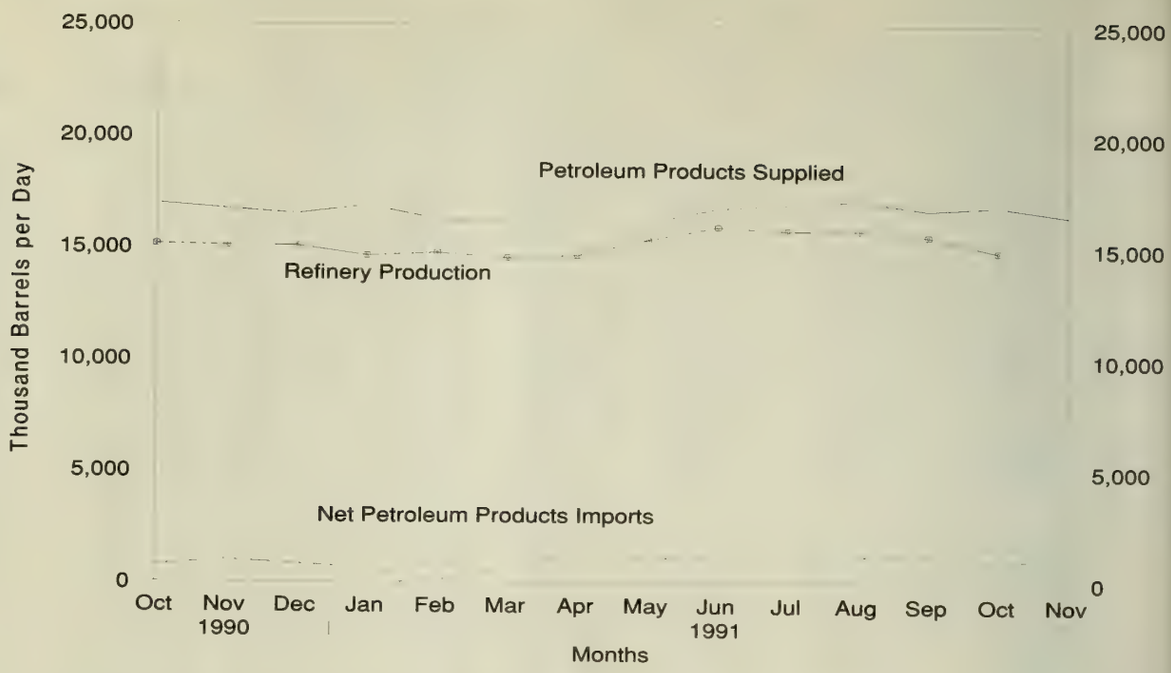
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

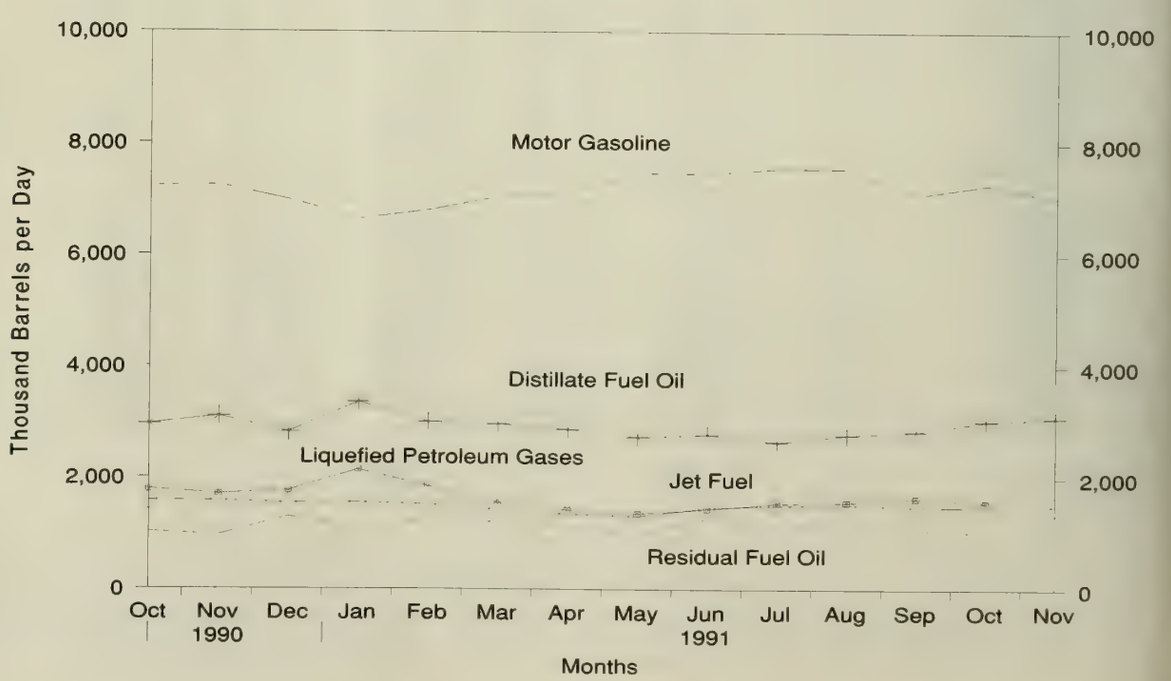
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, October 1990 - Present



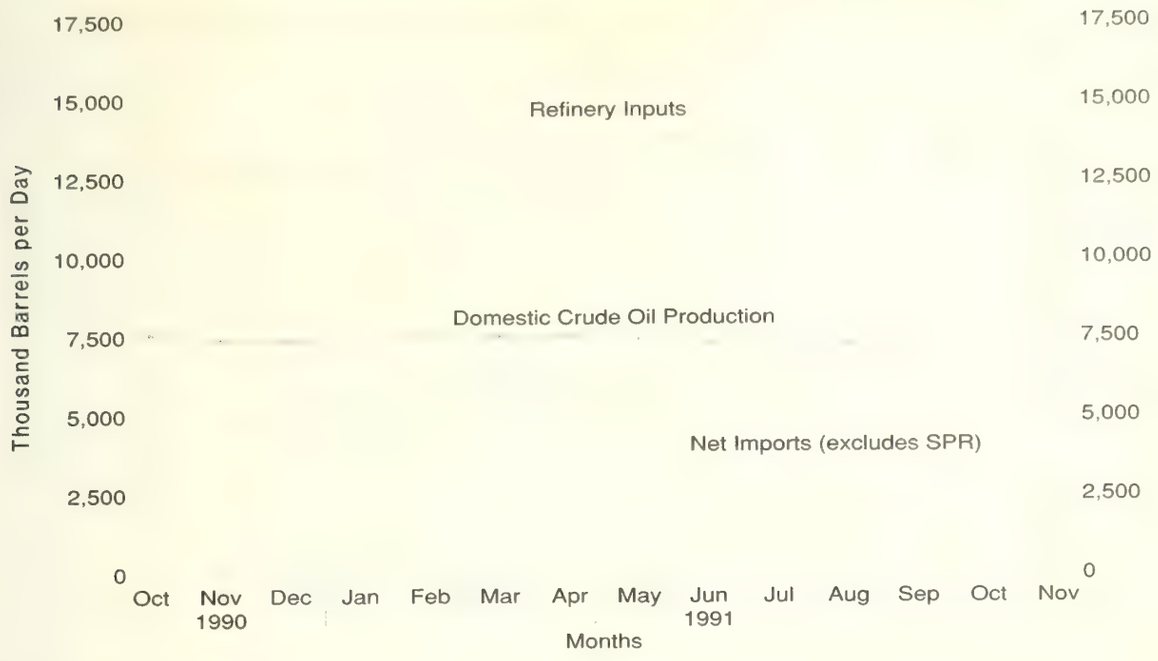
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, October 1990 - Present



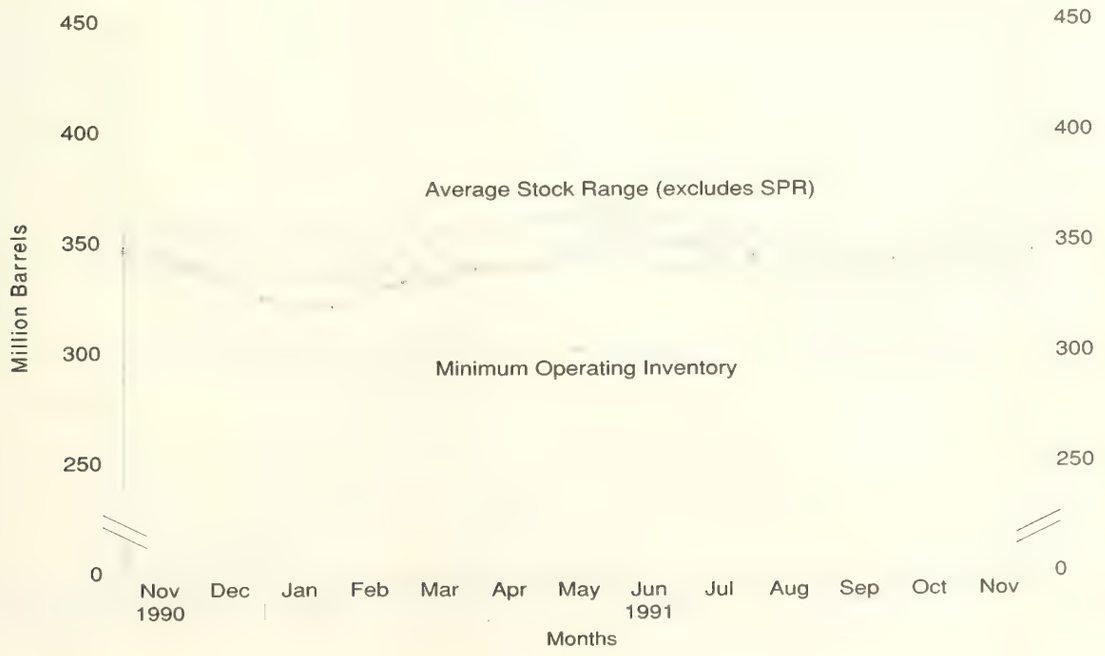
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], October 1990 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	**—**	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**	**13**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	**—**	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**	**13**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	**—**	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**	**13**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	**—**	**5,287**	**77**	**-18**	**15**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**	**16**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-57**	**-14**	**16**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	**-13**	**16**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	**-13**	**15**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**—**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**—**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**—**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**—**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**—**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	'
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**—**	**(s)**
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**—**	**(s)**
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
October	RE 7,409	RE 1,843	R 5,683	0	R 5,683	R -30	—	(s)
November*	PE 7,302	PE 1,767	E *5,627*	E *0*	E *5,627*	E *107*	—	E (s)
11-Mo. Average	PE **7,381**	PE **1,806**	E **5,810**	E **0**	E **5,810**	E **228**	**—**	E **(s)**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**7,357**	**1,767**	**6,013**	**29**	**5,984**	**243**	**—**	**(s)**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**7,639**	**1,871**	**5,878**	**60**	**5,819**	**187**	**—**	**(s)**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	—	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	—	242	—	242
1974 Average	—	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	—	265	—	265
1975 Average	—	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	—	271	—	271
1976 Average	—	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	—	285	—	285
1977 Average	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	—	348	7	340
1978 Average	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	—	376	67	309
1979 Average	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	—	430	91	339
1980 Average	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	—	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	**336**	[f]**-46**	**12,470**	**228**	—	594	230	363
1982 Average	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	—	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	**234**	[f]**-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	723	379	344
1984 Average	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	796	451	345
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	814	493	321
1986 Average	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	843	512	331
1987 Average	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	890	541	349
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	—	—	—
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	—	—	—
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
October	R (s)	R 54	R 12,894	R 91	R 22	R 911	569	R 343
November*	E *(s)*	E *-31*	E *12,913*	E 138	E 14	E *913*	E *569*	E *345*
11-Mo. Average	E **-51**	E **56**	E **13,281**	E **116**	E **17**	—	—	—
1990 11-Mo. Average	**18**	**-8**	**13,474**	**104**	**25**	—	—	—
1989 11-Mo. Average	**60**	**62**	**13,423**	**132**	**27**	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974	**Average**	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975	**Average**	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976	**Average**	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977	**Average**	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978	**Average**	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979	**Average**	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980	**Average**	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981	**Average**	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982	**Average**	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983	**Average**	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	10-Mo. Average	**249**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1990	**10-Mo. Average**	**294**	**62**	**622**	**617**	**104**	**95**	**0**	**0**
1989	**10-Mo. Average**	**261**	**59**	**458**	**449**	**163**	**161**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**915**	**838**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**752**	**713**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,383**	**1,330**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**2,424**	**2,378**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**3,185**	**3,136**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,963**	**2,930**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**3,058**	**3,002**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**2,551**	**2,503**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
10-Mo. Average	**0**	**0**	**1,812**	**1,719**	**3**	**2**	**2,070**	**1,783**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**4**	**4**	**1,290**	**1,148**	**19**	**11**	**2,333**	**1,937**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**3**	**3**	**1,224**	**1,113**	**31**	**25**	**2,140**	**1,809**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d](s)	[d](s)
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	10-Mo. Average	**65**	**56**	**82**	**82**	**105**	**99**	**33**	**33**
1990	**10-Mo. Average**	**53**	**43**	**67**	**67**	**126**	**107**	**0**	**0**
1989	**10-Mo. Average**	**96**	**88**	**41**	**40**	**171**	**147**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,078**	**1,257**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,527**	**1,827**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,219**	**1,882**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**2,642**	**2,167**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,008**	**2,507**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**2,788**	**2,254**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**2,579**	**2,110**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**1,749**	**1,361**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**1,476**	**1,149**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,291**	**998**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,231**	**944**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
10-Mo. Average	**710**	**692**	**1,014**	**657**	**2,009**	**1,618**	**4,079**	**3,401**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**853**	**839**	**1,018**	**665**	**2,117**	**1,721**	**4,451**	**3,658**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**809**	**796**	**865**	**483**	**1,982**	**1,553**	**4,122**	**3,361**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983	**Average**	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
	10-Mo. Average	**248**	**248**	**26**	**22**	**33**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**1,020**	**745**	**93**	**89**
1990	**10-Mo. Average**	**238**	**237**	**55**	**48**	**43**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**932**	**635**	**80**	**77**
1989	**10-Mo. Average**	**279**	**275**	**33**	**28**	**33**	**0**	**86**	**0**	**929**	**636**	**78**	**73**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976	**Average**	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979	**Average**	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980	**Average**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983	**Average**	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984	**Average**	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985	**Average**	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
	10-Mo. Average	**167**	**124**	**48**	**4**	**24**	**24**	**820**	**772**	**31**	**0**
1990	**10-Mo. Average**	**182**	**138**	**65**	**2**	**48**	**47**	**767**	**697**	**58**	**0**
1989	**10-Mo. Average**	**163**	**127**	**35**	**3**	**33**	**33**	**785**	**731**	**52**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**
1976	**Average**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**
1977	**Average**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**
1978	**Average**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**
1979	**Average**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**
1980	**Average**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**
1981	**Average**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**
1982	**Average**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**
1983	**Average**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**2**	**(s)**	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**
1984	**Average**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**
1985	**Average**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**
1986	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**53**	**0**	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**
1988	**Average**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	10-Mo. Average	**80**	**0**	**81**	**73**	**25**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**88**	**73**	**139**	**111**
1990	**10-Mo. Average**	**27**	**0**	**116**	**111**	**31**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**101**	**78**	**213**	**178**
1989	**10-Mo. Average**	**40**	**0**	**145**	**134**	**32**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**96**	**74**	**234**	**171**

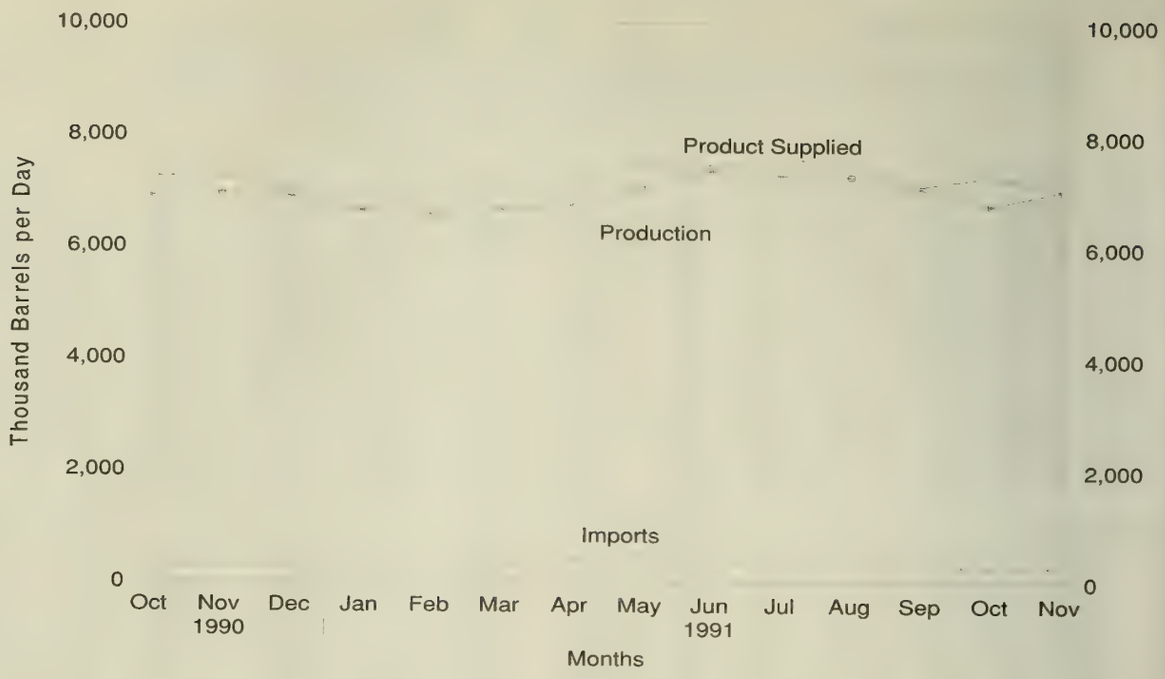
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Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**11**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
Average	**45**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
10-Mo. Average	**31**	**2**	**236**	**0**	**278**	**139**	**3,525**	**2,426**	**7,604**	**5,828**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**44**	**1**	**278**	**0**	**451**	**198**	**3,828**	**2,447**	**8,279**	**6,105**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**52**	**0**	**319**	**0**	**470**	**204**	**3,960**	**2,488**	**8,082**	**5,850**

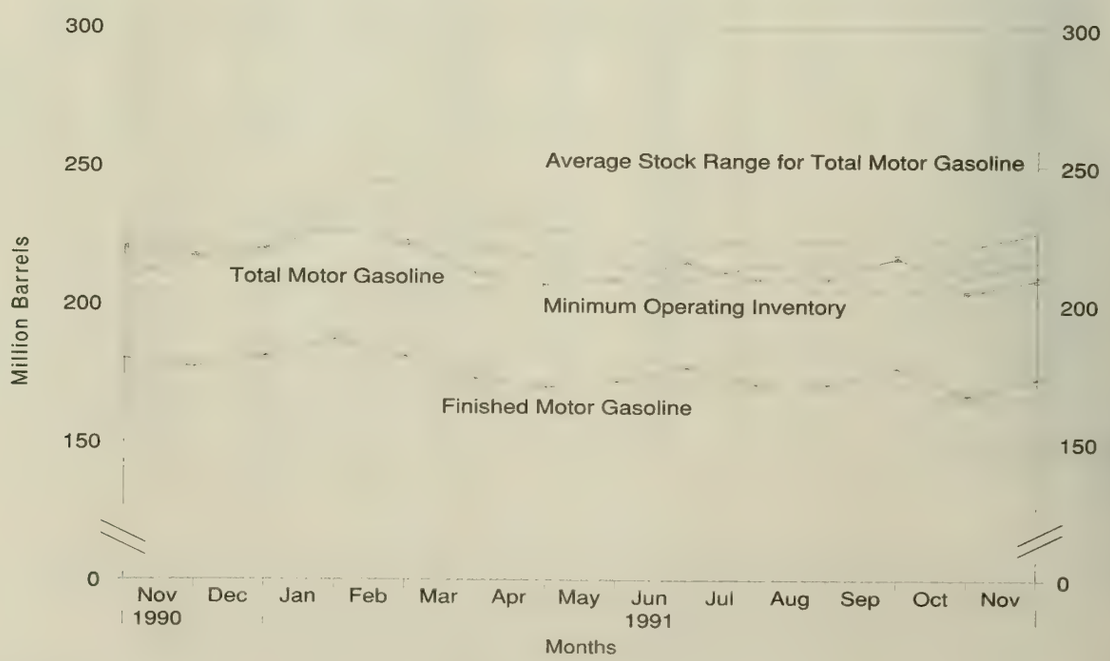
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, October 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

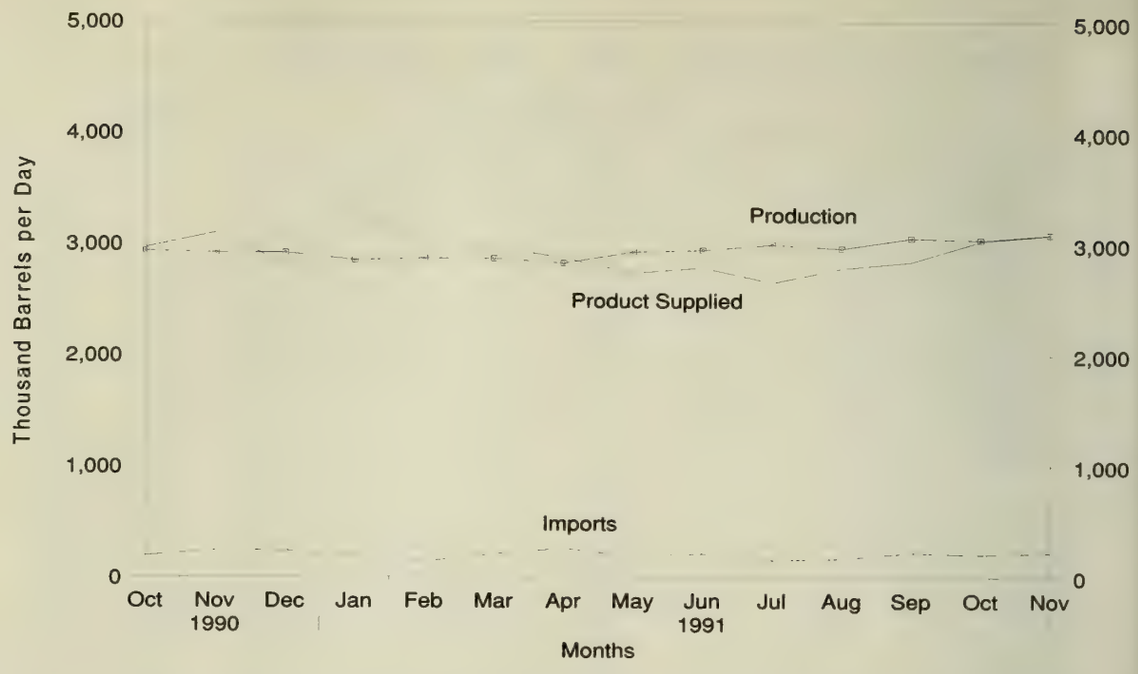
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	—	—	**209**	—
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	—	—	[f] **218**	—
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	[f] **28**	**2**	**6,675**	—	—	**235**	—
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	—	—	**231**	—
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	—
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	—
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	—
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**56**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f] **261**	—
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	—
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f] **235**	—
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	**228**	**190**
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	—	—
1990 January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**6,850**	**94.7**	—	—
1991 January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
August	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
October	R 6,746	R 236	R -350	R 58	R 7,273	R 7,030	R 96.6	E 204	E 167
November*	E *7,018*	E *270*	E *205*	E 55	E *7,028*	E *6,830*	E *97.2*	E *209*	E *173*
11-Mo. Average	E **6,942**	E **300**	E **-28**	E **78**	E **7,193**	E **6,928**	E **96.3**	—	—
1990 11-Mo. Average	**6,965**	**349**	**(s)**	**56**	**7,259**	**6,862**	**94.5**	—	—
1989 11-Mo. Average	**6,970**	**375**	**-14**	**39**	**7,320**	**6,468**	**88.4**	—	—

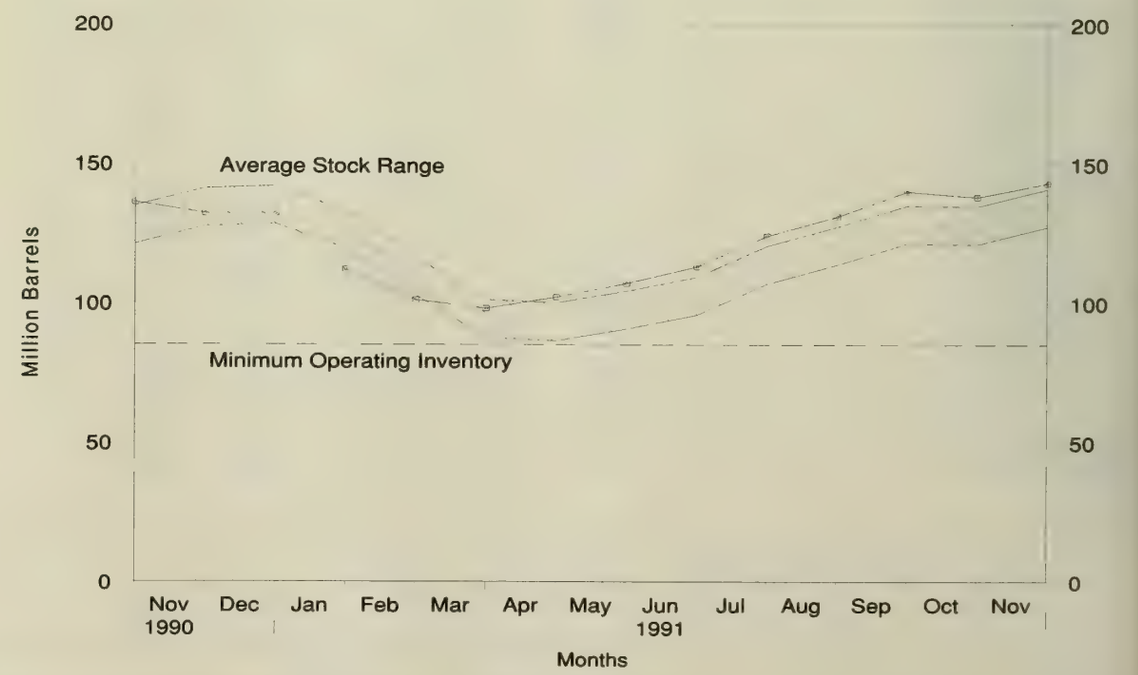
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, October 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

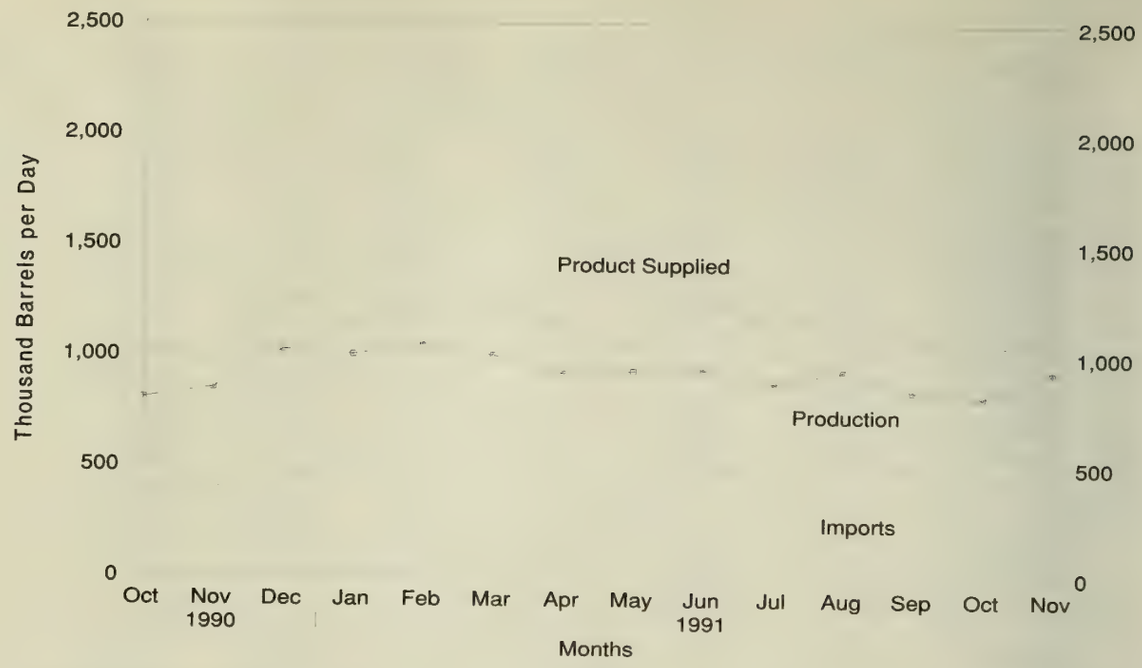
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	196
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] 200
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	209
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	186
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	250
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	216
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	229
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] 205
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	192
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] 179
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**—**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	140
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**—**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	161
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**—**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	144
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**—**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	155
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**—**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	134
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**—**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	124
1989 January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
August	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
Average	**2,899**	**306**	**—**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	—
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	**2,925**	**278**	**—**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	—
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
October	[R] 3,039	[R] 206	—	[R] -42	[R] 259	[R] 3,029	[R] 138
November*	[E] *3,089*	[E] *224*	—	[E] *106*	[E] 120	[E] *3,088*	[E] *143*
11-Mo. Average	[E] **2,946**	[E] **196**	**—**	[E] **27**	[E] **197**	[E] **2,917**	—
1990 11-Mo. Average	**2,925**	**282**	**—**	**80**	**87**	**3,040**	—
1989 11-Mo. Average	**2,864**	**304**	**—**	**-11**	**93**	**3,086**	—

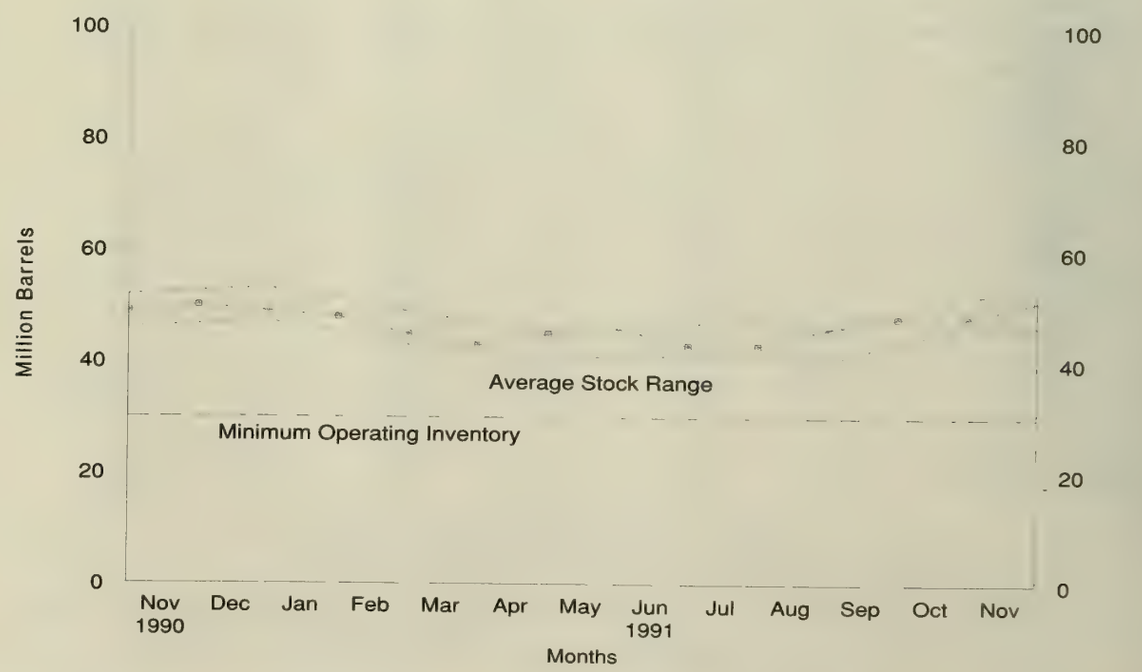
[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, October 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

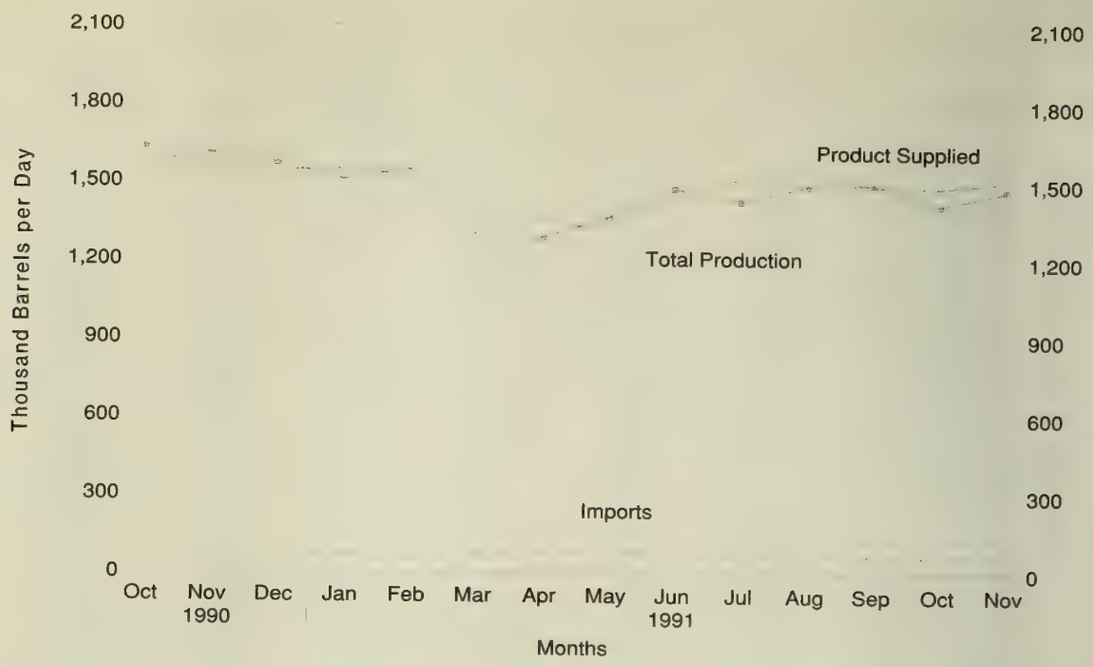
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**—**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**—**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**—**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**—**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**—**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**—**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	**—**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**—**
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	**—**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**—**
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
October	R 813	R 438	—	R 7	R 217	R 1,028	48
November*	E *923*	E *463*	—	E *87*	E 230	E *1,070*	E *51*
11-Mo. Average	E **926**	E **440**	**—**	E **6**	E **226**	E **1,132**	**—**
1990 11-Mo. Average	**943**	**505**	**—**	**19**	**207**	**1,223**	**—**
1989 11-Mo. Average	**937**	**624**	**—**	**23**	**214**	**1,324**	**—**

[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, October 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, October 1990 - Present



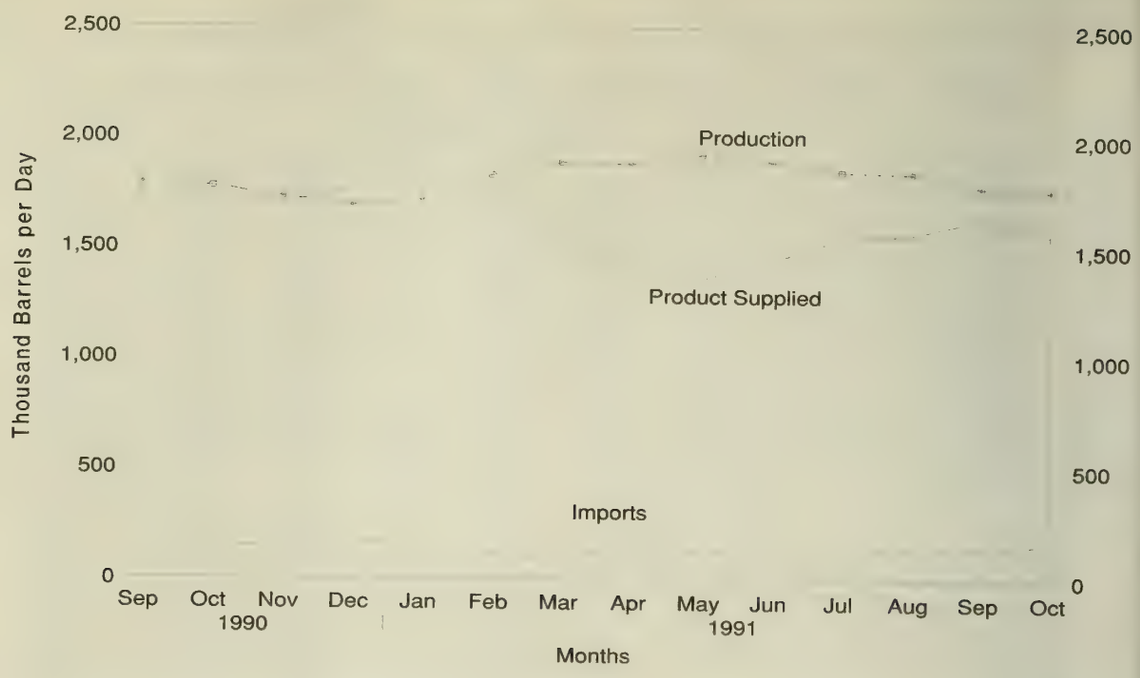
Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**6**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	—	—
1990 January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	—	—
1991 January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
October	[R] 1,415	[R] 1,253	[R] 59	[R] -60	[R] 50	[R] 1,483	[R] 1,313	[R] 48	[R] 43
November*	[E] *1,470*	[E] *1,327*	[E] *88*	[E] *11*	[E] 40	[E] *1,507*	[E] *1,350*	[E] *49*	[E] *44*
11-Mo. Average	[E] **1,433**	[E] **1,271**	[E] **68**	[E] **-11**	[E] **45**	[E] **1,468**	[E] **1,293**	—	—
1990 11-Mo. Average	**1,481**	**1,301**	**110**	**29**	**42**	**1,521**	**1,337**	—	—
1989 11-Mo. Average	**1,407**	**1,201**	**105**	**22**	**24**	**1,466**	**1,261**	—	—

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, September 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**—**
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**—**
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
10-Mo. Average	**1,838**	**135**	**59**	**267**	**38**	**1,608**	**—**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**1,757**	**193**	**125**	**266**	**38**	**1,521**	**—**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**1,837**	**178**	**58**	**291**	**34**	**1,631**	**—**

a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
c Stocks are totals as of end of period.
d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**[d] 25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	**[d] 188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	**[d] -6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	**[d] -42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	**[d] 216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	**[d] -6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	**[d] 217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	**[d] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**—**
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**—**
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
10-Mo. Average	**2,843**	**642**	**44**	**909**	**279**	**2,254**	**—**
1990 10-Mo. Average	**2,867**	**708**	**-29**	**846**	**295**	**2,464**	**—**
1989 10-Mo. Average	**2,824**	**640**	**49**	**774**	**303**	**2,338**	**—**

[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through October 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (November 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through November 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

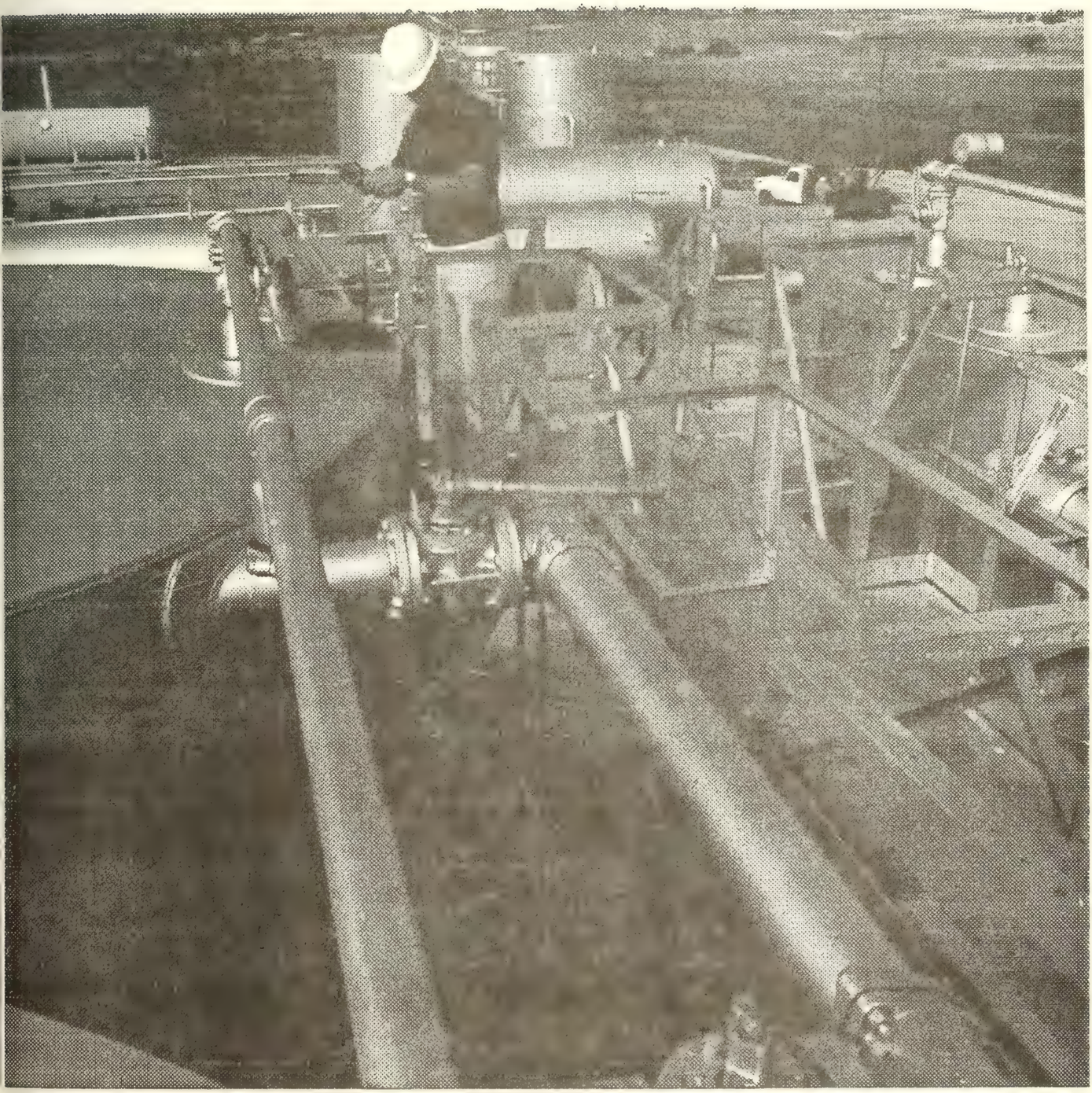
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, October 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 57,118	E 1,843	E 550,130	E 1,810
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 172,570	E 5,567	E 1,696,198	E 5,580
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 229,688**	**E 7,409**	**E 2,246,328**	**E 7,389**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	176,182	5,683	1,771,663	5,828
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	2,835	91	34,502	113
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**173,347**	**5,592**	**1,737,161**	**5,714**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2	(s)	17,187	57
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,685	-54	-19,761	-65
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-685	-22	-5,352	-18
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	-945	-30	72,936	240
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**-3,317**	**-107**	**65,010**	**214**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**399,718**	**12,894**	**4,048,499**	**13,317**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	51,855	1,673	499,093	1,642
(15)	Net Imports[b]	427	14	2,092	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	402	13	-2,244	-7
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**52,684**	**1,699**	**498,941**	**1,641**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,642	85	-11,312	-37
(19)	Imports	13,113	423	134,697	443
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,484	80	25,681	84
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	21,166	683	207,354	682
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	683	22	5,338	18
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**40,088**	**1,293**	**361,758**	**1,190**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**492,490**	**15,887**	**4,909,198**	**16,149**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	39,539	1,275	403,059	1,326
(26)	Exports	25,612	826	265,275	873
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**13,927**	**449**	**137,784**	**453**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**506,417**	**16,336**	**5,046,982**	**16,602**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	17,296	558	-3,372	-11
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**523,713**	**16,894**	**5,043,610**	**16,591**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	225,473	7,273	2,191,489	7,209
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	93,898	3,029	881,677	2,900
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	31,858	1,028	346,144	1,139
(34)	Jet Fuel	45,966	1,483	445,084	1,464
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,486	1,564	488,719	1,608
(36)	Other[c]	77,349	2,495	685,159	2,254
(37)	Crude Oil	683	22	5,338	18
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**523,713**	**16,894**	**5,043,610**	**16,591**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	342,740	—	342,740	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,505	—	568,505	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	166,547	—	166,547	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	138,187	—	138,187	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	48,124	—	48,124	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	47,761	—	47,761	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	115,850	—	115,850	—
(46)	Other[c]	215,355	—	215,355	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,643,069**	**—**	**1,643,069**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 229,688	—	176,182	-945	1,687	2	399,718	2,835	683	911,245
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,855	13,199	5,466	—	-18	—	15,197	956	54,385	124,252
Pentanes Plus	10,248	—	427	—	-402	—	5,178	0	5,899	8,402
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,607	13,199	5,039	—	384	—	10,019	956	48,486	115,850
Ethane/Ethylene	16,583	789	0	—	1,332	—	0	0	16,040	19,726
Propane/Propylene	15,119	12,707	2,649	—	818	—	0	546	29,111	52,010
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,370	291	2,039	—	-1,695	—	5,767	410	2,218	34,333
Isobutane	5,535	-588	351	—	-71	—	4,252	0	1,117	9,781
Other Liquids	2,484	—	13,113	—	-2,642	—	23,957	0	-5,718	151,235
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,484	—	131	—	175	—	2,440	0	0	3,883
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,795	—	-791	—	18,429	0	-4,843	110,108
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	187	—	-2,023	—	3,085	0	-875	37,168
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-3	—	3	0	0	76
Finished Petroleum Products	—	446,839	34,500	—	-17,680	—	—	24,656	474,363	456,337
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	209,113	7,331	—	-10,838	—	—	1,809	225,473	166,547
Leaded	—	7,013	3	—	-618	—	—	80	7,554	5,983
Unleaded	—	202,100	7,328	—	-10,220	—	—	1,729	217,919	160,564
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	684	3	—	27	—	—	0	660	1,704
Jet Fuel	—	43,863	1,822	—	-1,845	—	—	1,564	45,966	47,761
Naphtha-Type	—	5,015	239	—	-224	—	—	222	5,256	4,882
Kerosene-Type	—	38,848	1,583	—	-1,621	—	—	1,342	40,710	42,879
Kerosene	—	1,138	457	—	781	—	—	65	749	6,387
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	94,201	6,395	—	-1,317	—	—	8,015	93,898	138,187
Residual Fuel Oil	—	25,214	13,580	—	219	—	—	6,717	31,858	48,124
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,827	406	—	-140	—	—	0	4,373	1,494
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,906	3,025	—	-160	—	—	0	12,091	1,836
Special Naphthas	—	1,693	161	—	-208	—	—	25	2,037	1,928
Lubricants	—	4,468	226	—	-515	—	—	554	4,655	12,222
Waxes	—	522	40	—	-169	—	—	115	616	901
Petroleum Coke	—	17,506	51	—	64	—	—	5,645	11,848	8,175
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	14,371	961	—	-3,576	—	—	138	18,770	18,427
Still Gas	—	18,851	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,851	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,482	42	—	-3	—	—	8	2,519	2,644
Total	284,027	460,038	229,261	-945	-18,653	2	438,872	28,447	523,713	1,643,069

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **2,246,328**	—	**1,771,663**	**72,936**	**2,574**	**14**	**4,048,499**	**34,502**	**5,338**	**911,245**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**499,093**	**157,642**	**43,222**	—	**20,141**	—	**133,126**	**11,834**	**534,856**	**124,252**
Pentanes Plus	98,118	—	2,271	—	2,244	—	51,830	179	46,136	8,402
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	400,975	157,642	40,951	—	17,897	—	81,296	11,656	488,719	115,850
Ethane/Ethylene	159,722	4,900	2,308	—	-320	—	0	0	167,250	19,726
Propane/Propylene	146,673	125,965	25,530	—	3,494	—	9	8,317	286,348	52,010
Normal Butane/Butylene	44,641	24,775	9,781	—	14,767	—	33,946	3,339	27,145	34,333
Isobutane	49,939	2,002	3,332	—	-44	—	47,341	0	7,976	9,781
Other Liquids	**25,681**	—	**134,697**	—	**11,312**	—	**224,463**	**0**	**-75,397**	**151,235**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	25,681	—	841	—	2,646	—	23,876	0	0	3,883
Unfinished Oils	—	—	122,797	—	10,834	—	178,605	0	-66,642	110,108
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	11,059	—	-2,089	—	21,891	0	-8,743	37,168
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-79	—	91	0	-12	76
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**4,455,800**	**362,108**	—	**-14,525**	—	—	**253,620**	**4,578,813**	**456,337**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	2,108,215	92,003	—	-15,611	—	—	24,340	2,191,489	166,547
Leaded	—	80,009	37	—	-4,004	—	—	1,652	82,398	5,983
Unleaded	—	2,028,206	91,966	—	-11,607	—	—	22,689	2,109,090	160,564
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7,136	64	—	-45	—	—	0	7,245	1,704
Jet Fuel	—	434,455	20,230	—	-4,144	—	—	13,745	445,084	47,761
Naphtha-Type	—	49,779	3,573	—	-1,283	—	—	891	53,744	4,882
Kerosene-Type	—	384,676	16,657	—	-2,861	—	—	12,854	391,340	42,879
Kerosene	—	10,594	1,537	—	471	—	—	1,179	10,481	6,387
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	891,193	58,804	—	6,000	—	—	62,320	881,677	138,187
Residual Fuel Oil	—	281,426	132,939	—	-470	—	—	68,691	346,144	48,124
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	44,327	7,185	—	33	—	—	0	51,479	1,494
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	81,468	35,091	—	-217	—	—	0	116,776	1,836
Special Naphthas	—	15,861	2,295	—	-1,081	—	—	4,689	14,548	1,928
Lubricants	—	48,044	2,030	—	-151	—	—	5,366	44,859	12,222
Waxes	—	5,500	417	—	-76	—	—	625	5,368	901
Petroleum Coke	—	170,545	512	—	779	—	—	71,686	98,592	8,175
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	136,981	8,046	—	-305	—	—	906	144,426	18,427
Still Gas	—	198,618	0	—	0	—	—	0	198,618	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	21,437	955	—	292	—	—	72	22,028	2,644
Total	**2,771,102**	**4,613,442**	**2,311,690**	**72,936**	**19,502**	**14**	**4,406,088**	**299,956**	**5,043,610**	**1,643,069**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,409	—	5,683	-30	54	(s)	12,894	91	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,673	426	176	—	-1	—	490	31	1,754
Pentanes Plus	331	—	14	—	-13	—	167	0	190
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,342	426	163	—	12	—	323	31	1,564
Ethane/Ethylene	535	25	0	—	43	—	0	0	517
Propane/Propylene	488	410	85	—	26	—	0	18	939
Normal Butane/Butylene	141	9	66	—	-55	—	186	13	72
Isobutane	179	-19	11	—	-2	—	137	0	36
Other Liquids	80	—	423	—	-85	—	773	0	-184
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	80	—	4	—	6	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	413	—	-26	—	594	0	-156
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6	—	-65	—	100	0	-28
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,414	1,113	—	-570	—	—	795	15,302
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,746	236	—	-350	—	—	58	7,273
Leaded	—	226	(s)	—	-20	—	—	3	244
Unleaded	—	6,519	236	—	-330	—	—	56	7,030
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	1	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,415	59	—	-60	—	—	50	1,483
Naphtha-Type	—	162	8	—	-7	—	—	7	170
Kerosene-Type	—	1,253	51	—	-52	—	—	43	1,313
Kerosene	—	37	15	—	25	—	—	2	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,039	206	—	-42	—	—	259	3,029
Residual Fuel Oil	—	813	438	—	7	—	—	217	1,028
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	123	13	—	-5	—	—	0	141
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	287	98	—	-5	—	—	0	390
Special Naphthas	—	55	5	—	-7	—	—	1	66
Lubricants	—	144	7	—	-17	—	—	18	150
Waxes	—	17	1	—	-5	—	—	4	20
Petroleum Coke	—	565	2	—	2	—	—	182	382
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	464	31	—	-115	—	—	4	605
Still Gas	—	608	0	—	0	—	—	0	608
Miscellaneous Products	—	80	1	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	81
Total	9,162	14,840	7,396	-30	-602	(s)	14,157	918	16,894

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,389	—	5,828	240	8	(s)	13,317	113	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,642	519	142	—	56	—	438	39	1,759
Pentanes Plus	323	—	7	—	7	—	170	1	152
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,319	519	135	—	59	—	267	38	1,608
Ethane/Ethylene	525	16	8	—	-1	—	0	0	550
Propane/Propylene	482	414	84	—	11	—	(s)	27	942
Normal Butane/Butylene	147	81	32	—	49	—	112	11	89
Isobutane	164	7	11	—	(s)	—	156	0	26
Other Liquids	84	—	443	—	37	—	738	0	-248
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	84	—	3	—	9	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	404	—	36	—	588	0	-219
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	36	—	-7	—	72	0	-29
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,657	1,191	—	-48	—	—	834	15,062
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,935	303	—	-51	—	—	80	7,209
Leaded	—	263	(s)	—	-13	—	—	5	271
Unleaded	—	6,672	303	—	-38	—	—	75	6,938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	24
Jet Fuel	—	1,429	67	—	-14	—	—	45	1,464
Naphtha-Type	—	164	12	—	-4	—	—	3	177
Kerosene-Type	—	1,265	55	—	-9	—	—	42	1,287
Kerosene	—	35	5	—	2	—	—	4	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,932	193	—	20	—	—	205	2,900
Residual Fuel Oil	—	926	437	—	-2	—	—	226	1,139
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	146	24	—	(s)	—	—	0	169
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	268	115	—	-1	—	—	0	384
Special Naphthas	—	52	8	—	-4	—	—	15	48
Lubricants	—	158	7	—	(s)	—	—	18	148
Waxes	—	18	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	561	2	—	3	—	—	236	324
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	451	26	—	-1	—	—	3	475
Still Gas	—	653	0	—	0	—	—	0	653
Miscellaneous Products	—	71	3	—	1	—	—	(s)	72
Total	9,115	15,176	7,604	240	64	(s)	14,494	987	16,591

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] 884	—	34,280	-1,325	-18	119	0	33,702	0	0	15,966
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	800	573	1,073	—	3,924	529	—	108	7	5,726	6,598
Pentanes Plus	106	—	188	—	0	7	—	0	0	287	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	694	573	885	—	3,924	522	—	108	7	5,439	6,567
Ethane/Ethylene	228	0	0	—	0	2	—	0	0	226	3
Propane/Propylene	308	1,187	392	—	3,894	473	—	0	6	5,302	4,076
Normal Butane/Butylene	115	-540	493	—	30	139	—	91	1	-133	2,337
Isobutane	43	-74	0	—	0	-92	—	17	0	44	151
Other Liquids	149	—	5,873	—	655	12	—	9,741	0	-3,076	19,892
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	149	—	0	—	0	14	—	135	0	0	450
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,792	—	145	779	—	7,501	0	-2,343	14,582
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	81	—	510	-781	—	2,105	0	-733	4,860
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	44,947	26,173	—	70,895	-1,107	—	—	1,208	141,914	160,168
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	20,435	6,473	—	41,774	-5,029	—	—	63	73,648	48,689
Leaded	—	333	0	—	0	-35	—	—	(s)	368	70
Unleaded	—	20,102	6,473	—	41,774	-4,994	—	—	63	73,280	48,619
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	0	—	139	74	—	—	0	83	225
Jet Fuel	—	2,497	1,744	—	9,815	193	—	—	362	13,501	12,058
Naphtha-Type	—	124	174	—	60	-194	—	—	(s)	552	329
Kerosene-Type	—	2,373	1,570	—	9,755	387	—	—	362	12,949	11,729
Kerosene	—	166	142	—	506	474	—	—	1	339	3,090
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,887	5,900	—	16,930	3,795	—	—	94	29,828	65,539
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,339	10,952	—	603	668	—	—	474	13,752	21,265
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	90	1	—	-43	-67	—	—	0	115	107
Special Naphthas	—	74	27	—	165	-224	—	—	5	485	295
Lubricants	—	509	211	—	475	132	—	—	123	940	2,748
Waxes	—	60	34	—	3	-42	—	—	9	130	122
Petroleum Coke	—	1,280	0	—	0	34	—	—	57	1,189	974
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,365	655	—	481	-872	—	—	12	5,361	4,408
Still Gas	—	1,916	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,916	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	311	34	—	47	-243	—	—	7	628	648
Total	1,833	45,520	67,399	-1,325	75,456	-447	0	43,551	1,216	144,564	202,624

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **7,673**	—	**368,531**	**5,505**	**516**	**1,446**	**0**	**380,507**	**272**	**0**	**15,966**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**7,170**	**13,389**	**6,510**	—	**25,442**	**157**	—	**625**	**732**	**50,997**	**6,598**
Pentanes Plus	951	—	1,078	—	0	-14	—	14	13	2,016	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,219	13,389	5,432	—	25,442	171	—	611	719	48,981	6,567
Ethane/Ethylene	1,997	154	0	—	0	-13	—	0	0	2,164	3
Propane/Propylene	2,837	12,735	4,144	—	24,460	-913	—	0	479	44,610	4,076
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,009	1,009	1,110	—	648	1,172	—	295	241	2,068	2,337
Isobutane	376	-509	178	—	334	-75	—	316	0	138	151
Other Liquids	**2,230**	—	**54,509**	—	**4,819**	**3,490**	—	**69,761**	**0**	**-11,693**	**19,892**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,230	—	264	—	0	150	—	2,344	0	0	450
Unfinished Oils	—	—	45,570	—	1,607	2,714	—	58,253	0	-13,790	14,582
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8,675	—	3,212	626	—	9,164	0	2,097	4,860
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**457,246**	**278,348**	—	**697,598**	**-1,115**	—	—	**13,418**	**1,420,889**	**160,168**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	206,529	84,492	—	416,427	-7,344	—	—	847	713,945	48,689
Leaded	—	2,164	0	—	-177	-30	—	—	24	1,993	70
Unleaded	—	204,365	84,492	—	416,604	-7,314	—	—	823	711,952	48,619
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	170	11	—	928	19	—	—	0	1,090	225
Jet Fuel	—	25,815	18,297	—	100,542	-1,534	—	—	1,565	144,623	12,058
Naphtha-Type	—	1,716	3,147	—	1,886	-199	—	—	16	6,932	329
Kerosene-Type	—	24,099	15,150	—	98,656	-1,335	—	—	1,549	137,691	11,729
Kerosene	—	1,231	1,135	—	2,643	178	—	—	478	4,353	3,090
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	106,933	53,404	—	158,243	9,948	—	—	3,314	305,318	65,539
Residual Fuel Oil	—	41,673	108,984	—	8,398	-2,009	—	—	3,326	157,738	21,265
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,330	2,341	—	-649	28	—	—	0	4,994	107
Special Naphthas	—	1,368	584	—	1,591	-312	—	—	438	3,417	295
Lubricants	—	5,313	1,837	—	4,829	-261	—	—	1,638	10,602	2,748
Waxes	—	801	351	—	29	67	—	—	90	1,024	122
Petroleum Coke	—	13,172	0	—	0	225	—	—	1,465	11,482	974
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	28,617	6,246	—	3,890	-83	—	—	190	38,646	4,408
Still Gas	—	19,102	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19,102	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,192	666	—	727	-37	—	—	68	4,554	648
Total	**17,073**	**470,635**	**707,898**	**5,505**	**728,375**	**3,978**	**0**	**450,893**	**14,423**	**1,460,193**	**202,624**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 29	—	1,106	-43	-1	4	0	1,087	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	18	35	—	127	17	—	3	(s)	185
Pentanes Plus	3	—	6	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	18	29	—	127	17	—	3	(s)	175
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	38	13	—	126	15	—	0	(s)	171
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-17	16	—	1	4	—	3	(s)	-4
Isobutane	1	-2	0	—	0	-3	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	5	—	189	—	21	(s)	—	314	0	99
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	187	—	5	25	—	242	0	-76
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	16	-25	—	68	0	-24
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,450	844	—	2,287	-36	—	—	39	4,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	659	209	—	1,348	-162	—	—	2	2,376
Leaded	—	11	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	12
Unleaded	—	648	209	—	1,348	-161	—	—	2	2,364
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	4	2	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	81	56	—	317	6	—	—	12	436
Naphtha-Type	—	4	6	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	77	51	—	315	12	—	—	12	418
Kerosene	—	5	5	—	16	15	—	—	(s)	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	351	190	—	546	122	—	—	3	962
Residual Fuel Oil	—	108	353	—	19	22	—	—	15	444
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3	(s)	—	-1	-2	—	—	0	4
Special Naphthas	—	2	1	—	5	-7	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	16	7	—	15	4	—	—	4	30
Waxes	—	2	1	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	41	0	—	0	1	—	—	2	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	109	21	—	16	-28	—	—	(s)	173
Still Gas	—	62	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	-8	—	—	(s)	20
Total	59	1,468	2,174	-43	2,434	-14	0	1,405	39	4,663

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **25**	—	**1,212**	**18**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**1,252**	**1**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**24**	**44**	**21**	—	**84**	**1**	—	**2**	**2**	**168**
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	44	18	—	84	1	—	2	2	161
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	42	14	—	80	-3	—	0	2	147
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	3	4	—	2	4	—	1	1	7
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**7**	—	**179**	—	**16**	**11**	—	**229**	**0**	**-38**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	150	—	5	9	—	192	0	-45
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	29	—	11	2	—	30	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**1,504**	**916**	—	**2,295**	**-4**	—	—	**44**	**4,674**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	679	278	—	1,370	-24	—	—	3	2,349
Leaded	—	7	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	672	278	—	1,370	-24	—	—	3	2,342
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	85	60	—	331	-5	—	—	5	476
Naphtha-Type	—	6	10	—	6	-1	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	79	50	—	325	-4	—	—	5	453
Kerosene	—	4	4	—	9	1	—	—	2	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	352	176	—	521	33	—	—	11	1,004
Residual Fuel Oil	—	137	359	—	28	-7	—	—	11	519
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11	8	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	5	2	—	5	-1	—	—	1	11
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-1	—	—	5	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	1	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	94	21	—	13	(s)	—	—	1	127
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	2	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	15
Total	**56**	**1,548**	**2,329**	**18**	**2,396**	**13**	**0**	**1,483**	**47**	**4,803**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 21,619	—	15,467	754	56,064	558	0	92,965	381	0	70,27
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,607	2,947	2,304	—	1,745	-989	—	4,152	81	13,359	42,49
Pentanes Plus	1,429	—	33	—	549	190	—	1,134	0	687	3,06
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,178	2,947	2,271	—	1,196	-1,179	—	3,018	81	12,672	39,43
Ethane/Ethylene	2,911	0	0	—	-990	31	—	0	0	1,890	5,55
Propane/Propylene	3,447	3,088	1,468	—	1,036	-536	—	0	27	9,548	22,08
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,051	-115	802	—	785	-718	—	1,952	54	1,235	9,13
Isobutane	769	-26	1	—	365	44	—	1,066	0	-1	2,65
Other Liquids	107	—	64	—	63	-2,558	—	5,010	0	-2,218	23,16
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	107	—	0	—	0	-21	—	128	0	0	20
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-8	-1,877	—	3,662	0	-1,793	15,75
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	64	—	71	-642	—	1,201	0	-424	7,19
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-18	—	19	0	-1	1
Finished Petroleum Products	—	103,222	782	—	16,136	-7,989	—	—	528	127,601	104,61
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	53,601	258	—	9,184	-3,815	—	—	116	66,742	47,44
Leaded	—	329	0	—	73	-11	—	—	2	411	79
Unleaded	—	53,272	258	—	9,111	-3,804	—	—	114	66,331	46,64
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	115	1	—	25	-63	—	—	0	204	42
Jet Fuel	—	6,533	65	—	2,739	-827	—	—	31	10,133	10,07
Naphtha-Type	—	715	65	—	13	-63	—	—	0	856	92
Kerosene-Type	—	5,818	0	—	2,726	-764	—	—	31	9,277	9,15
Kerosene	—	571	0	—	5	297	—	—	21	258	1,71
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,126	278	—	4,004	-1,766	—	—	6	30,168	30,35
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,518	24	—	-296	108	—	—	0	2,138	3,47
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,407	21	—	51	61	—	—	0	1,418	34
Special Naphthas	—	367	87	—	164	70	—	—	3	545	45
Lubricants	—	613	15	—	122	-285	—	—	37	998	1,40
Waxes	—	73	2	—	0	-17	—	—	3	89	11
Petroleum Coke	—	3,655	0	—	0	118	—	—	222	3,315	1,96
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,348	23	—	149	-1,807	—	—	87	7,240	6,57
Still Gas	—	3,826	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,826	
Miscellaneous Products	—	469	8	—	-11	-63	—	—	0	529	28
Total	31,333	106,169	18,617	754	74,008	-10,978	0	102,127	989	138,742	240,54

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 219,953	—	181,186	-1,285	533,418	1,902	1	930,938	432	0	70,272
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	94,071	32,615	19,840	—	8,139	9,165	—	33,177	1,464	110,859	42,493
Pentanes Plus	14,190	—	377	—	4,843	910	—	10,358	0	8,142	3,060
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79,881	32,615	19,463	—	3,296	8,255	—	22,819	1,464	102,717	39,433
Ethane/Ethylene	28,004	83	2,075	—	-11,560	-71	—	0	0	18,673	5,556
Propane/Propylene	33,772	30,690	13,480	—	6,482	4,205	—	0	1,113	79,106	22,084
Normal Butane/Butylene	10,999	2,224	3,416	—	2,488	3,960	—	8,639	351	6,177	9,135
Isobutane	7,106	-382	492	—	5,886	161	—	14,180	0	-1,239	2,658
Other Liquids	1,258	—	648	—	1,500	716	—	18,511	0	-15,821	23,166
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,258	—	0	—	0	15	—	1,243	0	0	202
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,415	1,212	—	8,281	0	-8,078	15,751
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	648	—	85	-444	—	8,919	0	-7,742	7,195
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-67	—	68	0	-1	18
Finished Petroleum Products	—	989,804	8,701	—	181,028	-3,188	—	—	4,441	1,178,280	104,617
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	527,894	2,757	—	120,037	-611	—	—	996	650,303	47,441
Leaded	—	4,607	0	—	609	-1,607	—	—	101	6,722	793
Unleaded	—	523,287	2,757	—	119,428	996	—	—	895	643,581	46,648
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	976	14	—	720	-136	—	—	0	1,846	421
Jet Fuel	—	61,301	408	—	24,500	-654	—	—	376	86,487	10,078
Naphtha-Type	—	6,076	408	—	464	-58	—	—	1	7,005	926
Kerosene-Type	—	55,225	0	—	24,036	-596	—	—	375	79,482	9,152
Kerosene	—	3,739	0	—	-32	141	—	—	161	3,405	1,711
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	217,768	3,208	—	38,507	-2,352	—	—	184	261,651	30,355
Residual Fuel Oil	—	23,021	692	—	-6,679	155	—	—	227	16,652	3,470
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	11,733	273	—	454	50	—	—	0	12,410	348
Special Naphthas	—	4,387	928	—	443	-32	—	—	295	5,495	452
Lubricants	—	7,039	193	—	2,032	-349	—	—	298	9,315	1,409
Waxes	—	614	21	—	0	-29	—	—	47	617	113
Petroleum Coke	—	36,523	0	—	0	947	—	—	1,475	34,101	1,961
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	49,832	148	—	1,174	-286	—	—	380	51,060	6,573
Still Gas	—	41,412	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	41,412	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,565	59	—	-128	-32	—	—	(s)	3,528	285
Total	315,282	1,022,419	210,375	-1,285	724,085	8,595	1	982,626	6,337	1,273,317	240,548

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 697	—	499	24	1,809	18	0	2,999	12	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	310	95	74	—	56	-32	—	134	3	431
Pentanes Plus	46	—	1	—	18	6	—	37	0	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	95	73	—	39	-38	—	97	3	409
Ethane/Ethylene	94	0	0	—	-32	1	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	111	100	47	—	33	-17	—	0	1	308
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	-4	26	—	25	-23	—	63	2	40
Isobutane	25	-1	(s)	—	12	1	—	34	0	(s)
Other Liquids	3	—	2	—	2	-83	—	162	0	-72
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	-61	—	118	0	-58
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	2	-21	—	39	0	-14
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,330	25	—	521	-258	—	—	17	4,116
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,729	8	—	296	-123	—	—	4	2,153
Leaded	—	11	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	1,718	8	—	294	-123	—	—	4	2,140
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	1	-2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	211	2	—	88	-27	—	—	1	327
Naphtha-Type	—	23	2	—	(s)	-2	—	—	0	28
Kerosene-Type	—	188	0	—	88	-25	—	—	1	299
Kerosene	—	18	0	—	(s)	10	—	—	1	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	778	9	—	129	-57	—	—	(s)	973
Residual Fuel Oil	—	81	1	—	-10	3	—	—	0	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	45	1	—	2	2	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	12	3	—	5	2	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	20	(s)	—	4	-9	—	—	1	32
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	118	0	—	0	4	—	—	7	107
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	173	1	—	5	-58	—	—	3	234
Still Gas	—	123	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	123
Miscellaneous Products	—	15	(s)	—	(s)	-2	—	—	0	17
Total	1,011	3,425	601	24	2,387	-354	0	3,294	32	4,476

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 724	—	596	-4	1,755	6	(s)	3,062	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	309	107	65	—	27	30	—	109	5	365
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	16	3	—	34	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	107	64	—	11	27	—	75	5	338
Ethane/Ethylene	92	(s)	7	—	-38	(s)	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	111	101	44	—	21	14	—	0	4	260
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	7	11	—	8	13	—	28	1	20
Isobutane	23	-1	2	—	19	1	—	47	0	-4
Other Liquids	4	—	2	—	5	2	—	61	0	-52
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	5	4	—	27	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	(s)	-1	—	29	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,256	29	—	595	-10	—	—	15	3,876
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,736	9	—	395	-2	—	—	3	2,139
Leaded	—	15	0	—	2	-5	—	—	(s)	22
Unleaded	—	1,721	9	—	393	3	—	—	3	2,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	202	1	—	81	-2	—	—	1	284
Naphtha-Type	—	20	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	182	0	—	79	-2	—	—	1	261
Kerosene	—	12	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	716	11	—	127	-8	—	—	1	861
Residual Fuel Oil	—	76	2	—	-22	1	—	—	1	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	39	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	14	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	-1	—	—	1	31
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	164	(s)	—	4	-1	—	—	1	168
Still Gas	—	136	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	1,037	3,363	692	-4	2,382	28	(s)	3,232	21	4,189

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] 105,395	—	119,789	1,769	-42,534	703	0	183,716	0	0	738,268
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,527	7,671	1,557	—	-3,983	-52	—	7,397	588	31,839	68,723
Pentanes Plus	6,244	—	130	—	-318	-589	—	2,628	0	4,017	5,133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,283	7,671	1,427	—	-3,665	537	—	4,769	588	27,822	63,590
Ethane/Ethylene	12,369	789	0	—	1,756	1,305	—	0	0	13,609	13,994
Propane/Propylene	9,845	6,880	507	—	-4,577	677	—	0	261	11,717	23,410
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,945	311	595	—	-639	-1,550	—	2,412	328	1,022	19,722
Isobutane	4,124	-309	325	—	-205	105	—	2,357	0	1,473	6,464
Other Liquids	1,516	—	7,045	—	-816	-766	—	9,127	0	-616	70,272
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,516	—	0	—	0	-51	—	1,567	0	0	1,114
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7,003	—	-235	-430	—	8,045	0	-847	53,397
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	42	—	-581	-298	—	-471	0	230	15,708
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	13	—	-14	0	1	53
Finished Petroleum Products	—	202,848	5,557	—	-90,786	-5,104	—	—	13,622	109,101	126,324
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	91,039	0	—	-53,114	-1,466	—	—	1,585	37,806	45,054
Leaded	—	1,294	0	—	-246	148	—	—	75	825	657
Unleaded	—	89,745	0	—	-52,868	-1,614	—	—	1,510	36,981	44,397
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	391	0	—	-184	-24	—	—	0	231	503
Jet Fuel	—	23,308	0	—	-13,584	-83	—	—	844	8,963	17,100
Naphtha-Type	—	2,715	0	—	-174	58	—	—	222	2,261	1,881
Kerosene-Type	—	20,593	0	—	-13,410	-141	—	—	622	6,702	15,219
Kerosene	—	258	315	—	-511	-12	—	—	42	32	1,481
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	41,299	0	—	-21,415	-2,492	—	—	5,433	16,943	28,537
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,192	1,649	—	-307	-389	—	—	2,620	10,303	14,504
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10,832	3,409	—	-8	-273	—	—	0	14,506	2,607
Special Naphthas	—	1,210	44	—	-329	-47	—	—	13	959	1,126
Lubricants	—	2,853	0	—	-665	-263	—	—	280	2,171	6,281
Waxes	—	344	2	—	-3	-18	—	—	55	306	508
Petroleum Coke	—	7,443	7	—	0	83	—	—	2,740	4,627	3,075
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,815	131	—	-630	-430	—	—	10	2,736	4,016
Still Gas	—	8,376	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,376	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,488	0	—	-36	310	—	—	(s)	1,142	1,532
Total	141,438	210,519	133,948	1,769	-138,119	-5,219	0	200,240	14,211	140,323	1,003,587

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,029,053	—	1,144,277	57,623	-411,858	1,128	0	1,817,967	0	0	738,268
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	331,033	89,338	13,454	—	-12,555	8,410	—	69,622	6,681	336,557	68,723
Pentanes Plus	59,586	—	130	—	-1,668	1,371	—	28,375	150	28,152	5,133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	271,447	89,338	13,324	—	-10,887	7,039	—	41,247	6,530	308,406	63,590
Ethane/Ethylene	118,853	4,562	233	—	19,786	-235	—	0	0	143,669	13,994
Propane/Propylene	94,347	68,295	6,438	—	-26,087	-1,025	—	0	4,536	139,482	23,410
Normal Butane/Butylene	20,878	13,651	4,350	—	-240	8,544	—	14,685	1,994	13,416	19,722
Isobutane	37,369	2,830	2,303	—	-4,346	-245	—	26,562	0	11,839	6,464
Other Liquids	15,337	—	76,476	—	-6,833	6,424	—	122,191	0	-43,635	70,272
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	15,337	—	28	—	0	661	—	14,704	0	0	1,114
Unfinished Oils	—	—	74,823	—	-3,536	7,052	—	104,668	0	-40,433	53,397
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,625	—	-3,297	-1,274	—	2,793	0	-3,191	15,708
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-15	—	26	0	-11	53
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,017,858	59,588	—	-906,377	-4,874	—	—	136,204	1,039,739	126,324
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	927,330	756	—	-553,127	-4,407	—	—	14,890	364,476	45,054
Leaded	—	13,327	1	—	-1,424	-194	—	—	1,475	10,623	657
Unleaded	—	914,003	755	—	-551,703	-4,213	—	—	13,415	353,853	44,397
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,953	0	—	-1,836	-76	—	—	0	2,193	503
Jet Fuel	—	216,152	346	—	-133,634	-611	—	—	7,536	75,939	17,100
Naphtha-Type	—	26,514	0	—	-3,458	-364	—	—	763	22,657	1,881
Kerosene-Type	—	189,638	346	—	-130,176	-247	—	—	6,774	53,281	15,219
Kerosene	—	4,532	402	—	-2,611	152	—	—	535	1,636	1,481
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	396,967	23	—	-199,129	409	—	—	43,502	153,950	28,537
Residual Fuel Oil	—	113,205	16,287	—	-1,719	121	—	—	24,775	102,877	14,504
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	106,860	39,428	—	195	-193	—	—	0	146,676	2,607
Special Naphthas	—	9,737	718	—	-2,034	-680	—	—	2,834	6,267	1,126
Lubricants	—	29,531	0	—	-6,790	419	—	—	2,485	19,837	6,281
Waxes	—	3,277	26	—	-29	33	—	—	263	2,978	508
Petroleum Coke	—	74,783	105	—	0	-518	—	—	39,301	36,105	3,075
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30,447	1,267	—	-5,064	148	—	—	80	26,422	4,016
Still Gas	—	88,695	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	88,695	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	12,389	230	—	-599	329	—	—	3	11,688	1,532
Total	1,375,423	2,107,196	1,293,795	57,623	-1,337,623	11,088	0	2,009,780	142,885	1,332,661	1,003,587

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,400	—	3,864	57	-1,372	23	0	5,926	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,114	247	50	—	-128	-2	—	239	19	1,027
Pentanes Plus	201	—	4	—	-10	-19	—	85	0	130
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	912	247	46	—	-118	17	—	154	19	897
Ethane/Ethylene	399	25	0	—	57	42	—	0	0	439
Propane/Propylene	318	222	16	—	-148	22	—	0	8	378
Normal Butane/Butylene	63	10	19	—	-21	-50	—	78	11	33
Isobutane	133	-10	10	—	-7	3	—	76	0	48
Other Liquids	49	—	227	—	-26	-25	—	294	0	-20
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	—	0	—	0	-2	—	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	226	—	-8	-14	—	260	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	-19	-10	—	-15	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,543	179	—	-2,929	-165	—	—	439	3,519
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	2,937	0	—	-1,713	-47	—	—	51	1,220
Leaded	—	42	0	—	-8	5	—	—	2	27
Unleaded	—	2,895	0	—	-1,705	-52	—	—	49	1,193
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	752	0	—	-438	-3	—	—	27	289
Naphtha-Type	—	88	0	—	-6	2	—	—	7	73
Kerosene-Type	—	664	0	—	-433	-5	—	—	20	216
Kerosene	—	8	10	—	-16	(s)	—	—	1	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,332	0	—	-691	-80	—	—	175	547
Residual Fuel Oil	—	361	53	—	-10	-13	—	—	85	332
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	349	110	—	(s)	-9	—	—	0	468
Special Naphthas	—	39	1	—	-11	-2	—	—	(s)	31
Lubricants	—	92	0	—	-21	-8	—	—	9	70
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	2	10
Petroleum Coke	—	240	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	88	149
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	91	4	—	-20	-14	—	—	(s)	88
Still Gas	—	270	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	270
Miscellaneous Products	—	48	0	—	-1	10	—	—	(s)	37
Total	4,563	6,791	4,321	57	-4,455	-168	0	6,459	458	4,527

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,385	—	3,764	190	-1,355	4	0	5,980	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,089	294	44	—	-41	28	—	229	22	1,107
Pentanes Plus	196	—	(s)	—	-5	5	—	93	(s)	93
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	893	294	44	—	-36	23	—	136	21	1,014
Ethane/Ethylene	391	15	1	—	65	-1	—	0	0	473
Propane/Propylene	310	225	21	—	-86	-3	—	0	15	459
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	45	14	—	-1	28	—	48	7	44
Isobutane	123	9	8	—	-14	-1	—	87	0	39
Other Liquids	50	—	252	—	-22	21	—	402	0	-144
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	50	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	246	—	-12	23	—	344	0	-133
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	5	—	-11	-4	—	9	0	-10
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,638	196	—	-2,982	-16	—	—	448	3,420
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,050	2	—	-1,819	-14	—	—	49	1,199
Leaded	—	44	(s)	—	-5	-1	—	—	5	35
Unleaded	—	3,007	2	—	-1,815	-14	—	—	44	1,164
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	711	1	—	-440	-2	—	—	25	250
Naphtha-Type	—	87	0	—	-11	-1	—	—	3	75
Kerosene-Type	—	624	1	—	-428	-1	—	—	22	175
Kerosene	—	15	1	—	-9	1	—	—	2	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,306	(s)	—	-655	1	—	—	143	506
Residual Fuel Oil	—	372	54	—	-6	(s)	—	—	81	338
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	352	130	—	1	-1	—	—	0	482
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-7	-2	—	—	9	21
Lubricants	—	97	0	—	-22	1	—	—	8	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	246	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	129	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	100	4	—	-17	(s)	—	—	(s)	87
Still Gas	—	292	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	1	—	-2	1	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,524	6,932	4,256	190	-4,400	36	0	6,611	470	4,384

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,321	—	2,725	1,003	-3,446	-90	0	14,693	0	0	11,357
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,865	212	491	—	-1,686	13	—	730	24	2,115	1,337
Pentanes Plus	801	—	76	—	-231	-10	—	182	0	474	135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,064	212	415	—	-1,455	23	—	548	24	1,641	1,202
Ethane/Ethylene	1,074	0	0	—	-766	-6	—	0	0	314	173
Propane/Propylene	1,229	266	250	—	-353	53	—	0	0	1,339	530
Normal Butane/Butylene	542	-39	149	—	-176	5	—	435	24	12	373
Isobutane	219	-15	16	—	-160	-29	—	113	0	-24	126
Other Liquids	71	—	0	—	0	-66	—	144	0	-7	3,898
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	71	—	0	—	0	-9	—	80	0	0	106
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-128	—	143	0	-15	1,934
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	71	—	-79	0	8	1,858
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,765	191	—	41	163	—	—	10	15,824	10,311
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,949	35	—	-13	365	—	—	2	7,604	4,265
Leaded	—	1,488	3	—	-358	46	—	—	0	1,087	958
Unleaded	—	6,461	32	—	345	319	—	—	2	6,517	3,307
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	29	0	—	20	23	—	—	0	26	55
Jet Fuel	—	1,116	0	—	382	-6	—	—	0	1,504	1,006
Naphtha-Type	—	353	0	—	-158	-29	—	—	0	224	265
Kerosene-Type	—	763	0	—	540	23	—	—	0	1,280	741
Kerosene	—	49	0	—	0	8	—	—	0	41	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,228	156	—	-348	-266	—	—	1	4,301	2,497
Residual Fuel Oil	—	316	0	—	0	30	—	—	0	286	591
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	14	2
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	3	-4	9
Waxes	—	15	0	—	0	-19	—	—	0	34	55
Petroleum Coke	—	388	0	—	0	6	—	—	3	379	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	990	0	—	0	27	—	—	1	962	1,713
Still Gas	—	607	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	607	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	70	10
Total	18,257	15,977	3,407	1,003	-5,091	20	0	15,567	34	17,932	26,903

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 145,315	—	23,938	9,276	-39,211	-572	6	139,577	308	0	11,357
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	39,081	2,065	2,723	—	-21,026	151	—	5,900	131	16,661	1,337
Pentanes Plus	8,022	—	686	—	-3,175	-22	—	1,830	0	3,725	135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,059	2,065	2,037	—	-17,851	173	—	4,070	131	12,936	1,202
Ethane/Ethylene	10,849	0	0	—	-8,226	-1	—	0	0	2,624	173
Propane/Propylene	12,676	2,143	1,064	—	-4,855	143	—	0	6	10,879	530
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,321	49	822	—	-2,896	45	—	2,933	125	193	373
Isobutane	2,213	-127	151	—	-1,874	-14	—	1,137	0	-760	126
Other Liquids	294	—	0	—	0	-907	—	1,028	0	173	3,898
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	294	—	0	—	0	-3	—	297	0	0	106
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-59	—	-248	0	307	1,934
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-845	—	979	0	-134	1,858
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	148,026	1,368	—	-3,547	-925	—	—	129	146,643	10,311
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	73,395	389	—	-2,480	-579	—	—	30	71,853	4,265
Leaded	—	13,595	36	—	-3,396	-293	—	—	1	10,527	958
Unleaded	—	59,800	353	—	916	-286	—	—	29	61,326	3,307
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	243	0	—	131	0	—	—	0	374	55
Jet Fuel	—	10,678	0	—	2,963	-13	—	—	0	13,654	1,006
Naphtha-Type	—	3,394	0	—	-1,560	-109	—	—	0	1,943	265
Kerosene-Type	—	7,284	0	—	4,523	96	—	—	0	11,711	741
Kerosene	—	137	0	—	0	17	—	—	0	120	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,741	949	—	-4,161	-777	—	—	11	37,295	2,497
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,075	30	—	0	95	—	—	(s)	3,010	591
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	142	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	159	2
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	32	-33	9
Waxes	—	274	0	—	0	-65	—	—	(s)	339	65
Petroleum Coke	—	3,391	0	—	0	52	—	—	47	3,292	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	10,217	0	—	0	378	—	—	8	9,831	1,713
Still Gas	—	6,128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	6,128	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	607	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	622	10
Total	184,690	150,091	28,029	9,276	-63,784	-2,253	6	146,505	567	163,477	26,903

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 462	—	88	32	-111	-3	0	474	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	7	16	—	-54	(s)	—	24	1	68
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-7	(s)	—	6	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	7	13	—	-47	1	—	18	1	53
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-25	(s)	—	0	0	10
Propane/Propylene	40	9	8	—	-11	2	—	0	0	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-1	5	—	-6	(s)	—	14	1	(s)
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	—	-5	-1	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	2	—	0	—	0	-2	—	5	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	5	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-3	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	509	6	—	1	5	—	—	(s)	510
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	256	1	—	(s)	12	—	—	(s)	245
Leaded	—	48	(s)	—	-12	1	—	—	0	35
Unleaded	—	208	1	—	11	10	—	—	(s)	210
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	36	0	—	12	(s)	—	—	0	49
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	7
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	17	1	—	—	0	41
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	136	5	—	-11	-9	—	—	(s)	139
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	31
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	589	515	110	32	-164	1	0	502	1	578

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 478	—	79	31	-129	-2	(s)	459	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	129	7	9	—	-69	(s)	—	19	(s)	55
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-10	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	7	7	—	-59	1	—	13	(s)	43
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	42	7	4	—	-16	(s)	—	0	(s)	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	3	—	-10	(s)	—	10	(s)	1
Isobutane	7	(s)	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	487	5	—	-12	-3	—	—	(s)	482
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	241	1	—	-8	-2	—	—	(s)	236
Leaded	—	45	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	35
Unleaded	—	197	1	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	0	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	10	(s)	—	—	0	45
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	0	39
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	131	3	—	-14	-3	—	—	(s)	123
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	32
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	608	494	92	31	-210	-7	(s)	482	2	538

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **87,468**	—	**3,921**	**-3,145**	**-10,066**	**397**	**2**	**74,642**	**2,454**	**683**	**75,382**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**3,056**	**1,796**	**41**	—	**0**	**481**	—	**2,810**	**256**	**1,346**	**5,101**
Pentanes Plus	1,668	—	0	—	0	0	—	1,234	0	434	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,388	1,796	41	—	0	481	—	1,576	256	912	5,058
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	290	1,286	32	—	0	151	—	0	252	1,205	1,910
Normal Butane/Butylene	717	674	0	—	0	429	—	877	4	81	2,766
Isobutane	380	-164	9	—	0	-99	—	699	0	-375	382
Other Liquids	**641**	—	**131**	—	**98**	**736**	—	**-65**	**0**	**199**	**34,007**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	641	—	131	—	0	242	—	530	0	0	2,011
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	98	865	—	-922	0	155	24,444
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-373	—	329	0	44	7,547
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**80,057**	**1,797**	—	**3,714**	**-3,643**	—	—	**9,287**	**79,924**	**54,917**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	36,089	565	—	2,169	-893	—	—	43	39,673	21,098
Leaded	—	3,569	0	—	531	-766	—	—	3	4,863	3,505
Unleaded	—	32,520	565	—	1,638	-127	—	—	40	34,810	17,593
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	131	2	—	0	17	—	—	0	116	500
Jet Fuel	—	10,409	13	—	648	-1,122	—	—	327	11,865	7,519
Naphtha-Type	—	1,108	0	—	259	4	—	—	0	1,363	1,481
Kerosene-Type	—	9,301	13	—	389	-1,126	—	—	327	10,502	6,038
Kerosene	—	94	0	—	0	14	—	—	1	79	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,661	61	—	829	-588	—	—	2,481	12,658	11,259
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,849	955	—	0	-198	—	—	3,623	5,379	8,294
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	392	0	—	0	-19	—	—	0	411	266
Special Naphthas	—	42	3	—	0	-7	—	—	3	49	53
Lubricants	—	493	0	—	68	-100	—	—	111	550	1,775
Waxes	—	30	2	—	0	-73	—	—	48	57	93
Petroleum Coke	—	4,740	44	—	0	-177	—	—	2,622	2,339	2,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,853	152	—	0	-494	—	—	29	2,470	1,717
Still Gas	—	4,126	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,126	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	148	0	—	0	-3	—	—	(s)	151	169
Total	**91,165**	**81,853**	**5,890**	**-3,145**	**-6,254**	**-2,029**	**2**	**77,387**	**11,997**	**82,152**	**169,407**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 844,333	—	53,731	1,816	-82,865	-1,330	7	779,510	33,490	5,338	75,382
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**27,738**	**20,235**	**695**	—	**0**	**2,258**	—	**23,802**	**2,826**	**19,782**	**5,101**
Pentanes Plus	15,369	—	0	—	0	-1	—	11,253	16	4,101	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12,369	20,235	695	—	0	2,259	—	12,549	2,811	15,680	5,058
Ethane/Ethylene	19	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	120	0
Propane/Propylene	3,041	12,102	404	—	0	1,084	—	9	2,183	12,271	1,910
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,434	7,842	83	—	0	1,046	—	7,394	628	5,291	2,766
Isobutane	2,875	190	208	—	0	129	—	5,146	0	-2,002	382
Other Liquids	**6,562**	—	**3,064**	—	**514**	**1,589**	—	**12,972**	**0**	**-4,421**	**34,007**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6,562	—	549	—	0	1,823	—	5,288	0	0	2,011
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,404	—	514	-85	—	7,651	0	-4,648	24,444
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	-152	—	36	0	227	7,547
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-3	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	—	**842,866**	**14,103**	—	**31,298**	**-4,423**	—	—	**99,427**	**793,263**	**54,917**
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	373,067	3,609	—	19,143	-2,670	—	—	7,577	390,912	21,098
Leaded	—	46,316	0	—	4,388	-1,880	—	—	50	52,534	3,505
Unleaded	—	326,751	3,609	—	14,755	-790	—	—	7,527	338,378	17,593
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,794	39	—	57	148	--	—	0	1,742	500
Jet Fuel	—	120,509	1,179	—	5,629	-1,332	—	—	4,267	124,382	7,519
Naphtha-Type	—	12,079	18	—	2,668	-553	—	—	111	15,207	1,481
Kerosene-Type	—	108,430	1,161	—	2,961	-779	—	—	4,157	109,174	6,038
Kerosene	—	955	0	—	0	-17	—	—	5	967	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	129,784	1,220	—	6,540	-1,228	—	—	15,309	123,463	11,259
Residual Fuel Oil	—	100,452	6,946	—	0	1,168	—	—	40,363	65,867	8,294
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,730	234	—	0	-52	—	—	0	4,016	266
Special Naphthas	—	371	65	—	0	-55	—	—	1,121	-630	53
Lubricants	—	6,161	0	—	-71	39	—	—	912	5,139	1,775
Waxes	—	534	19	—	0	-82	—	—	224	411	93
Petroleum Coke	—	42,676	407	—	0	73	—	—	29,398	13,612	2,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,868	385	—	0	-462	—	—	250	18,465	1,717
Still Gas	—	43,281	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	43,281	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,684	0	—	0	47	—	—	2	1,635	169
Total	**878,633**	**863,101**	**71,593**	**1,816**	**-51,053**	**-1,906**	**7**	**816,284**	**135,744**	**813,961**	**169,407**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,822	—	126	-101	-325	13	(s)	2,408	79	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	99	58	1	—	0	16	—	91	8	43
Pentanes Plus	54	—	0	—	0	0	—	40	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	58	1	—	0	16	—	51	8	29
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	41	1	—	0	5	—	0	8	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	22	0	—	0	14	—	28	(s)	3
Isobutane	12	-5	(s)	—	0	-3	—	23	0	-12
Other Liquids	21	—	4	—	3	24	—	-2	0	6
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	21	—	4	—	0	8	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	28	—	-30	0	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	11	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,582	58	—	120	-118	—	—	300	2,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,164	18	—	70	-29	—	—	1	1,280
Leaded	—	115	0	—	17	-25	—	—	(s)	157
Unleaded	—	1,049	18	—	53	-4	—	—	1	1,123
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	336	(s)	—	21	-36	—	—	11	383
Naphtha-Type	—	36	0	—	8	(s)	—	—	0	44
Kerosene-Type	—	300	(s)	—	13	-36	—	—	11	339
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	441	2	—	27	-19	—	—	80	408
Residual Fuel Oil	—	253	31	—	0	-6	—	—	117	174
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	13	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	16	0	—	2	-3	—	—	4	18
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	2	2
Petroleum Coke	—	153	1	—	0	-6	—	—	85	75
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	60	5	—	0	-16	—	—	1	80
Still Gas	—	133	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	133
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,941	2,640	190	-101	-202	-65	(s)	2,496	387	2,650

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,777	—	177	6	-273	-4	(s)	2,564	110	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	91	67	2	—	0	7	—	78	9	65
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	67	2	—	0	7	—	41	9	52
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	1	—	0	4	—	(s)	7	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	26	(s)	—	0	3	—	24	2	17
Isobutane	9	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	-7
Other Liquids	22	—	10	—	2	5	—	43	0	-15
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	2	—	0	6	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	2	(s)	—	25	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	(s)	—	0	-1	—	(s)	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,773	46	—	103	-15	—	—	327	2,609
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,227	12	—	63	-9	—	—	25	1,286
Leaded	—	152	0	—	14	-6	—	—	(s)	173
Unleaded	—	1,075	12	—	49	-3	—	—	25	1,113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	396	4	—	19	-4	—	—	14	409
Naphtha-Type	—	40	(s)	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	50
Kerosene-Type	—	357	4	—	10	-3	—	—	14	359
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	427	4	—	22	-4	—	—	50	406
Residual Fuel Oil	—	330	23	—	0	4	—	—	133	217
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-2
Lubricants	—	20	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	140	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	97	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	59	1	—	0	-2	—	—	1	61
Still Gas	—	142	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,890	2,839	236	6	-168	-6	(s)	2,685	447	2,678

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	August 1991		January-August 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E **736**	E **24**	E **6,023**	E **25**
Florida	379	12	2,840	12
New York	E 37	E 1	E 283	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 216	E 7	E 1,738	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	9	(s)
West Virginia	156	5	1,317	5
Adjustment[a]	-54	-2	-164	-1
PAD District II	E **22,023**	E **710**	E **177,416**	E **730**
Illinois	1,700	55	12,605	52
Indiana	255	8	1,998	8
Kansas	4,813	155	38,298	158
Kentucky	475	15	3,627	15
Michigan	E 1,485	E 48	E 12,474	E 51
Missouri	12	(s)	96	(s)
Nebraska	500	16	3,869	16
North Dakota	3,036	98	24,390	100
Ohio	E 768	E 25	E 6,177	E 25
Oklahoma	9,035	291	E 72,693	E 299
South Dakota	145	5	1,117	5
Tennessee	41	1	315	1
Adjustment[a]	-243	-8	-244	-1
PAD District III	E **104,135**	E **3,359**	E **822,320**	E **3,384**
Alabama	E 1,655	E 53	E 12,445	E 51
Arkansas	E 854	E 28	E 6,801	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,417	E 401	E 97,953	E 403
Mississippi	2,268	73	17,768	73
New Mexico	5,684	183	46,003	189
Texas[b]	E 57,382	E 1,851	E 453,411	E 1,866
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,450	756	183,146	754
Adjustment[a]	426	14	4,793	20
PAD District IV	E **14,702**	E **474**	E **117,198**	E **482**
Colorado	2,528	82	20,252	83
Montana	1,656	53	13,097	54
Utah	2,032	66	16,945	70
Wyoming	8,430	272	66,447	273
Adjustment[a]	56	2	457	2
PAD District V	E **83,841**	E **2,705**	E **673,708**	E **2,772**
Alaska[b]	E 53,657	E 1,731	E 439,407	E 1,808
South Alaska	1,269	41	10,221	42
North Slope	52,389	1,690	429,186	1,766
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	75	(s)
California[b]	27,222	878	213,101	877
Nevada	256	8	2,414	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,974	96	18,820	77
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-278	-9	-109	(s)
U.S. Total[b]	E **225,437**	E **7,272**	E **1,796,665**	E **7,394**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,634; California: State - 1,973; Louisiana: State - E2,107; Texas: State -155; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,292.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	**182**	**618**	**800**	**589**	**363**	**8,655**	**9,607**
Pentanes Plus	33	73	106	112	85	1,232	1,429
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	149	545	694	477	278	7,423	8,178
Ethane	54	174	228	95	1	2,815	2,911
Propane	52	256	308	227	169	3,051	3,447
Normal Butane	37	78	115	89	104	858	1,051
Isobutane	6	37	43	66	4	699	769
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	**185**	**44**	**229**	**103**	**52**	**1,980**	**2,135**
Pentanes Plus	8	4	12	18	15	288	321
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	177	40	217	85	37	1,692	1,814
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	441	454
Propane	114	29	143	40	23	619	682
Normal Butane	62	2	64	16	14	514	544
Isobutane	1	9	10	16	0	118	134

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	**19,036**	**2,691**	**7,830**	**549**	**4,421**	**34,527**	**3,865**	**3,056**	**51,855**
Pentanes Plus	3,542	575	1,416	153	558	6,244	801	1,668	10,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,494	2,116	6,414	396	3,863	28,283	3,064	1,388	41,607
Ethane	6,471	1,100	2,803	79	1,916	12,369	1,074	1	16,583
Propane	5,660	614	2,148	165	1,258	9,845	1,229	290	15,119
Normal Butane	2,448	-1,693	644	96	450	1,945	542	717	4,370
Isobutane	915	2,095	819	56	239	4,124	219	380	5,535
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	**861**	**1,993**	**1,246**	**145**	**122**	**4,367**	**196**	**167**	**7,094**
Pentanes Plus	390	351	228	30	14	1,013	58	13	1,417
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	471	1,642	1,018	115	108	3,354	138	154	5,677
Ethane	51	658	6	37	14	766	5	0	1,225
Propane	169	519	551	43	73	1,355	90	134	2,404
Normal Butane	215	303	307	29	15	869	32	12	1,521
Isobutane	36	162	154	6	6	364	11	8	527

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**31,122**	**2,580**	**33,702**	**61,402**	**9,900**	**21,663**	**92,965**
Natural Gas Liquids	**106**	**2**	**108**	**2,318**	**400**	**1,434**	**4,152**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	395	168	571	1,134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	2	108	1,923	232	863	3,018
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	89	2	91	1,282	165	505	1,952
Isobutane	17	0	17	641	67	358	1,066
Other Liquids	**9,634**	**107**	**9,741**	**4,883**	**-156**	**283**	**5,010**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	135	0	135	88	18	22	128
Unfinished Oils (net)	7,404	97	7,501	3,793	-94	-37	3,662
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,095	10	2,105	991	-80	290	1,201
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	11	0	8	19
Total Input to Refineries	**40,862**	**2,689**	**43,551**	**68,603**	**10,144**	**23,380**	**102,127**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	964	83	1,047	2,012	321	708	3,040
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,388	105	1,493	2,237	358	753	3,348
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	69.4	79.4	70.1	89.9	89.5	94.0	90.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	464	8	472	715	104	239	1,057
Catalytic Hydrocracking	51	2	54	124	0	5	129
Delayed and Fluid Coking	74	0	74	144	60	58	263
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.30	0.68	1.25	0.98	1.97	0.70	1.02
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.19	38.03	30.81	34.00	29.77	35.39	33.87
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,388**	**105**	**1,493**	**2,237**	**358**	**753**	**3,348**
Operating	1,339	105	1,444	2,236	358	753	3,347
Idle	49	0	49	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**619**	**0**	**543**	**1,162**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**15,866**	**88,102**	**73,055**	**4,352**	**2,341**	**183,716**	**14,693**	**74,642**	**399,718**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,276**	**2,854**	**2,856**	**233**	**178**	**7,397**	**730**	**2,810**	**15,197**
Pentanes Plus	714	1,244	365	172	133	2,628	182	1,234	5,178
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	562	1,610	2,491	61	45	4,769	548	1,576	10,019
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	226	860	1,322	2	2	2,412	435	877	5,767
Isobutane	336	750	1,169	59	43	2,357	113	699	4,252
Other Liquids	**302**	**10,621**	**-1,895**	**-45**	**144**	**9,127**	**144**	**-65**	**23,957**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	272	831	446	8	10	1,567	80	530	2,440
Unfinished Oils (net)	44	9,487	-1,434	-86	34	8,045	143	-922	18,429
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-14	304	-894	33	100	-471	-79	329	3,085
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-13	0	0	-14	0	-2	3
Total Input to Refineries	**17,444**	**101,577**	**74,016**	**4,540**	**2,663**	**200,240**	**15,567**	**77,387**	**438,872**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	517	2,864	2,406	143	76	6,005	482	2,540	13,114
Operable Capacity (daily average)	615	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,253	550	3,103	15,748
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	84.1	85.5	81.2	58.6	95.8	82.8	87.6	81.8	83.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	180	1,214	740	16	27	2,178	173	760	4,641
Catalytic Hydrocracking	21	171	213	0	0	405	8	355	951
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	215	363	0	0	585	24	522	1,467
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.13	1.40	1.08	0.85	1.20	1.02	1.17	1.15
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.25	33.50	30.89	35.78	37.40	32.96	35.62	24.79	31.58
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**615**	**3,351**	**2,965**	**243**	**79**	**7,253**	**550**	**3,103**	**15,748**
Operating	609	3,324	2,634	208	79	6,854	550	2,982	15,177
Idle	6	27	332	36	0	400	0	121	571
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**4,454**	**364**	**0**	**0**	**4,818**	**0**	**43,760**	**49,740**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	559	14	573	2,125	138	684	2,947
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,165	22	1,187	2,213	222	653	3,088
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-529	-11	-540	-90	-56	31	-115
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-77	3	-74	2	-28	0	-26
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,505	930	20,435	36,420	5,282	11,899	53,601
Leaded	328	5	333	124	47	158	329
Unleaded	19,177	925	20,102	36,296	5,235	11,741	53,272
Finished Aviation Gasoline	18	0	18	78	28	9	115
Jet Fuel	2,496	1	2,497	4,524	428	1,581	6,533
Naphtha-Type	124	0	124	427	37	251	715
Kerosene-Type	2,372	1	2,373	4,097	391	1,330	5,818
Kerosene	57	109	166	455	132	-16	571
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,047	840	10,887	15,154	2,760	6,212	24,126
Residual Fuel Oil	3,312	27	3,339	1,974	321	223	2,518
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	944	12	956	79	0	42	121
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,637	0	1,637	232	0	89	321
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	731	15	746	1,663	321	92	2,076
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	78	0	78	484	0	30	514
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	0	12	809	0	84	893
Special Naphthas	49	25	74	125	0	242	367
Lubricants	248	261	509	414	0	199	613
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	248	261	509	414	0	199	613
Waxes	0	60	60	55	0	18	73
Petroleum Coke	1,271	9	1,280	2,158	625	872	3,655
Marketable	504	0	504	1,211	478	576	2,265
Catalyst	767	9	776	947	147	296	1,390
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,135	230	3,365	3,724	565	1,059	5,348
Still Gas	1,802	114	1,916	2,596	368	862	3,826
Miscellaneous Products	254	57	311	381	46	42	469
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	254	57	311	381	46	42	469
Total	**42,843**	**2,677**	**45,520**	**71,476**	**10,693**	**24,000**	**106,169**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,981	12	-1,969	-2,873	-549	-620	-4,042

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	453	5,049	2,042	54	73	7,671	212	1,796	13,199
Ethane/Ethylene	83	584	288	0	0	789	0	0	789
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	609
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	180
Propane/Propylene	571	4,089	2,113	39	68	6,880	266	1,286	12,707
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,911
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,796
Normal Butane/Butylene	-207	581	-77	14	0	311	-39	674	291
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	109
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	182
Isobutane	172	205	-282	1	5	-309	-15	-164	-588
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,504	45,608	33,137	1,244	1,546	91,039	7,949	36,089	209,113
Leaded	474	101	354	0	365	1,294	1,488	3,569	7,013
Unleaded	9,030	45,507	32,783	1,244	1,181	89,745	6,461	32,520	202,100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	105	158	128	0	0	391	29	131	684
Jet Fuel	1,903	11,328	9,512	335	230	23,308	1,116	10,409	43,863
Naphtha-Type	439	1,292	610	177	197	2,715	353	1,108	5,015
Kerosene-Type	1,464	10,036	8,902	158	33	20,593	763	9,301	38,848
Kerosene	5	169	85	-1	0	258	49	94	1,138
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,746	18,657	17,101	1,181	614	41,299	4,228	13,661	94,201
Residual Fuel Oil	389	7,124	3,483	169	27	11,192	316	7,849	25,214
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	147	0	574	63	19	803	42	820	2,742
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	140	1,497	427	64	8	2,136	87	625	4,806
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	102	5,627	2,482	42	0	8,253	187	6,404	17,666
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	80	2,908	128	0	1	3,117	0	118	3,827
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	159	4,686	2,870	0	0	7,715	12	274	8,906
Special Naphthas	109	710	285	106	0	1,210	0	42	1,693
Lubricants	33	1,601	634	585	0	2,853	0	493	4,468
Naphthenic	33	262	0	419	0	714	0	315	1,029
Paraffinic	0	1,339	634	166	0	2,139	0	178	3,439
Waxes	20	199	73	52	0	344	15	30	522
Petroleum Coke	334	3,236	3,826	28	19	7,443	388	4,740	17,506
Marketable	43	1,632	3,062	10	0	4,747	178	3,572	11,266
Catalyst	291	1,604	764	18	19	2,696	210	1,168	6,240
Asphalt and Road Oil	527	659	834	672	123	2,815	990	1,853	14,371
Still Gas	568	4,515	3,087	123	83	8,376	607	4,126	18,851
Miscellaneous Products	70	575	843	0	0	1,488	66	148	2,482
Fuel Use	10	0	307	0	0	317	0	0	317
Nonfuel Use	60	575	536	0	0	1,171	66	148	2,165
Total	**18,005**	**107,182**	**78,068**	**4,548**	**2,716**	**210,519**	**15,977**	**81,853**	**460,038**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-561	-5,605	-4,052	-8	-53	-10,279	-410	-4,466	-21,166

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**13,841**	**857**	**14,698**	**8,436**	**2,221**	**2,265**	**12,922**
Petroleum Products	**45,959**	**2,881**	**48,840**	**40,151**	**5,966**	**14,598**	**60,715**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	102	47	143	292
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,247	30	2,277	3,155	289	1,107	4,551
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	568	7	575	1,766	28	54	1,848
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,544	18	1,562	1,149	182	880	2,211
Isobutane	135	5	140	239	79	173	491
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	446	4	450	154	14	34	202
Unfinished Oils	13,592	990	14,582	10,385	469	4,897	15,751
Naphthas and Lighter	3,155	367	3,522	2,684	151	1,418	4,253
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,205	129	3,334	1,101	56	312	1,469
Heavy Gas Oils	6,256	283	6,539	4,431	255	1,978	6,664
Residuum	976	211	1,187	2,169	7	1,189	3,365
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,966	106	4,072	4,419	710	1,283	6,412
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	13	0	5	18
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,319	259	7,578	6,689	1,271	2,124	10,084
Leaded	0	11	11	29	26	75	130
Unleaded	7,319	248	7,567	6,660	1,245	2,049	9,954
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	22	78	7	29	114
Jet Fuel	2,149	0	2,149	2,648	216	485	3,349
Naphtha-Type	64	0	64	263	36	89	388
Kerosene-Type	2,085	0	2,085	2,385	180	396	2,961
Kerosene	94	88	182	671	87	183	941
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,143	389	10,532	5,617	1,062	2,330	9,009
Residual Fuel Oil	2,332	76	2,408	1,848	215	153	2,216
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	506	53	559	33	0	9	42
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,350	0	1,350	322	0	54	376
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	476	23	499	1,493	215	90	1,798
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	105	0	105	195	0	137	332
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	0	2	1	0	15	16
Special Naphthas	57	35	92	111	0	172	283
Lubricants	390	422	812	662	0	4	666
Waxes	0	122	122	88	0	25	113
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	974	0	974	682	826	453	1,961
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,964	301	2,265	2,444	743	988	4,175
Miscellaneous Products	157	59	216	189	10	31	230
Total Stocks, All Oils	**59,800**	**3,738**	**63,538**	**48,587**	**8,187**	**16,863**	**73,637**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,315**	**28,819**	**17,699**	**1,484**	**271**	**49,588**	**1,582**	**22,426**	**101,216**
Petroleum Products	**11,649**	**79,950**	**50,834**	**5,298**	**1,259**	**148,990**	**10,261**	**62,515**	**331,321**
Pentanes Plus	111	165	40	10	20	346	5	14	657
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,288	4,037	4,425	55	21	10,826	481	1,572	19,707
Ethane/Ethylene	89	880	0	0	0	969	0	0	970
Propane/Propylene	1,039	1,217	1,070	3	5	3,334	152	93	6,002
Normal Butane/Butylene	861	1,187	3,007	32	9	5,096	267	1,197	10,333
Isobutane	299	753	348	20	7	1,427	62	282	2,402
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	231	614	259	1	9	1,114	106	2,011	3,883
Unfinished Oils	2,771	29,134	20,375	967	150	53,397	1,934	24,444	110,108
Naphthas and Lighter	859	7,628	5,879	148	40	14,554	510	3,602	26,441
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	371	5,570	4,388	143	9	10,481	398	4,131	19,813
Heavy Gas Oils	912	9,683	7,468	591	101	18,755	588	12,881	45,427
Residuum	629	6,253	2,640	85	0	9,607	438	3,830	18,427
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,758	7,852	5,390	127	212	15,339	1,786	6,983	34,592
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	5	76
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,942	11,032	4,999	631	173	18,777	1,715	7,475	45,629
Leaded	204	100	0	0	31	335	402	1,043	1,921
Unleaded	1,738	10,932	4,999	631	142	18,442	1,313	6,432	43,708
Finished Aviation Gasoline	100	241	118	0	0	459	28	136	759
Jet Fuel	535	5,387	2,879	116	272	9,189	447	3,790	18,924
Naphtha-Type	162	470	470	68	211	1,381	164	450	2,447
Kerosene-Type	373	4,917	2,409	48	61	7,808	283	3,340	16,477
Kerosene	53	519	215	18	0	805	28	45	2,001
Distillate Fuel Oil	722	8,509	4,368	1,359	145	15,103	1,358	5,108	41,110
Residual Fuel Oil	324	3,751	2,447	159	21	6,702	591	5,600	17,517
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	74	0	875	5	15	969	24	763	2,357
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	47	671	170	120	6	1,014	274	641	3,655
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	203	3,080	1,402	34	0	4,719	293	4,196	11,505
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	664	298	0	11	988	0	69	1,494
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	1,336	197	0	0	1,619	2	197	1,836
Special Naphthas	65	875	7	66	0	1,013	2	53	1,443
Lubricants	8	3,884	1,242	515	0	5,649	9	1,055	8,191
Waxes	4	320	159	25	0	508	65	93	901
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	498	2,128	449	0	3,075	54	2,111	8,175
Asphalt and Road Oil	613	903	793	800	225	3,334	1,640	1,608	13,022
Miscellaneous Products	23	229	442	0	0	694	10	146	1,296
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,964**	**108,769**	**68,533**	**6,782**	**1,530**	**198,578**	**11,843**	**84,941**	**432,537**

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] October 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.5	0.5	1.4	3.3	1.4	3.2	3.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	44.6	34.3	43.9	50.7	50.4	46.9	49.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.2	0.0	5.8	6.3	4.0	6.2	6.0
Kerosene	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	-0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.1	31.4	26.4	23.2	28.1	28.7	25.0
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	1.0	8.1	3.0	3.3	1.0	2.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.9
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	9.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.6
Waxes	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	0.3	3.1	3.3	6.4	4.0	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.1	8.6	8.2	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.5
Still Gas	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.1	0.4	-4.8	-4.4	-5.6	-2.9	-4.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.8	5.2	2.9	1.3	3.1	4.0	1.4	2.4	3.2
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.1	42.6	42.9	22.7	53.0	43.0	48.7	44.0	45.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.8	1.3	0.9	4.1	8.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.2	10.3	12.4	3.7	1.4	10.7	5.1	12.6	9.3
Kerosene	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.5	19.1	23.9	27.7	25.9	21.5	28.5	18.5	22.5
Residual Fuel Oil	2.4	7.3	4.9	4.0	1.1	5.8	2.1	10.6	6.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.4	2.1
Special Naphthas	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	0.9	13.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.3	5.3	0.7	0.8	3.9	2.6	6.4	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.3	0.7	1.2	15.8	5.2	1.5	6.7	2.5	3.4
Still Gas	3.6	4.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.1	5.6	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.5	-5.7	-5.7	-0.2	-2.2	-5.4	-2.8	-6.1	-5.1

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,552**	**1,415**	**7,985**	**10,952**
Florida	0	212	554	766
Maine	33	197	1,059	1,289
Maryland	0	0	450	450
Massachusetts	0	0	1,226	1,226
New Hampshire	0	0	140	140
New Jersey	315	0	1,638	1,953
New York	842	747	1,335	2,924
North Carolina	0	0	354	354
Pennsylvania	362	259	105	726
South Carolina	0	0	338	338
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	783	783
PAD District II	**7**	**15**	**2**	**24**
Michigan	7	0	0	7
Minnesota	0	1	0	1
North Dakota	0	14	2	16
PAD District III	**262**	**668**	**719**	**1,649**
Louisiana	0	43	0	43
Texas	262	625	719	1,606
PAD District V	**452**	**363**	**140**	**955**
California	102	0	140	242
Hawaii	350	363	0	713
U.S. Total	**2,273**	**2,461**	**8,846**	**13,580**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**34,280**	**32,842**	**100,991**	**4,148**	**3,921**	**176,182**	**5,683**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,073**	**2,304**	**1,557**	**491**	**41**	**5,466**	**176**
Pentanes Plus	188	33	130	76	0	427	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	885	2,271	1,427	415	41	5,039	163
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	392	1,468	507	250	32	2,649	85
Normal Butane/Butylene	493	802	595	149	0	2,039	66
Isobutane	0	1	325	16	9	351	11
Other Liquids	**5,873**	**64**	**7,045**	**0**	**131**	**13,113**	**423**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	131	131	4
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,792	0	7,003	0	0	12,795	413
Naphthas and Lighter	675	0	2,320	0	0	2,995	97
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	3,403	0	2,006	0	0	5,409	174
Residuum	1,714	0	2,677	0	0	4,391	142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	81	64	42	0	0	187	6
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**26,173**	**782**	**5,557**	**191**	**1,797**	**34,500**	**1,113**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,473	258	0	35	565	7,331	236
Leaded	0	0	0	3	0	3	(s)
Unleaded	6,473	258	0	32	565	7,328	236
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	2	3	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,744	65	0	0	13	1,822	59
Naphtha-Type	174	65	0	0	0	239	8
Kerosene-Type	1,570	0	0	0	13	1,583	51
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	584	0	0	0	0	584	19
Other	986	0	0	0	13	999	32
Kerosene	142	0	315	0	0	457	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,900	278	0	156	61	6,395	206
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,900	278	0	156	61	6,395	206
Residual Fuel Oil	10,952	24	1,649	0	955	13,580	438
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,952	24	1,649	0	955	13,580	438
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,552	7	262	0	452	2,273	73
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,415	15	668	0	363	2,461	79
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,985	2	719	0	140	8,846	285
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1	21	384	0	0	406	13
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,025	0	0	3,025	98
Special Naphthas	27	87	44	0	3	161	5
Lubricants	211	15	0	0	0	226	7
Waxes	34	2	2	0	2	40	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	7	0	44	51	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	655	23	131	0	152	961	31
Miscellaneous Products	34	8	0	0	0	42	1
Total	**67,399**	**35,992**	**115,150**	**4,830**	**5,890**	**229,261**	**7,396**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	**368,531**	**340,352**	**983,688**	**25,361**	**53,731**	**1,771,663**	**5,828**
Natural Gas Liquids	**6,510**	**19,840**	**13,454**	**2,723**	**695**	**43,222**	**142**
Pentanes Plus	1,078	377	130	686	0	2,271	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,432	19,463	13,324	2,037	695	40,951	135
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,075	233	0	0	2,308	8
Propane/Propylene	4,144	13,480	6,438	1,064	404	25,530	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,110	3,416	4,350	822	83	9,781	32
Isobutane	178	492	2,303	151	208	3,332	11
Other Liquids	**54,683**	**648**	**76,302**	**0**	**3,064**	**134,697**	**443**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	549	841	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	45,744	0	74,649	0	2,404	122,797	404
Naphthas and Lighter	5,143	0	17,627	0	410	23,180	76
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	30,898	0	25,845	0	1,216	57,959	191
Residuum	9,703	0	31,177	0	626	41,506	137
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,675	648	1,625	0	111	11,059	36
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**278,348**	**8,701**	**59,588**	**1,368**	**14,103**	**362,108**	**1,191**
Finished Motor Gasoline	84,492	2,757	756	389	3,609	92,003	303
Leaded	0	0	1	36	0	37	(s)
Unleaded	84,492	2,757	755	353	3,609	91,966	303
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	14	0	0	39	64	(s)
Jet Fuel	18,297	408	346	0	1,179	20,230	67
Naphtha-Type	3,147	408	0	0	18	3,573	12
Kerosene-Type	15,150	0	346	0	1,161	16,657	55
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	8,267	0	0	0	776	9,043	30
Other	6,883	0	346	0	385	7,614	25
Kerosene	1,135	0	402	0	0	1,537	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	53,404	3,208	23	949	1,220	58,804	193
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	3	0	119	(s)
Other	53,288	3,208	23	946	1,220	58,685	193
Residual Fuel Oil	108,984	692	16,287	30	6,946	132,939	437
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	108,984	692	16,287	30	6,946	132,939	437
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	17,052	159	2,649	0	2,434	22,294	73
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	21,898	169	5,946	0	1,479	29,492	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	70,034	364	7,692	30	3,033	81,153	267
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,341	273	4,337	0	234	7,185	24
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	35,091	0	0	35,091	115
Special Naphthas	584	928	718	0	65	2,295	8
Lubricants	1,837	193	0	0	0	2,030	7
Waxes	351	21	26	0	19	417	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	105	0	407	512	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,246	148	1,267	0	385	8,046	26
Miscellaneous Products	666	59	230	0	0	955	3
Total	**708,072**	**369,541**	**1,133,032**	**29,452**	**71,593**	**2,311,690**	**7,604**

[a]Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b]Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**51,109**	**630**	**2,679**	**0**	**997**	**204**	**0**	**870**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,651	169	1,008	0	0	0	0	870	0	0
Kuwait	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	47,893	461	1,671	0	997	204	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**52,523**	**209**	**2,404**	**0**	**2,139**	**584**	**2,356**	**3,206**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Gabon	4,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	0
Iran	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	19,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	0	0
Venezuela	24,078	209	2,404	0	2,139	584	2,356	1,289	0	0
Non OPEC	**72,550**	**4,200**	**7,712**	**187**	**4,195**	**1,034**	**4,039**	**9,504**	**457**	**161**
Angola	9,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Australia	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	0	0
Belgium	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19,824	2,942	436	64	1,741	78	1,813	1,135	30	132
China, People's Republic of	737	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,478	0	0	0	0	0	186	1,290	0	0
Congo	883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
France	0	21	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	16	419	0	433	0	0	410	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,361	872	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	14	409	42	0	0	0	0	0	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,588	0	0	81	0	867	0	0
Norway	3,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	658	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	239	0	0	279	0	0
Sweden	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,155	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,967	81	1,161	701	2,040	1,747	427	0
Zaire	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**176,182**	**5,039**	**12,795**	**187**	**7,331**	**1,822**	**6,395**	**13,580**	**457**	**161**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,025**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,405**	**59,514**	**1,649**	**271**	**1,920**
Algeria	0	3,025	0	0	0	5,072	6,723	53	164	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	33	0	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,333	51,226	1,545	108	1,652
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	18	0	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**261**	**11,549**	**64,072**	**1,694**	**373**	**2,067**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	188	917	24	6	30
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,262	137	0	137
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	845	3,658	91	27	118
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	43	0	43
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	884	20,192	623	29	651
Venezuela	0	0	0	390	261	9,632	33,710	777	311	1,087
Non OPEC	**406**	**0**	**226**	**571**	**433**	**33,125**	**105,675**	**2,340**	**1,069**	**3,409**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,306	300	0	300
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	388	388	0	13	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,571	0	51	51
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	485	485	0	16	16
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	41	0	41
Canada	62	0	55	174	180	8,842	28,666	639	285	925
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	149	886	24	5	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,476	3,954	80	48	128
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	28	0	28
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	301	965	21	10	31
France	19	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
India	292	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	8	1,286	1,286	0	41	41
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Japan	10	0	0	0	3	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,980	64	0	64
Mexico	0	0	0	149	190	1,421	24,782	754	46	799
Netherlands	10	0	0	0	7	497	497	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	248	0	2,784	2,784	0	90	90
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,035	98	0	98
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	224	882	21	7	28
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	418	418	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	171	0	31	376	376	0	12	12
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	561	561	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	24	24
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	360	2,720	76	12	88
Turkey	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	706	5,861	166	23	189
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	417	417	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,124	8,124	0	262	262
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	235	414	6	8	13
Total	**406**	**3,025**	**226**	**961**	**694**	**53,079**	**229,261**	**5,683**	**1,712**	**7,396**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,194**	**461**	**1,008**	**0**	**997**	**204**	**0**	**716**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	716	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,194	461	0	0	997	204	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**15,551**	**209**	**450**	**0**	**2,139**	**584**	**2,356**	**2,659**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Gabon	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0
Nigeria	9,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	0	0
Venezuela	4,160	209	450	0	2,139	584	2,356	1,289	0	0
Non OPEC	**11,535**	**215**	**4,334**	**81**	**3,337**	**956**	**3,544**	**7,577**	**142**	**27**
Angola	2,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	0	0
Belgium	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,459	215	0	0	1,032	0	1,318	1,111	30	27
Colombia	476	0	0	0	0	0	186	1,290	0	0
Egypt	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	259	0	433	0	0	259	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,164	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	931	0	0	81	0	867	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	239	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,582	81	1,161	701	2,040	1,747	112	0
Zaire	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,280**	**885**	**5,792**	**81**	**6,473**	**1,744**	**5,900**	**10,952**	**142**	**27**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,386**	**10,580**	**232**	**109**	**341**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,724	1,724	0	56	56
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	8,856	232	54	286
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**0**	**8,787**	**24,338**	**502**	**283**	**785**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	188	567	12	6	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	49	0	49
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	644	644	0	21	21
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	538	10,026	306	17	323
Venezuela	0	0	0	390	0	7,417	11,577	134	239	373
Non OPEC	**1**	**0**	**211**	**265**	**256**	**20,946**	**32,481**	**372**	**676**	**1,048**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,639	85	0	85
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,571	0	51	51
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	41	0	41
Canada	1	0	40	139	14	3,927	5,386	47	127	174
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,476	1,952	15	48	63
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	21	0	21
France	0	0	0	0	0	262	262	0	8	8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	8	959	959	0	31	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	22	0	22
Mexico	0	0	0	0	188	398	3,562	102	13	115
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	126	0	2,005	2,005	0	65	65
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	171	0	31	376	376	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	458	458	0	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	706	1,230	17	23	40
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,424	7,424	0	239	239
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
Total	**1**	**0**	**211**	**655**	**256**	**33,119**	**67,399**	**1,106**	**1,068**	**2,174**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**6,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	6,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,904**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**20,425**	**2,271**	**0**	**64**	**258**	**65**	**278**	**24**	**0**	**87**
Canada	15,550	2,271	0	64	258	65	278	24	0	87
Mexico	3,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**32,842**	**2,271**	**0**	**64**	**258**	**65**	**278**	**24**	**0**	**87**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,513**	**210**	**0**	**210**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,513	210	0	210
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,904**	**190**	**0**	**190**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	20	0	20
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,280	170	0	170
Non OPEC	**21**	**0**	**15**	**23**	**44**	**3,150**	**23,575**	**659**	**102**	**760**
Canada	21	0	15	23	44	3,150	18,700	502	102	603
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,870	125	0	125
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	16	0	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	16	0	16
Total	**21**	**0**	**15**	**23**	**44**	**3,150**	**35,992**	**1,059**	**102**	**1,161**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**37,402**	**169**	**1,671**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**154**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,651	169	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0
Kuwait	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,186	0	1,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**26,486**	**0**	**1,954**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**346**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	2,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	0
Venezuela	12,920	0	1,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**37,103**	**1,258**	**3,378**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,149**	**315**	**44**
Angola	6,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Australia	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
China, People's Republic of	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
France	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	16	160	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,327	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	14	409	42	0	0	0	0	0	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	658	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Sweden	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	315	0
Other	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100,991**	**1,427**	**7,003**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,649**	**315**	**44**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,025**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,019**	**42,421**	**1,207**	**162**	**1,368**
Algeria	0	3,025	0	0	0	3,348	4,999	53	108	161
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	33	0	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	35,857	1,103	54	1,157
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	18	0	18
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**130**	**2,430**	**28,916**	**854**	**78**	**933**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,738	88	0	88
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	10	0	10
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	43	0	43
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	346	9,542	297	11	308
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	130	2,084	15,004	417	67	484
Non OPEC	**384**	**0**	**0**	**131**	**9**	**6,710**	**43,813**	**1,197**	**216**	**1,413**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,667	215	0	215
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	11	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	485	485	0	16	16
Canada	40	0	0	0	0	491	491	0	16	16
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,002	65	0	65
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	28	0	28
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	301	301	0	10	10
France	19	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
India	292	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	327	327	0	11	11
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	20	0	20
Mexico	0	0	0	9	0	881	17,208	527	28	555
Netherlands	10	0	0	0	7	497	497	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	122	0	779	779	0	25	25
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,530	82	0	82
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	224	882	21	7	28
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	418	418	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,360	76	0	76
Turkey	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,131	133	0	133
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	417	417	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	700	700	0	23	23
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	6	0	6
Total	**384**	**3,025**	**0**	**131**	**139**	**14,159**	**115,150**	**3,258**	**457**	**3,715**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**1,506**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	1,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**2,642**	**415**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**156**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,642	415	0	0	35	0	156	0	0	0
Total	**4,148**	**415**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**156**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**3,076**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**201**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0
Venezuela	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**845**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**565**	**13**	**61**	**754**	**0**	**3**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Canada	173	41	0	0	416	13	61	0	0	3
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0
Total	**3,921**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**565**	**13**	**61**	**955**	**0**	**3**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,506**	**49**	**0**	**49**
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	49	0	49
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76**	**682**	**3,324**	**85**	**22**	**107**
Canada	0	0	0	0	76	682	3,324	85	22	107
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76**	**682**	**4,830**	**134**	**22**	**156**
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**131**	**332**	**3,408**	**99**	**11**	**110**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	201	2,715	81	6	88
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	131	131	343	7	4	11
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**152**	**48**	**1,637**	**2,482**	**27**	**53**	**80**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	2	2
Canada	0	0	0	12	46	592	765	6	19	25
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Mexico	0	0	0	140	2	142	142	0	5	5
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	561	561	0	18	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	0	5	5
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**152**	**179**	**1,969**	**5,890**	**126**	**64**	**190**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**542,085**	**5,356**	**25,239**	**51**	**9,369**	**1,220**	**85**	**10,551**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	16,918	4,134	9,864	0	0	0	0	9,541	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	522,577	1,222	15,375	51	9,369	1,220	85	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**491,931**	**1,551**	**27,599**	**1,508**	**13,559**	**7,455**	**24,460**	**36,542**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	17,025	0	164	0	0	0	0	2,642	0	0
Gabon	25,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	30,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,851	0	0
Iran	9,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	210,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,584	0	0
Venezuela	199,596	1,551	27,435	1,508	13,559	7,455	24,460	26,465	0	0
Non OPEC	**737,647**	**34,044**	**69,959**	**9,500**	**69,075**	**11,555**	**34,259**	**85,846**	**1,537**	**2,295**
Angola	75,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,234	23	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	88
Australia	6,801	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	9,752	0	0
Belgium	0	0	936	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	41	4,091	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	5,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	226,382	24,233	2,269	803	21,647	1,534	17,280	9,438	227	1,722
China, People's Republic of	27,011	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	37,782	0	0	0	0	0	195	12,628	0	17
Congo	6,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	5,595	0	481	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
France	0	63	383	764	8,728	0	0	422	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	1,074	41	8,439	0	3,284	0	285	1,232	0	51
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	7,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	234,663	8,000	889	1,176	215	786	182	1,636	0	216
Netherlands	0	84	4,184	989	2,469	0	0	1,244	0	186
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7,135	51	1,618	251	434	13,000	883	0
Norway	22,321	0	849	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Oman	1,311	0	722	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,675	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	1,241	0	0
Spain	0	0	4,182	286	4,564	0	0	1,234	0	0
Sweden	0	0	669	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Syria	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	22,176	0	0	0	442	554	0	3,663	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	33,641	359	3,371	0	3,431	0	91	1,433	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	8,549	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	20,556	1,237	13,371	5,755	15,196	15,230	427	0
Yemen	7,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	9,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	2,526	0	229	0	0	1,064	0	0
Total	**1,771,663**	**40,951**	**122,797**	**11,059**	**92,003**	**20,230**	**58,804**	**132,939**	**1,537**	**2,295**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**35,091**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**87,335**	**629,420**	**1,783**	**287**	**2,070**
Algeria	263	35,091	0	0	0	58,893	75,811	56	194	249
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	7	0	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	28,213	550,790	1,719	93	1,812
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	786	2	1	3
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**5,097**	**724**	**118,749**	**610,680**	**1,618**	**391**	**2,009**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,806	19,831	56	9	65
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,008	82	0	82
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,851	31,948	99	6	105
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,894	33	0	33
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,584	215,895	692	18	710
Venezuela	254	0	0	5,097	724	108,508	308,104	657	357	1,014
Non OPEC	**6,668**	**0**	**2,030**	**2,949**	**4,226**	**333,943**	**1,071,590**	**2,426**	**1,098**	**3,525**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,338	248	0	248
Argentina	242	0	0	0	84	3,480	4,714	4	11	16
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,218	8,019	22	4	26
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,880	9,880	0	33	33
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	5,500	5,500	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	56	6,479	6,479	0	21	21
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	6,099	19	1	20
Canada	971	0	535	1,331	1,738	83,728	310,110	745	275	1,020
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	1,292	28,303	89	4	93
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	12,840	50,622	124	42	167
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	7,644	22	4	25
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	1,055	6,650	18	3	22
France	176	0	0	0	0	10,536	10,536	0	35	35
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	82	738	738	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	1,818	0	0	0	0	2,707	2,707	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	255	13,647	14,721	4	45	48
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	1	1
Japan	162	0	0	0	50	218	218	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	740	740	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,418	24	0	24
Mexico	0	0	0	329	1,099	14,528	249,191	772	48	820
Netherlands	265	0	0	0	132	9,553	9,553	0	31	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	842	0	24,214	24,214	0	80	80
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	24,528	73	7	81
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,221	2,532	4	4	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	2,837	2	7	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,675	1,675	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	2,429	0	1,495	0	649	7,518	7,518	0	25	25
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,940	1,940	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	10,713	10,713	0	35	35
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	871	871	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	4,659	26,835	73	15	88
Turkey	151	0	0	0	0	623	623	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	8,740	42,381	111	29	139
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	8,698	9,415	2	29	31
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	71,772	71,772	0	236	236
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,121	23	0	23
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,149	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	21	3,910	4,089	1	13	13
Total	**7,185**	**35,091**	**2,030**	**8,046**	**5,060**	**540,027**	**2,311,690**	**5,828**	**1,776**	**7,604**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**80,409**	**2,734**	**7,505**	**0**	**9,369**	**1,145**	**85**	**7,197**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	1,512	7,429	0	0	0	0	7,197	0	0
Saudi Arabia	80,409	1,222	76	0	9,369	1,145	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**174,649**	**930**	**5,534**	**497**	**13,559**	**7,225**	**24,239**	**28,043**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	4,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	0	0
Gabon	13,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Nigeria	115,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,091	0	0
Venezuela	38,680	930	5,534	497	13,559	7,225	24,239	21,757	0	0
Non OPEC	**113,473**	**1,768**	**32,705**	**8,178**	**61,564**	**9,927**	**29,080**	**73,744**	**1,135**	**584**
Angola	30,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Australia	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	9,327	0	0
Belgium	0	0	254	2,574	524	0	0	1,301	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	4,091	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	5,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	16,739	1,747	479	95	16,154	1,054	12,209	8,657	227	275
China, People's Republic of	5,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,968	0	0	0	0	0	195	12,628	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	5,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
France	0	0	234	764	8,728	0	0	322	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	461	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,015	0	3,210	0	3,284	0	285	494	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	29,029	0	429	622	210	166	159	0	0	216
Netherlands	0	21	542	947	2,469	0	0	942	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,050	51	1,618	251	434	12,652	796	0
Norway	4,616	0	631	0	779	0	0	579	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	270	0	0	2,675	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,512	286	4,564	0	0	220	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	554	0	2,068	0	0
United Kingdom	1,518	0	3,051	0	3,431	0	91	1,187	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,435	1,237	12,620	5,227	15,196	14,993	112	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	731	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	**368,531**	**5,432**	**45,744**	**8,675**	**84,492**	**18,297**	**53,404**	**108,984**	**1,135**	**584**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28,035**	**108,444**	**265**	**92**	**357**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	16,138	16,138	0	53	53
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	11,897	92,306	265	39	304
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,663**	**131**	**84,821**	**259,470**	**575**	**279**	**854**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	6,153	15	5	20
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,195	43	0	43
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	664	3,209	8	2	11
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,091	119,698	380	13	394
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,663	131	78,535	117,215	127	258	386
Non OPEC	**2,341**	**0**	**1,837**	**1,583**	**2,239**	**226,685**	**340,158**	**373**	**746**	**1,119**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,183	99	0	99
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	1	7	9
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	2	0	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,443	9,443	0	31	31
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,653	4,653	0	15	15
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	41	5,953	5,953	0	20	20
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	5,427	17	1	18
Canada	534	0	342	1,106	137	43,016	59,755	55	142	197
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,631	18	(s)	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	12,823	15,791	10	42	52
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	1,069	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	266	5,861	18	1	19
France	33	0	0	0	0	10,081	10,081	0	33	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	71	727	727	0	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067	0	7	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	84	7,388	8,403	3	24	28
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	1	1
Japan	7	0	0	0	32	39	39	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,078	2,880	31,909	95	9	105
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	5,088	5,088	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	371	0	20,223	20,223	0	67	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	6,605	15	7	22
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	2,837	2	7	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	1,763	0	1,495	0	649	6,852	6,852	0	23	23
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	8,688	8,688	0	29	29
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	504	504	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	3,064	4,543	5	10	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	7,760	9,278	5	26	31
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	63,820	63,820	0	210	210
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3	0	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,939	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	13	1,207	1,207	0	4	4
Total	**2,341**	**0**	**1,837**	**6,246**	**2,370**	**339,541**	**708,072**	**1,212**	**1,117**	**2,329**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**48,581**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	47,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**50,038**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	35,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**241,733**	**19,463**	**0**	**648**	**2,757**	**408**	**3,208**	**692**	**0**	**928**
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	181,269	19,463	0	648	2,757	408	3,208	692	0	928
Colombia	3,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**340,352**	**19,463**	**0**	**648**	**2,757**	**408**	**3,208**	**692**	**0**	**928**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48,581**	**160**	**0**	**160**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,401	156	0	156
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,038**	**165**	**0**	**165**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,821	45	0	45
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,676	117	0	117
Non OPEC	**273**	**0**	**193**	**148**	**471**	**29,189**	**270,922**	**795**	**96**	**891**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	9	0	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Canada	250	0	193	148	469	29,164	210,433	596	96	692
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,749	12	0	12
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,535	107	0	107
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,311	14	0	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,936	20	0	20
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,989	23	0	23
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	6	0	6
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	0	2
Total	**273**	**0**	**193**	**148**	**471**	**29,189**	**369,541**	**1,120**	**96**	**1,216**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**409,163**	**2,622**	**17,734**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,354**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	15,738	2,622	2,435	0	0	0	0	2,344	0	0
Kuwait	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	390,835	0	15,299	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
United Arab Emirates	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0
Other OPEC	**233,133**	**621**	**21,648**	**1,011**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,252**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	6,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	11,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	9,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	80,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493	0	0
Venezuela	121,126	621	21,648	1,011	0	0	0	3,759	0	0
Non OPEC	**341,392**	**10,081**	**35,267**	**614**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**7,681**	**402**	**718**
Angola	42,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	820	23	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	88
Australia	438	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	425	0	0
Belgium	0	0	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	485	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	2,079	291	1,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
China, People's Republic of	19,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	31,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	6,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
France	0	63	149	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	41	5,229	0	0	0	0	738	0	20
Japan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	172,485	8,000	460	554	5	0	23	1,636	0	0
Netherlands	0	63	3,642	42	0	0	0	302	0	124
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	13,394	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,154	0	722	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,121	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0
Sweden	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	14,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	0	0
Turkey	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	25,134	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
U.S.S.R.	717	0	8,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,121	0	751	346	0	237	315	0
Yemen	4,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	70	1,545	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Total	**983,688**	**13,324**	**74,649**	**1,625**	**756**	**346**	**23**	**16,287**	**402**	**718**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**263**	**35,091**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**59,064**	**468,227**	**1,346**	**194**	**1,540**
Algeria	263	35,091	0	0	0	42,755	58,493	52	141	192
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,033	7	0	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	16,080	406,915	1,286	53	1,339
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	229	786	2	1	3
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**359**	**154**	**29,299**	**262,432**	**767**	**96**	**863**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,636	22	0	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,813	39	0	39
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,781	9	0	9
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,894	33	0	33
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,493	82,376	266	5	271
Venezuela	254	0	0	359	154	27,806	148,932	398	91	490
Non OPEC	**3,820**	**0**	**0**	**908**	**365**	**60,981**	**402,373**	**1,123**	**201**	**1,324**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,288	139	0	139
Argentina	242	0	0	0	84	1,012	1,832	3	3	6
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1,165	1,603	1	4	5
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	1	1
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	15	526	526	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	187	0	0	0	0	2,636	4,715	7	9	16
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,331	64	0	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	31,082	102	(s)	102
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,025	20	0	20
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	789	789	0	3	3
France	143	0	0	0	0	455	455	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	3	0	3
India	1,818	0	0	0	0	2,403	2,403	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	60	0	0	0	171	6,259	6,318	(s)	21	21
Japan	59	0	0	0	18	83	83	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	6	0	6
Mexico	0	0	0	96	2	10,776	183,261	567	35	603
Netherlands	238	0	0	0	31	4,442	4,442	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	471	0	3,002	3,002	0	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	13,612	44	1	45
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,221	2,375	4	4	8
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,141	1,141	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	666	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,629	1,629	0	5	5
Sweden	36	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	449	15,210	49	1	50
Turkey	151	0	0	0	0	623	623	0	2	2
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0	0	980	26,114	83	3	86
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	8,462	9,179	2	28	30
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,770	7,770	0	26	26
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,433	15	0	15
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,295	8	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	8	1,809	1,988	1	6	7
Total	**4,337**	**35,091**	**0**	**1,267**	**519**	**149,344**	**1,133,032**	**3,236**	**491**	**3,727**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**1,506**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	1,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**23,855**	**2,037**	**0**	**0**	**389**	**0**	**949**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	23,855	2,037	0	0	389	0	949	30	0	0
Total	**25,361**	**2,037**	**0**	**0**	**389**	**0**	**949**	**30**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**3,932**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,932	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**32,605**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**230**	**221**	**3,247**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	5,767	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,111	0	0
Indonesia	24,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	0	0
Venezuela	2,608	0	253	0	0	230	221	949	0	0
Non OPEC	**17,194**	**695**	**1,987**	**60**	**3,609**	**874**	**999**	**3,699**	**0**	**65**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	5,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,440	695	86	60	2,347	72	914	59	0	65
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	620	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	614	0	0	0	85	1,241	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	644	0	0
Total	**53,731**	**695**	**2,404**	**111**	**3,609**	**1,179**	**1,220**	**6,946**	**0**	**65**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,506**	**5**	**0**	**5**
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	5	0	5
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**686**	**4,091**	**27,946**	**78**	**13**	**92**
Canada	0	0	0	0	686	4,091	27,946	78	13	92
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**686**	**4,091**	**29,452**	**83**	**13**	**97**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**	**236**	**4,168**	**13**	**1**	**14**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	4,168	13	1	14
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**439**	**4,629**	**37,234**	**107**	**15**	**122**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	7,042	19	4	23
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,187	25,417	80	4	84
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	439	2,167	4,775	9	7	16
Non OPEC	**234**	**0**	**0**	**310**	**465**	**12,997**	**30,191**	**57**	**43**	**99**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	53	5,688	19	(s)	19
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	77	446	4,821	7,261	8	16	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	3,341	7	4	11
Japan	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	138	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,544	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	233	19	872	1,486	2	3	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	3	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,940	1,940	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	1,146	0	4	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	894	894	0	3	3
Total	**234**	**0**	**0**	**385**	**1,014**	**17,862**	**71,593**	**177**	**59**	**236**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**0**	**381**	**0**	**0**	**2,454**	**2,835**	**91**
Natural Gas Liquids	**7**	**81**	**588**	**24**	**256**	**956**	**31**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7	81	588	24	256	956	31
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	6	27	261	0	252	546	18
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	54	328	24	4	410	13
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,208**	**528**	**13,622**	**10**	**9,287**	**24,656**	**795**
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	116	1,585	2	43	1,809	58
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	222	0	0	222	7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	362	31	622	0	327	1,342	43
Kerosene	1	21	42	0	1	65	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	94	6	5,433	1	2,481	8,015	259
Residual Fuel Oil	474	0	2,620	0	3,623	6,717	217
Special Naphthas	5	3	13	0	3	25	1
Lubricants	123	37	280	3	111	554	18
Waxes	9	3	55	0	48	115	4
Petroleum Coke	57	222	2,740	3	2,622	5,645	182
Asphalt and Road Oil	12	87	10	1	29	138	4
Miscellaneous Products	7	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)
Total	**1,216**	**989**	**14,211**	**34**	**11,997**	**28,447**	**918**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**272**	**432**	**0**	**308**	**33,490**	**34,502**	**113**
Natural Gas Liquids	**732**	**1,464**	**6,681**	**131**	**2,826**	**11,834**	**39**
Pentanes Plus	13	0	150	0	16	179	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	719	1,464	6,530	131	2,811	11,656	38
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	479	1,113	4,536	6	2,183	8,317	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	241	351	1,994	125	628	3,339	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**13,418**	**4,441**	**136,204**	**129**	**99,427**	**253,620**	**834**
Finished Motor Gasoline	847	996	14,890	30	7,577	24,340	80
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	16	1	763	0	111	891	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,549	375	6,774	0	4,157	12,854	42
Kerosene	478	161	535	0	5	1,179	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,314	184	43,502	11	15,309	62,320	205
Residual Fuel Oil	3,326	227	24,775	(s)	40,363	68,691	226
Special Naphthas	438	295	2,834	1	1,121	4,689	15
Lubricants	1,638	298	2,485	32	912	5,366	18
Waxes	90	47	263	(s)	224	625	2
Petroleum Coke	1,465	1,475	39,301	47	29,398	71,686	236
Asphalt and Road Oil	190	380	80	8	250	906	3
Miscellaneous Products	68	(s)	3	0	2	72	(s)
Total	**14,423**	**6,337**	**142,885**	**567**	**135,744**	**299,956**	**987**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	99	32	0	288	60
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	381	0	122	192	770	64	43	765
Chile	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	135
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	442	0
Colombia	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	60	21	0	136	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	54	35	0	0	86	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	275	222	0	656	203
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	96	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	10	154	26	0	533	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	188	(s)	42	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	854
Jamaica	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	614
Japan	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	826
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	395	994	0	0	567	1,005
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	305	0	2,399	291
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	12	0	0	0	90	201
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	115	0
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	0	0	0	240	96
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	71	925
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
Suriname	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	218	0	0	0	59	255
Virgin Islands	2,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Total	**2,835**	**0**	**956**	**1,809**	**1,564**	**65**	**8,015**	**6,717**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Australia	1	6	3	186	(s)	0	198	6
Bahama Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	481	16
Bahrain	0	0	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	8	(s)	396	(s)	0	652	21
Brazil	(s)	20	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	239	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	1
Canada	4	113	10	338	97	1	2,900	94
Chile	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	69	2
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	548	18
China, Taiwan	0	41	1	2	1	(s)	487	16
Colombia	(s)	1	5	(s)	0	(s)	33	1
Costa Rica	(s)	5	1	0	0	0	223	7
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Ecuador	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	140	(s)	(s)	141	5
El Salvador	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	178	6
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	1	14	187	2	0	1,558	50
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	372	12
Germany, FR	0	11	2	22	2	(s)	133	4
Ghana	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	1
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	2	4	1	0	0	0	730	24
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	5	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
India	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	236	8
Italy	0	5	(s)	114	(s)	0	1,946	63
Jamaica	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	646	21
Japan	5	32	19	2,192	5	3	2,259	73
Korea, Republic of	1	5	2	1	(s)	(s)	1,076	35
Malaysia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	3	148	43	46	23	(s)	3,224	104
Netherlands	0	2	1	274	4	(s)	3,276	106
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	305	10
New Zealand	(s)	1	1	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Panama	0	1	0	0	0	0	117	4
Peru	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	20	1	0	0	(s)	360	12
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	(s)	6	(s)	0	1	(s)	1,005	32
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	4	(s)	352	0	(s)	378	12
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Thailand	0	1	1	0	0	0	117	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	750	0	0	781	25
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	58	(s)	0	59	2
United Kingdom	0	16	1	218	(s)	(s)	236	8
U.S.S.R.	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	1
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	5	220	1	(s)	760	25
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2,454	79
Yugoslavia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	20	(s)	0	2	(s)	24	1
Total	**25**	**554**	**115**	**5,645**	**138**	**8**	**28,447**	**918**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	487	362
Australia	0	4	4	(s)	139	1	1,126	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	657	260	0	1,717	3,205
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	244	0
Brazil	0	0	199	34	0	0	3,554	420
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,887	0	2,024	2,606	2,426	224	879	5,021
Chile	0	0	390	104	(s)	0	889	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,598	135
China, Taiwan	0	4	611	1,051	0	(s)	1,339	5,301
Colombia	0	0	157	278	0	1	2	39
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	446	57	0	558	(s)
Denmark	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	148	106	0	0	288	79
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
El Salvador	0	0	96	239	0	0	517	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	781	991	641	0	4,343	203
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	808
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	97	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	135	1,464	169	0	2,616	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	124
Honduras	0	1	19	504	61	0	198	0
Hong Kong	0	2	2	0	0	0	1,059	639
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,082	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947
Israel	0	1	2	0	680	2	63	84
Italy	0	1	255	1	12	2	2,912	3,566
Jamaica	0	0	176	141	0	10	522	5,820
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,800	2	1,370	5,784
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	1	166	(s)	6,368	12,827
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	4,274	12,935	(s)	3	897	9,621
Netherlands	0	0	81	394	1,512	0	8,853	291
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	44	429	168	1	2,252	1,571
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	5	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	64	372	109	1	1,815	1,251
Peru	0	0	51	11	0	0	531	134
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	395
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	84	1	146	12	574	285
Saudi Arabia	0	1	1	0	841	0	949	0
Singapore	0	0	1	392	300	1	2,680	5,010
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	972	307
Suriname	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	93	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,446
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	31	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	496	6	2	0	388	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	679	572	0	0	1,909	570
Virgin Islands	31,136	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	155	271	1,333	217	2,148	372
Total	**34,502**	**179**	**11,656**	**24,340**	**13,745**	**1,179**	**62,320**	**68,691**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	40	2	6	(s)	(s)	898	3
Australia	56	86	11	2,937	1	1	5,012	16
Bahama Islands	(s)	40	0	0	6	(s)	5,972	20
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	385	0	0	392	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	33	64	10	6,295	4	(s)	6,667	22
Brazil	276	81	1	267	1	(s)	4,833	16
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	122	0	0	122	(s)
Canada	766	959	106	3,606	554	12	21,069	69
Chile	(s)	71	4	1	1	5	1,463	5
China, People's Republic of	(s)	3	2	0	0	(s)	1,738	6
China, Taiwan	1	239	5	14	7	1	8,575	28
Colombia	2	51	15	1	1	1	546	2
Costa Rica	10	125	4	0	17	(s)	1,219	4
Denmark	0	1	2	358	(s)	0	365	1
Dominican Republic	6	85	2	0	1	1	716	2
Ecuador	1	15	2	0	(s)	1	29	(s)
Egypt	0	7	(s)	140	(s)	(s)	156	1
El Salvador	5	42	(s)	0	0	0	899	3
Finland	0	13	1	319	0	0	333	1
France	6	12	33	1,379	11	(s)	8,399	28
French Pacific Islands	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	1,474	5
Germany, FR	7	43	27	784	51	3	1,024	3
Ghana	0	2	(s)	263	0	0	265	1
Greece	(s)	6	(s)	696	0	0	884	3
Guatemala	30	66	5	2	19	1	4,536	15
Guinea	(s)	10	0	0	0	0	135	(s)
Honduras	6	51	2	0	0	(s)	843	3
Hong Kong	2	16	4	0	0	(s)	1,724	6
India	(s)	51	4	89	1	1	6,307	21
Indonesia	(s)	12	5	91	1	1	1,812	6
Ireland	(s)	3	1	121	(s)	(s)	1,072	4
Israel	12	23	(s)	769	0	(s)	1,638	5
Italy	(s)	11	6	9,340	3	(s)	16,108	53
Jamaica	1	18	1	61	0	2	6,753	22
Japan	1,292	406	52	18,743	19	14	30,519	100
Korea, Republic of	552	106	15	737	2	1	20,805	68
Malaysia	0	7	7	0	0	1	18	(s)
Mexico	16	1,330	211	588	137	2	30,146	99
Netherlands	804	15	7	7,894	11	(s)	19,862	65
Netherlands Antilles	100	83	(s)	0	(s)	0	4,649	15
New Zealand	(s)	11	4	386	(s)	(s)	407	1
Nigeria	(s)	6	(s)	0	5	6	17	(s)
Norway	(s)	4	(s)	799	(s)	(s)	805	3
Panama	6	23	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3,642	12
Peru	1	100	2	0	0	1	830	3
Philippines	(s)	40	1	149	(s)	2	700	2
Poland	0	6	2	0	0	0	9	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	661	132	9	0	(s)	4	3,396	11
Saudi Arabia	1	101	(s)	41	0	3	1,939	6
Singapore	6	95	2	45	7	1	8,540	28
South Africa	(s)	1	1	259	1	(s)	264	1
Spain	3	19	17	5,406	2	(s)	7,000	23
Suriname	0	6	0	0	(s)	(s)	156	1
Sweden	0	8	1	280	0	(s)	291	1
Switzerland	(s)	6	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	104	(s)
Thailand	0	47	6	1	(s)	1	1,635	5
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	5	(s)	1	0	(s)	274	1
Turkey	0	4	(s)	3,525	0	(s)	3,561	12
United Arab Emirates	(s)	49	0	461	(s)	(s)	514	2
United Kingdom	2	81	13	1,982	11	1	3,382	11
U.S.S.R.	1	219	0	319	0	0	552	2
Uruguay	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	(s)
Venezuela	8	20	19	907	19	1	4,703	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	31,426	103
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	640	2	0	642	2
Other	14	176	2	475	8	1	5,173	17
Total	**4,689**	**5,366**	**625**	**71,686**	**906**	**72**	**299,956**	**987**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,649**	**20**	**32**	**7**	**(s)**	**28**	**-2**	**(s)**	**184**	**269**	**1,918**
Algeria	53	5	0	0	0	28	0	0	130	164	217
Kuwait	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	32
Saudi Arabia	1,545	15	32	7	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	54	107	1,652
United Arab Emirates	18	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	16
Other OPEC	**1,694**	**(s)**	**69**	**19**	**74**	**95**	**-7**	**(s)**	**94**	**348**	**2,042**
Ecuador	24	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	30
Gabon	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
Indonesia	91	0	0	0	0	27	0	(s)	(s)	27	118
Iran	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Nigeria	623	0	0	0	0	29	0	(s)	(s)	28	651
Venezuela	777	(s)	69	19	74	33	-7	(s)	94	286	1,063
Non OPEC	**2,249**	**112**	**77**	**-17**	**-126**	**98**	**-171**	**-10**	**307**	**269**	**2,518**
Angola	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	300
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	11	0	0	0	2	-6	(s)	(s)	6	6
Bahama Islands	0	0	-3	-1	-9	49	0	(s)	(s)	35	35
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-13	(s)	8	-13	-13
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0	-1	16	8	8
Cameroon	41	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	40
Canada	627	91	50	-22	57	12	-9	-2	28	204	831
China, People's Republic of	24	0	5	0	-13	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-13	11
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-14	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-16	-16
Colombia	80	-1	0	0	6	42	(s)	(s)	(s)	47	126
Congo	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Egypt	21	0	0	0	0	10	-5	(s)	(s)	5	27
France	0	1	(s)	-7	-21	-7	-6	(s)	(s)	-41	-41
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	(s)	-5	-1	-17	0	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Italy	0	1	14	0	-31	-14	-4	(s)	14	-21	-21
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-71	-1	-1	-72	-72
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-8	-27	(s)	(s)	(s)	-35	-35
Malaysia	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	64
Mexico	754	15	-25	0	-18	-32	-1	-5	9	-58	695
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	-10	-77	-9	-9	(s)	15	-90	-90
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	3	-3	21	0	(s)	59	80	80
Norway	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	98
Oman	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	28
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	-4	0	0	(s)	0	-4	-4
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	0	(s)	(s)	16	16
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	6	-8	-3	0	5	1	1	1
Spain	0	0	8	0	-1	9	-11	(s)	7	12	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Trinidad and Tobago	76	0	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	0	12	88
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-24	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
United Kingdom	166	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-7	-1	23	15	181
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	13	12	12
Virgin Islands	-79	0	37	23	66	56	0	(s)	80	262	183
Zaire	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Other	6	-4	-3	-7	-14	-10	-4	-2	12	-33	-27
Total	**5,592**	**132**	**178**	**8**	**-52**	**221**	**-180**	**-11**	**586**	**886**	**6,478**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-October 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,783**	**18**	**31**	**1**	**-3**	**35**	**-2**	**-1**	**199**	**279**	**2,062**
Algeria	56	14	0	0	0	31	0	(s)	149	194	249
Kuwait	7	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,719	4	31	1	-3	3	(s)	(s)	51	86	1,805
United Arab Emirates	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	1
Other OPEC	**1,618**	**3**	**43**	**23**	**68**	**117**	**-3**	**(s)**	**113**	**366**	**1,984**
Ecuador	56	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	1	9	65
Gabon	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	82
Indonesia	99	0	0	0	-4	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	99
Iran	33	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-3	29
Nigeria	692	0	0	0	0	18	0	(s)	(s)	18	710
Venezuela	657	3	43	25	74	85	-3	(s)	113	341	998
Non OPEC	**2,313**	**76**	**149**	**-3**	**-77**	**59**	**-229**	**-10**	**293**	**259**	**2,571**
Angola	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	248
Argentina	4	(s)	1	0	-1	4	(s)	(s)	5	8	13
Australia	22	4	(s)	(s)	-4	-2	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-5	22	0	(s)	(s)	13	13
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	-1	4	-21	(s)	12	-4	-4
Brazil	0	-1	13	0	-11	4	-1	(s)	1	5	5
Brunei	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Cameroon	19	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	20
Canada	738	73	63	-3	54	15	-11	-1	23	212	951
China, People's Republic of	89	0	4	0	-5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-1	87
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-3	0	-4	-17	(s)	-1	(s)	-28	-28
Colombia	124	-1	-1	0	1	41	(s)	(s)	(s)	40	165
Congo	22	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	25
Egypt	18	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	2	3	21
France	0	-2	25	-2	-14	1	-5	(s)	4	7	7
Greece	0	0	7	0	(s)	-1	-2	(s)	(s)	4	4
Guatemala	3	(s)	-5	-1	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-15	-12
India	0	0	0	-6	-10	-2	(s)	(s)	7	-12	-12
Italy	4	-1	11	(s)	-9	-8	-31	(s)	29	-8	-5
Jamaica	0	-1	(s)	0	-2	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-5	-19	-62	-1	-4	-100	-100
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-21	-42	-2	(s)	1	-66	-66
Malaysia	24	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	24
Mexico	772	12	-42	3	-2	-26	-2	-4	11	-51	721
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	-5	-29	3	-26	(s)	16	-34	-34
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	(s)	-6	38	0	(s)	29	64	64
Norway	73	0	3	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	78
Oman	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	4	8
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	2	(s)	(s)	0	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	5	7
Puerto Rico	-5	(s)	(s)	8	-2	-1	0	4	9	18	14
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	15	0	-3	3	-18	(s)	16	12	12
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	-1	(s)	2	2	2
Syria	5	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	5
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	-5	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	73	(s)	1	2	-1	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	87
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	2	-10	-10
United Kingdom	111	(s)	11	(s)	-1	3	-7	(s)	11	18	128
U.S.S.R.	2	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	29	27	29
Virgin Islands	-102	0	43	19	50	50	0	(s)	73	235	133
Yemen	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	23
Zaire	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30
Other	4	-3	-5	-7	-29	-11	-16	-3	10	-64	-60
Total	**5,714**	**96**	**223**	**21**	**-12**	**211**	**-234**	**-11**	**606**	**903**	**6,618**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,966**	**70,272**	**738,268**	**11,357**	**75,382**	**911,245**
Refinery	14,698	12,922	49,588	1,582	22,426	101,216
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,249	56,098	104,590	8,809	35,311	206,057
Leases	19	1,252	15,585	966	1,101	18,923
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,505	0	0	568,505
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,544	16,544
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**186,658**	**170,276**	**265,319**	**15,546**	**94,025**	**731,824**
Refinery	48,840	60,715	148,990	10,261	62,515	331,321
Bulk Terminal	110,440	71,041	72,991	2,751	25,570	282,793
Pipeline	27,149	36,385	38,971	2,338	5,773	110,616
Natural Gas Processing Plant	229	2,135	4,367	196	167	7,094
Pentanes Plus	**31**	**3,060**	**5,133**	**135**	**43**	**8,402**
Refinery	0	292	346	5	14	657
Bulk Terminal	19	1,430	2,618	0	16	4,083
Pipeline	0	1,017	1,156	72	0	2,245
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	321	1,013	58	13	1,417
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,567**	**39,433**	**63,590**	**1,202**	**5,058**	**115,850**
Refinery	2,277	4,551	10,826	481	1,572	19,707
Bulk Terminal	2,319	24,906	42,646	141	3,332	73,344
Pipeline	1,754	8,162	6,764	442	0	17,122
Natural Gas Processing Plant	217	1,814	3,354	138	154	5,677
Ethane/Ethylene	**3**	**5,556**	**13,994**	**173**	**0**	**19,726**
Refinery	0	1	969	0	0	970
Bulk Terminal	3	3,656	9,584	0	0	13,243
Pipeline	0	1,445	2,675	168	0	4,288
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	454	766	5	0	1,225
Propane/Propylene	**4,076**	**22,084**	**23,410**	**530**	**1,910**	**52,010**
Refinery	575	1,848	3,334	152	93	6,002
Bulk Terminal	1,649	15,203	15,937	140	1,683	34,612
Pipeline	1,709	4,351	2,784	148	0	8,992
Natural Gas Processing Plant	143	682	1,355	90	134	2,404
Normal Butane/Butylene	**2,337**	**9,135**	**19,722**	**373**	**2,766**	**34,333**
Refinery	1,562	2,211	5,096	267	1,197	10,333
Bulk Terminal	666	4,552	12,873	1	1,557	19,649
Pipeline	45	1,828	884	73	0	2,830
Natural Gas Processing Plant	64	544	869	32	12	1,521
Isobutane	**151**	**2,658**	**6,464**	**126**	**382**	**9,781**
Refinery	140	491	1,427	62	282	2,402
Bulk Terminal	1	1,495	4,252	0	92	5,840
Pipeline	0	538	421	53	0	1,012
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	134	364	11	8	527
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**450**	**202**	**1,114**	**106**	**2,011**	**3,883**
Refinery	450	202	1,114	106	2,011	3,883
Unfinished Oils	**14,582**	**15,751**	**53,397**	**1,934**	**24,444**	**110,108**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,522	4,253	14,554	510	3,602	26,441
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,334	1,469	10,481	398	4,131	19,813
Heavy Gas Oils	6,539	6,664	18,755	588	12,881	45,427
Residuum	1,187	3,365	9,607	438	3,830	18,427
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,860**	**7,195**	**15,708**	**1,858**	**7,547**	**37,168**
Refinery	4,072	6,412	15,339	1,786	6,983	34,592
Bulk Terminal	538	509	367	72	17	1,503
Pipeline	250	274	2	0	547	1,073

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**18**	**53**	**0**	**5**	**76**
Refinery	0	18	53	0	5	76
Finished Motor Gasoline	**48,689**	**47,441**	**45,054**	**4,265**	**21,098**	**166,547**
Refinery	7,578	10,084	18,777	1,715	7,475	45,629
Bulk Terminal	27,558	22,106	9,616	1,569	10,830	71,679
Pipeline	13,553	15,251	16,661	981	2,793	49,239
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**70**	**793**	**657**	**958**	**3,505**	**5,983**
Refinery	11	130	335	402	1,043	1,921
Bulk Terminal	59	413	147	333	2,206	3,158
Pipeline	0	250	175	223	256	904
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**48,619**	**46,648**	**44,397**	**3,307**	**17,593**	**160,564**
Refinery	7,567	9,954	18,442	1,313	6,432	43,708
Bulk Terminal	27,499	21,693	9,469	1,236	8,624	68,521
Pipeline	13,553	15,001	16,486	758	2,537	48,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**225**	**421**	**503**	**55**	**500**	**1,704**
Refinery	22	114	459	28	136	759
Bulk Terminal	203	285	44	27	346	905
Pipeline	0	22	0	0	18	40
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**329**	**926**	**1,881**	**265**	**1,481**	**4,882**
Refinery	64	388	1,381	164	450	2,447
Bulk Terminal	172	325	151	0	622	1,270
Pipeline	93	213	349	101	409	1,165
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,729**	**9,152**	**15,219**	**741**	**6,038**	**42,879**
Refinery	2,085	2,961	7,808	283	3,340	16,477
Bulk Terminal	5,206	3,027	1,497	282	1,943	11,955
Pipeline	4,438	3,164	5,914	176	755	14,447
Kerosene	**3,090**	**1,711**	**1,481**	**42**	**63**	**6,387**
Refinery	182	941	805	28	45	2,001
Bulk Terminal	2,723	618	339	14	4	3,698
Pipeline	185	152	337	0	14	688
Distillate Fuel Oil	**65,539**	**30,355**	**28,537**	**2,497**	**11,259**	**138,187**
Refinery	10,532	9,009	15,103	1,358	5,108	41,110
Bulk Terminal	48,131	13,249	5,665	573	5,093	72,711
Pipeline	6,876	8,097	7,769	566	1,058	24,366
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**21,265**	**3,470**	**14,504**	**591**	**8,294**	**48,124**
Refinery	2,408	2,216	6,702	591	5,600	17,517
Bulk Terminal	18,857	1,254	7,802	0	2,515	30,428
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	179	179
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,483**	**327**	**991**	**24**	**831**	**8,656**
Refinery	559	42	969	24	763	2,357
Bulk Terminal	5,924	285	22	0	68	6,299
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**7,666**	**711**	**4,288**	**274**	**897**	**13,836**
Refinery	1,350	376	1,014	274	641	3,655
Bulk Terminal	6,316	335	3,274	0	256	10,181
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,116**	**2,432**	**9,225**	**293**	**6,387**	**25,453**
Refinery	499	1,798	4,719	293	4,196	11,505
Bulk Terminal	6,617	634	4,506	0	2,191	13,948
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**105**	**332**	**988**	**0**	**69**	**1,494**
Refinery	105	332	988	0	69	1,494

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**2**	**16**	**1,619**	**2**	**197**	**1,836**
Refinery	2	16	1,619	2	197	1,836
Special Naphthas	**295**	**452**	**1,126**	**2**	**53**	**1,928**
Refinery	92	283	1,013	2	53	1,443
Bulk Terminal	203	169	113	0	0	485
Lubricants	**2,748**	**1,409**	**6,281**	**9**	**1,775**	**12,222**
Refinery	812	666	5,649	9	1,055	8,191
Bulk Terminal	1,936	743	632	0	720	4,031
Waxes	**122**	**113**	**508**	**65**	**93**	**901**
Refinery	122	113	508	65	93	901
Petroleum Coke	**974**	**1,961**	**3,075**	**54**	**2,111**	**8,175**
Refinery	974	1,961	3,075	54	2,111	8,175
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,408**	**6,573**	**4,016**	**1,713**	**1,717**	**18,427**
Refinery	2,265	4,175	3,334	1,640	1,608	13,022
Bulk Terminal	2,143	2,398	682	73	109	5,405
Miscellaneous Products	**648**	**285**	**1,532**	**10**	**169**	**2,644**
Refinery	216	230	694	10	146	1,296
Bulk Terminal	432	22	819	0	23	1,296
Pipeline	0	33	19	0	0	52
Total Stocks, All Oils	**202,624**	**240,548**	**1,003,587**	**26,903**	**169,407**	**1,643,069**

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**70**	**35,066**	**2,905**	**58,663**	**21,265**	**2,367**
Connecticut	0	1,109	28	3,865	121	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	37	2,108	96	5,490	2,921	W
Florida	0	5,642	125	2,132	1,538	186
Georgia	0	2,275	102	1,235	271	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	882	374	2,666	758	W
Massachusetts	0	1,181	161	2,872	1,515	W
New Jersey	3	7,047	273	18,206	7,949	W
New York	2	3,464	452	10,288	4,259	W
North Carolina	2	2,107	190	1,508	328	W
Pennsylvania	2	4,576	654	5,585	698	W
Rhode Island	0	525	W	1,533	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,315	119	759	W	W
Virginia	13	2,665	145	2,430	415	W
West Virginia	11	170	W	94	W	W
PAD District II	**543**	**31,647**	**1,559**	**22,258**	**3,470**	**17,733**
Illinois	62	7,068	372	4,925	1,377	1,119
Indiana	183	3,883	131	2,978	381	W
Iowa	3	1,312	W	1,201	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	62	1,899	25	1,886	35	11,548
Kentucky	9	1,521	52	641	W	W
Michigan	28	3,222	155	1,949	163	1,924
Minnesota	39	1,313	W	1,206	253	W
Missouri	3	1,162	W	829	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	48	782	W	739	W	W
Ohio	4	4,120	458	1,798	377	W
Oklahoma	102	1,692	W	1,407	343	858
Tennessee	0	1,849	88	1,058	222	W
Wisconsin	0	1,824	W	1,641	39	W
PAD District III	**482**	**27,911**	**1,144**	**20,768**	**14,504**	**20,626**
Alabama	0	1,372	70	616	553	150
Arkansas	0	693	W	322	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,023	264	4,564	5,167	3,203
Mississippi	0	1,970	9	2,766	W	2,042
New Mexico	95	396	W	252	21	W
Texas	387	18,457	789	12,248	8,487	15,079
PAD District IV	**735**	**2,549**	**42**	**1,931**	**591**	**382**
Colorado	140	819	W	337	W	W
Idaho	98	215	W	115	W	W
Montana	229	628	W	660	56	19
Utah	111	298	W	275	134	224
Wyoming	157	589	W	544	W	56
PAD District V	**3,249**	**15,056**	**49**	**10,201**	**8,115**	**1,910**
Alaska	73	626	W	1,020	W	W
Arizona	232	598	W	220	W	W
California	1,453	9,604	45	6,125	5,074	243
Hawaii	14	997	W	430	W	W
Nevada	99	301	W	172	W	W
Oregon	467	1,011	W	831	142	W
Washington	911	1,919	W	1,403	1,242	14
U.S. Total	**5,079**	**112,229**	**5,699**	**113,821**	**47,945**	**43,018**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**136**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**1,546**	**414**	**0**	**10**	**55,507**
Petroleum Products	**7,267**	**9**	**0**	**4,261**	**4,680**	**2,588**	**0**	**78,489**	**20,504**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	103	1	0	0	538
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,283	2,668	92	0	2,641	4,605
Unfinished Oils	28	0	0	36	0	0	0	137	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	57	0	0	55	0	0	0	512	69
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,567	0	0	2,015	1,055	1,435	0	44,326	8,655
Leaded	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Unleaded	4,563	0	0	2,015	1,055	1,435	0	44,322	8,648
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	20	0	139	60
Jet Fuel	409	0	0	257	318	633	0	9,967	3,435
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	60	24
Kerosene-Type	409	0	0	257	209	633	0	9,907	3,411
Kerosene	36	0	0	31	0	0	0	511	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,127	0	0	325	234	407	0	18,732	2,460
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	29	267	0	0	574	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	164
Lubricants	0	9	0	94	9	0	0	390	225
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	345	285
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	47	0
Total	**7,403**	**9**	**0**	**4,369**	**6,226**	**3,002**	**0**	**78,499**	**76,011**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,489**	**1,371**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,066**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**2,344**	**1,702**	**1,030**	**1,501**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	115	117	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	634	913	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,188	467	0	981	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	235	62	0	296	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	953	405	0	685	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	500	103	0	148	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	199	98	0	60	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	301	5	0	88	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	457	383	0	372	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**2,344**	**4,191**	**2,401**	**1,501**	**0**	**0**	**10,099**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**89**	**0**	**0**	**1,546**	**414**	**0**	**55,507**
Petroleum Products	**7,184**	**0**	**2,965**	**4,389**	**2,588**	**64,057**	**17,754**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	103	1	0	538
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,283	2,668	92	2,399	4,605
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	45	0	55	0	0	177	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,567	0	1,156	1,055	1,435	36,196	7,492
Leaded	4	0	0	0	0	4	7
Unleaded	4,563	0	1,156	1,055	1,435	36,192	7,485
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	20	0	50
Jet Fuel	409	0	181	318	633	8,629	3,205
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	109	0	60	24
Kerosene-Type	409	0	181	209	633	8,569	3,181
Kerosene	36	0	15	0	0	511	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,127	0	275	234	407	16,145	1,864
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	**7,273**	**0**	**2,965**	**5,935**	**3,002**	**64,057**	**73,261**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,489**	**1,371**	**0**	**3,868**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**2,145**	**1,702**	**1,030**	**1,501**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	115	117	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	634	913	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,188	467	0	981	0	0
Leaded	0	235	62	0	296	0	0
Unleaded	0	953	405	0	685	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	500	103	0	148	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	199	98	0	60	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	301	5	0	88	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	457	383	0	372	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**2,145**	**4,191**	**2,401**	**1,501**	**3,868**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	47	0	0	108	0	0	10	0
Petroleum Products	83	9	0	1,296	291	0	14,432	142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0
Unfinished Oils	28	0	0	36	0	0	137	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12	0	0	0	0	0	335	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	859	0	0	8,130	82
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	859	0	0	8,130	82
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	139	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	76	0	0	1,338	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	76	0	0	1,338	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	50	0	0	2,587	23
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	29	267	0	574	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	29	267	0	492	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	37
Lubricants	0	9	0	94	9	0	390	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	136	0	0	345	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0
Total	130	9	0	1,404	291	0	14,442	142

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	10	0	0	0	0	6,198
Petroleum Products	1,870	12,420	2,750	199	0	0	33
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	23	114	0	98	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	335	0	69	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	8,048	1,163	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	8,048	1,163	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	84	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	271	1,067	230	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	271	1,067	230	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	674	1,890	596	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	82	492	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	492	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	112	16	164	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	268	122	225	101	0	0	33
Waxes	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	345	285	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,870	12,430	2,750	199	0	0	6,231

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, October 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**118**	**136**	**-18**	**58,132**	**2,068**	**56,064**
Petroleum Products	**82,750**	**7,276**	**75,474**	**29,473**	**11,529**	**17,944**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	653	104	549
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,924	0	3,924	5,239	4,043	1,196
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	508	1,498	-990
Propane/Propylene	3,894	0	3,894	3,272	2,236	1,036
Normal Butane/Butylene	30	0	30	998	213	785
Isobutane	0	0	0	461	96	365
Unfinished Oils	173	28	145	28	36	-8
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	567	57	510	126	55	71
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,341	4,567	41,774	13,689	4,505	9,184
Leaded	4	4	0	73	0	73
Unleaded	46,337	4,563	41,774	13,616	4,505	9,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	139	0	139	60	35	25
Jet Fuel	10,224	409	9,815	3,947	1,208	2,739
Naphtha-Type	60	0	60	122	109	13
Kerosene-Type	10,164	409	9,755	3,825	1,099	2,726
Kerosene	542	36	506	36	31	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,057	2,127	16,930	4,970	966	4,004
Residual Fuel Oil	603	0	603	0	296	-296
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	43	-43	51	0	51
Special Naphthas	165	0	165	164	0	164
Lubricants	484	9	475	225	103	122
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	481	0	481	285	136	149
Miscellaneous Products	47	0	47	0	11	-11
Total	**82,868**	**7,412**	**75,456**	**87,605**	**13,597**	**74,008**

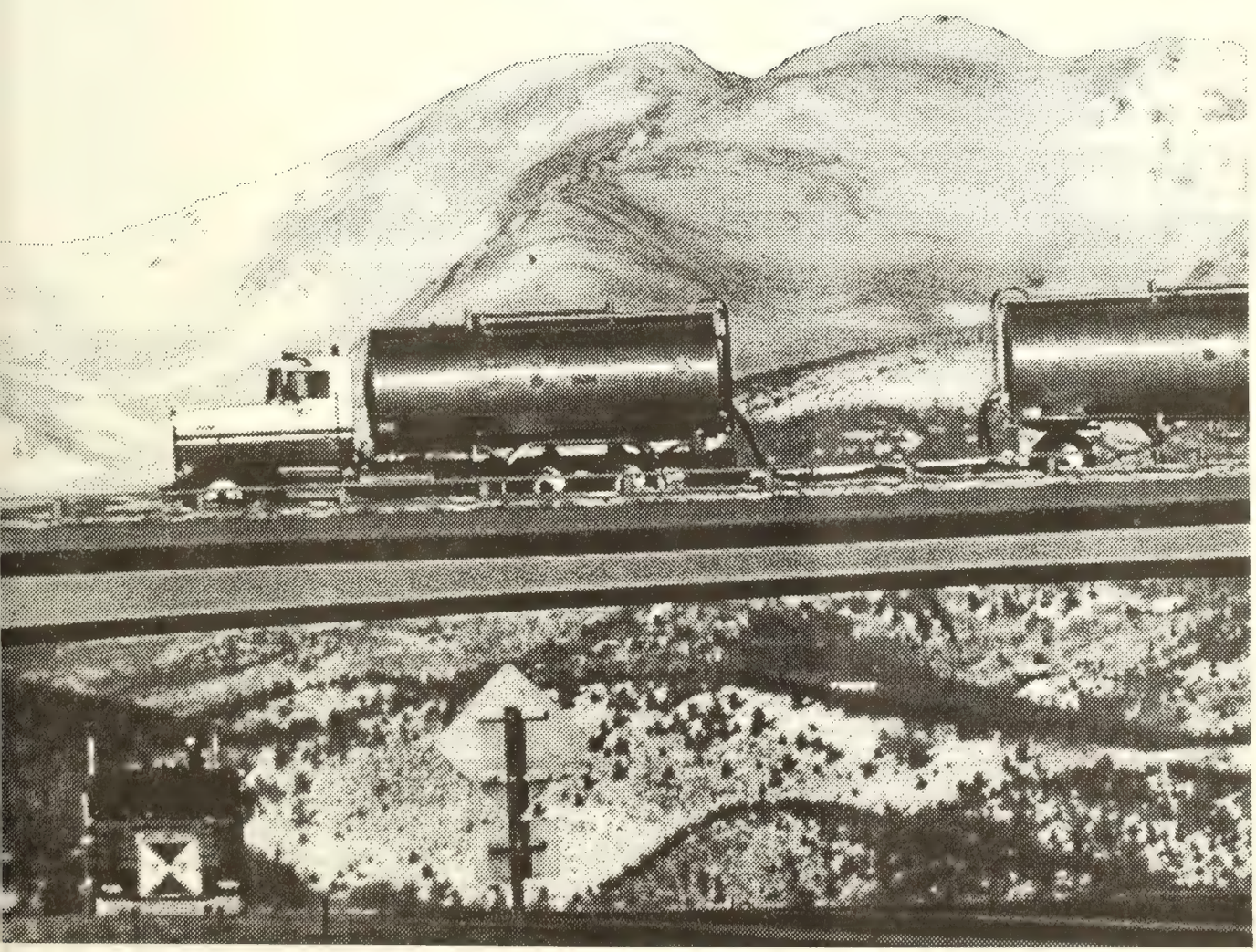
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**12,983**	**55,517**	**-42,534**	**414**	**3,860**	**-3,446**	**0**	**10,066**	**-10,066**
Petroleum Products	**5,752**	**101,337**	**-95,585**	**2,588**	**4,233**	**-1,645**	**3,845**	**33**	**3,812**
Pentanes Plus	220	538	-318	1	232	-231	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,581	7,246	-3,665	92	1,547	-1,455	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,044	288	1,756	0	766	-766	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,117	5,694	-4,577	91	444	-353	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	264	903	-639	1	177	-176	0	0	0
Isobutane	156	361	-205	0	160	-160	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	235	-235	0	0	0	98	0	98
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	581	-581	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,055	54,169	-53,114	1,435	1,448	-13	2,169	0	2,169
Leaded	0	246	-246	0	358	-358	531	0	531
Unleaded	1,055	53,923	-52,868	1,435	1,090	345	1,638	0	1,638
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	199	-184	20	0	20	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	318	13,902	-13,584	633	251	382	648	0	648
Naphtha-Type	109	283	-174	0	158	-158	259	0	259
Kerosene-Type	209	13,619	-13,410	633	93	540	389	0	389
Kerosene	0	511	-511	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	234	21,649	-21,415	407	755	-348	829	0	829
Residual Fuel Oil	267	574	-307	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	329	-329	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	51	716	-665	0	0	0	101	33	68
Waxes	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	630	-630	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	47	-36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**18,735**	**156,854**	**-138,119**	**3,002**	**8,093**	**-5,091**	**3,845**	**10,099**	**-6,254**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

***Central Atlantic*:** The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

***Lower Atlantic*:** The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

***Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky*:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

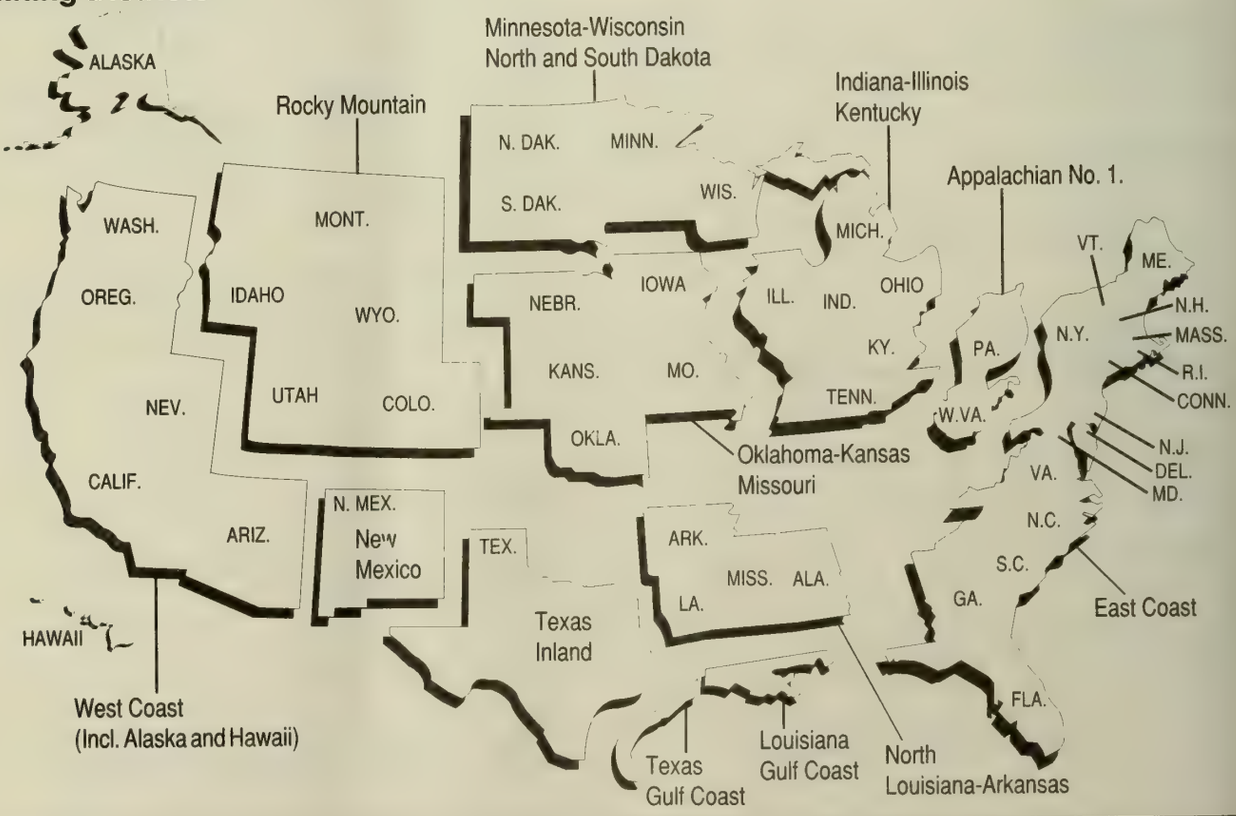
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

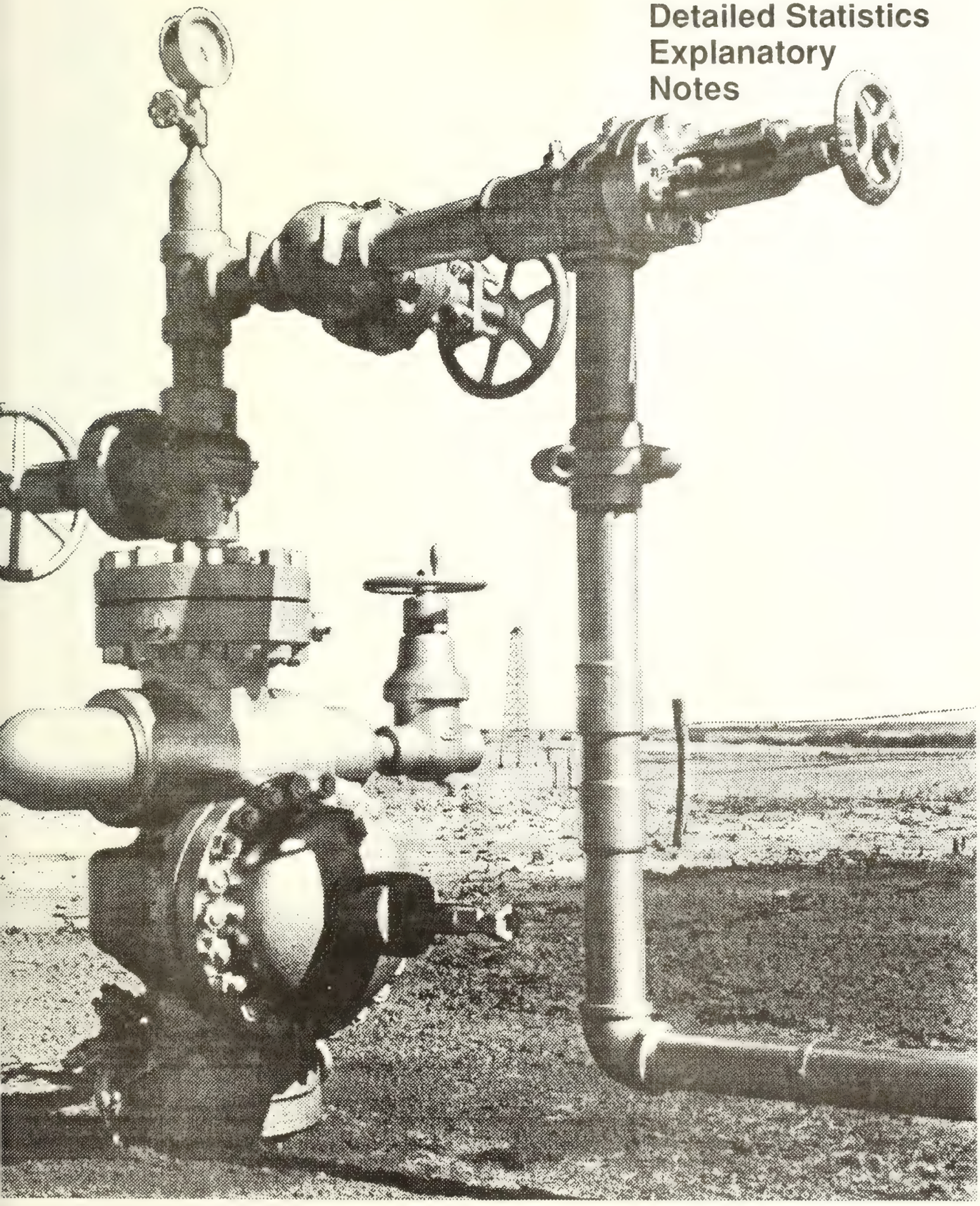


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
8-14-90	1672	0																
9-14-90	3919	1757	0															
10-14-90	6530	4291	1758	0														
11-14-90	6553	6560	4226	1787	0													
12-14-90	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0												
1-14-91	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0											
2-14-91	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0										
3-14-91	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0									
4-14-91	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0								
5-14-91	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0							
6-14-91	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0						
7-14-91	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0					
8-14-91	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0				
9-14-91	7123	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0			
10-14-91	7123	7207	7318	7262	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0		
11-14-91	7127	7207	7320	7264	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853		
12-14-91	7127	7207	7320	7264	7580	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
12-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	17	29	33

	Month of Production																	
	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302
Interim[f]	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	
Revised	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265		
Final[g]	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338											

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.
[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:

Naphthas and lighter

Kerosene and light gas oils

Heavy gas oils

Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

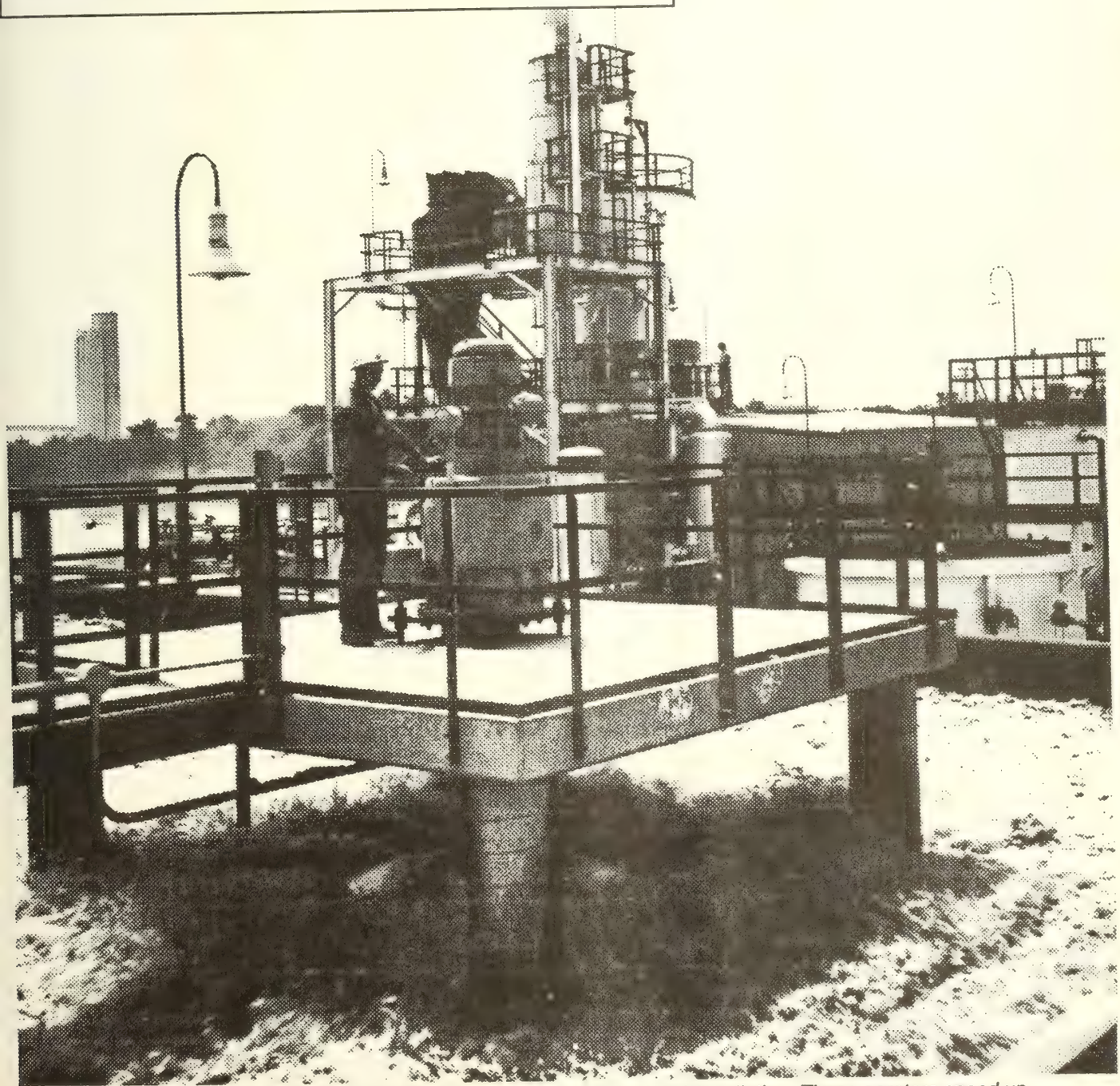
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**13,921**	**1**	**14,078**	**-7**	**13,898**	**-3**	**14,050**	**-13**	**14,674**	**-3**	**15,256**	**-12**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-9	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	13,915	0
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	173	(s)
LPGs	359	-8	304	2	234	-5	224	-11	221	-5	238	-14
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	-6	166	6	88	3	60	1	58	2	67	-1
Isobutane	129	-2	138	-5	146	-8	164	-11	163	-6	171	-13
Other Hydrocarbons	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	(s)	78	(s)	77	(s)
Unfinished Oils	480	7	444	2	422	0	399	-6	671	4	806	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	84	-3	22	-4	164	-2	151	3	6	-7	48	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0
Production	**16,344**	**-5**	**16,549**	**10**	**16,273**	**21**	**16,380**	**-1**	**17,086**	**26**	**17,623**	**7**
Pentanes Plus	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	326	1
LPGs	1,716	17	1,829	19	1,887	31	1,881	28	1,924	30	1,894	18
Ethane/Ethylene	540	9	571	7	564	9	547	7	540	9	532	8
Propane/Propylene	905	12	916	7	900	8	889	9	910	10	894	6
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	185	3	261	19	285	21	290	19	292	13
Isobutane	145	-3	157	2	162	-5	160	-8	184	-9	177	-10
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-7	96	2	73	1	82	-5	101	17	78	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0
Unleaded	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	2	2,862	2	2,822	-5	2,924	4	2,940	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	933	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	-16	148	-12	133	-14	138	-14	134	-17	161	-9
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	-2	241	-2	231	-1	242	-6	257	-8	305	-2
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	(s)
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	567	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	531	0
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	66	0
Imports	**7,066**	**37**	**6,844**	**21**	**6,550**	**93**	**7,374**	**45**	**8,496**	**29**	**8,177**	**82**
Crude Oil	5,303	8	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	-8	6,317	49
Pentanes Plus	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	11	(s)
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	6	149	4	127	2	143	6
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene	97	7	88	3	54	2	99	2	89	1	78	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	2	15	2	9	2	29	(s)	20	(s)	35	2
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	2	9	(s)	20	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-4
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	371	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	64	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	57	5
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	6	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	209	5
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	(s)	20	(s)	35	0
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**15,028**	**-11**	**15,052**	**-14**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**-8**
Crude Oil	13,701	-3	13,789	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	169	0	176	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs	244	-16	244	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-9
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	2	73	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	178	-18	172	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10
Other Hydrocarbons	74	(s)	84	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	796	9	660	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	42	-1	98	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Production	**17,455**	**18**	**17,476**	**-2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9**
Pentanes Plus	334	1	331	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
LPGs	1,851	23	1,844	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Ethane/Ethylene	520	9	522	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Propane/Propylene	888	9	877	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	22	253	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Isobutane	188	-17	191	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8
Other Hydrocarbons	85	0	82	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,278	3	7,257	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Leaded	290	1	263	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	3	6,994	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	34	0	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,426	0	1,486	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	170	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	1,316	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	5	2,959	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	925	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	-14	151	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-14
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	-2	273	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	48	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	154	1	152	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	17	(s)	20	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	(s)	577	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	-1	569	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	(s)	69	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	**7,714**	**61**	**8,622**	**14**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**48**
Crude Oil	5,949	21	6,667	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Pentanes Plus	4	(s)	5	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	146	4	137	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	89	2	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	1	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	14	1	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils	515	11	403	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	28	0	35	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	232	2	385	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	232	2	385	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	67	16	72	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	16	57	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kerosene	3	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	5	167	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	568	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	107	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	12	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	0	29	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-766**	**992,910**	**-695**	**990,395**	**-1,689**	**1,009,127**	**-208**	**1,059,470**	**-2,171**	**1,065,100**	**-563**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	568	331,193	8	336,772	60	338,716	-389	358,501	-2,641	347,588	-717
Pentanes Plus	5,862	32	6,162	45	6,550	-6	7,174	-32	8,037	-22	9,563	-8
LPGs	76,268	602	68,798	460	72,551	82	83,126	156	96,295	342	106,013	77
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	20,902	16	21,048	0
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-109	29,874	167	29,529	53	35,035	53	41,596	59	48,005	58
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	288	11,793	104	15,636	50	19,821	108	25,069	219	27,537	11
Isobutane	9,125	-8	9,050	66	9,036	-8	8,546	30	8,728	48	9,423	8
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	337	1,538	217	1,568	370	1,799	521	2,743	2	2,829	10
Unfinished Oils	101,993	-115	104,511	-69	106,699	-113	112,091	61	115,604	-47	110,680	125
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-178	41,023	27	38,723	198	36,382	-306	37,471	348	37,838	415
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,693	180,837	-1,040	172,564	-1,344	170,258	-1,101	172,008	86	176,777	74
Leaded	10,038	-34	10,487	-26	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-46
Unleaded	177,198	-1,659	170,350	-1,014	164,554	-1,212	162,838	-1,077	164,805	126	169,344	120
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	15
Jet Fuel	50,491	-6	47,957	-491	44,576	-119	43,696	509	46,923	13	48,594	7
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	6	5,509	7
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	7	43,085	0
Kerosene	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	4,676	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-558	101,256	261	98,273	-105	102,177	542	107,005	-166	113,474	-96
Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	153	44,645	607	42,941	-49	44,690	186	45,809	393	43,475	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	28
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-89
Special Naphthas	3,075	-3	3,147	-1	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	2,375	0
Lubricants	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-44
Waxes	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,497	-13	26,436	-617	30,925	-489	32,132	-281	32,336	-279	30,378	-368
Miscellaneous Products	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	2,361	-17
Product Supplied	**16,882**	**75**	**16,284**	**(s)**	**16,100**	**86**	**16,103**	**-24**	**16,098**	**44**	**16,764**	**62**
Crude Oil	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	136	(s)	112	(s)
LPGs	2,139	16	1,850	28	1,556	54	1,423	40	1,361	30	1,443	46
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-5	593	18	565	14	511	7	511	8	537	9
Propane/Propylene	1,393	22	1,141	(s)	921	13	780	11	756	11	736	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	-2	90	5	47	20	109	19	69	14	167	22
Isobutane	47	(s)	26	6	24	7	23	4	25	-3	2	6
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-7	0	2	0	1	0	-5	0	17	0	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	8	-236	7	-285	20	-356	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	9	-20	-3	-46	-3	-13	13	7	-15	-23	-3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	55	6,806	-15	7,047	13	7,137	2	7,475	-37	7,465	-4
Leaded	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	4	278	-4	280	(s)	272	1
Unleaded	6,361	55	6,592	-14	6,737	9	6,860	6	7,195	-38	7,193	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	-1
Jet Fuel	1,548	1	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	1,468	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	0	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	22	1,282	6
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,356	15	3,000	-26	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	2,783	3
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	-1	1,239	-15	1,206	19	1,128	-8	1,010	2	1,265	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	-16	163	-12	137	-14	179	-13	166	-17	201	-11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	1	395	-2	349	-2	334	-6	371	-8	431	-1
Special Naphthas	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	31	1
Lubricants	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	-3
Waxes	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	303	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	182	18	239	-4	375	-7	484	(s)	629	3
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	600	2	646	1	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	72	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)

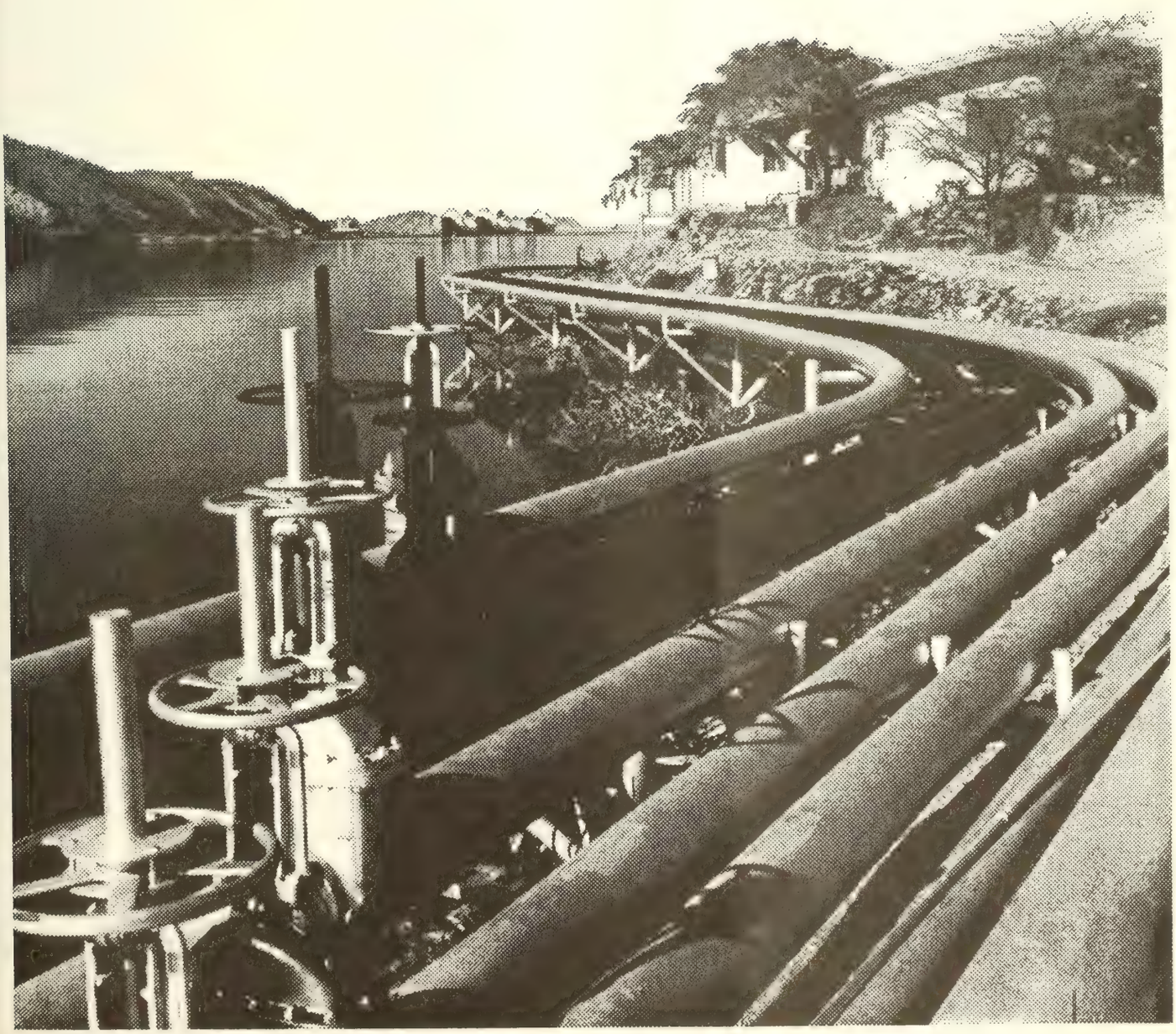
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,065,447**	**-293**	**1,076,479**	**1,726**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**-582**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-377	345,342	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-434
Pentanes Plus	8,671	-13	9,293	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
LPGs	111,624	119	116,375	896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342
Ethane/Ethylene	20,823	0	18,631	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Propane/Propylene	50,434	135	51,551	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	-16	36,261	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Isobutane	9,011	0	9,932	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Other Hydrocarbons	3,268	7	3,232	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
Unfinished Oils	109,938	-77	107,656	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-29
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	37,275	622	38,063	-116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	83	0	67	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	29	171,086	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-563
Leaded	7,285	-47	6,484	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-37
Unleaded	164,126	76	164,602	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-527
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	1,670	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-34
Jet Fuel	47,078	53	47,713	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,728	53	5,286	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,350	0	42,427	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11
Kerosene	5,059	0	4,936	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	125	130,550	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	10	45,595	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,396	0	1,417	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,376	0	1,899	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-55
Special Naphthas	2,321	1	2,120	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lubricants	12,625	0	12,673	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-25
Waxes	1,098	-1	1,047	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	8,400	13	8,189	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	28,129	-522	24,902	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-319
Miscellaneous Products	2,428	2	2,654	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Product Supplied	**16,910**	**59**	**17,134**	**-4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**38**
Crude Oil	15	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	196	1	139	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
LPGs	1,548	42	1,566	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Ethane/Ethylene	527	9	600	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Propane/Propylene	883	8	897	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	22	59	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Isobutane	37	3	9	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	-257	9	-184	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	5	-5	-89	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,561	7	7,555	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leaded	290	1	283	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	7,271	6	7,271	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	40	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,511	14	1,527	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	167	-1	199	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,344	16	1,328	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kerosene	14	0	18	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,649	2	2,779	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,118	3	1,205	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	200	-11	172	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-14
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	381	-5	396	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Special Naphthas	13	(s)	66	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	166	-1	138	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	20	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	332	0	319	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	4	696	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	699	1	695	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products	65	-1	63	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

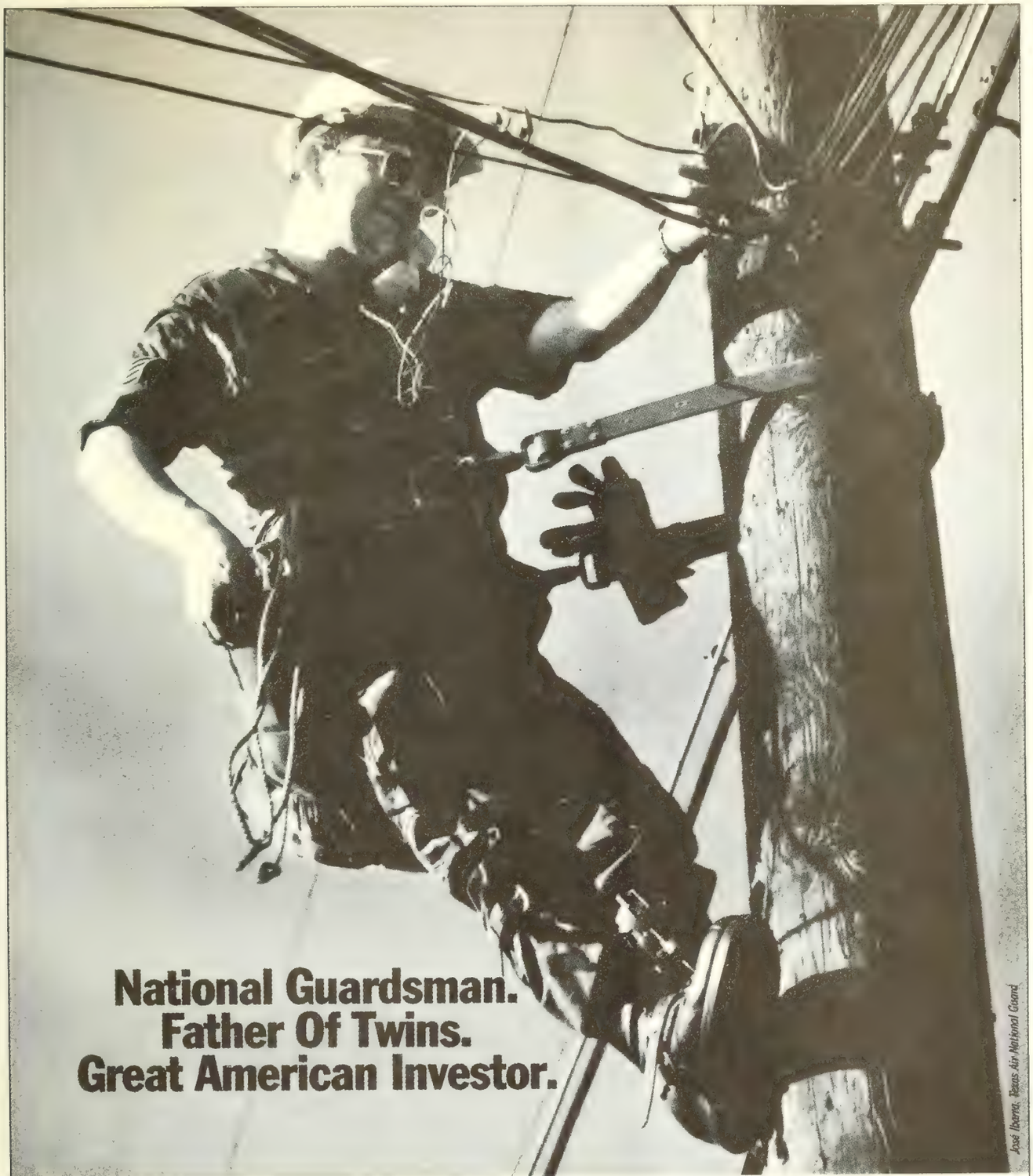
Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.



As a Communications Technician, José Ibarra spends a lot of time up in the air. But when it comes to his children's education, he's got his feet firmly planted on the ground.

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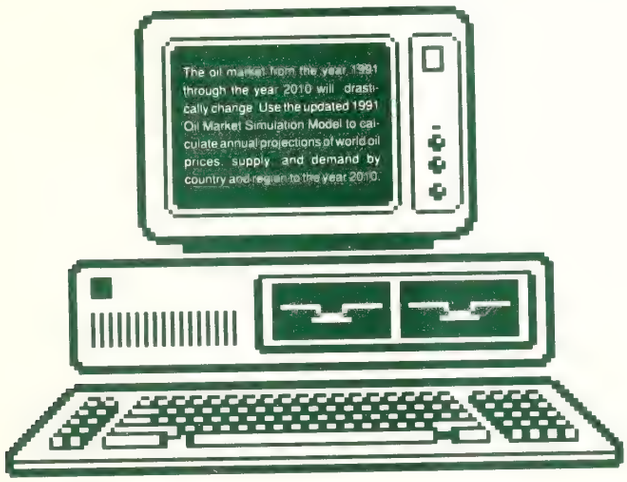
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